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goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly."

To this we have added (section 178) a proviso which seems to us necessary with a view to discouraging the pledge of stolen property—

"Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner or from any person in lawful custody of them by means of an offence or fraud."

24. Section 186 of the original Bill forbids an agent to employ another to perform acts which he has undertaken to perform personally. We have added, in section 190 of our draft, the words "unless, by the ordinary custom of trade, a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed."

25. Section 191.—This section of the original Bill provides that an agent, in the absence of his principal's directions, is bound to conduct his business according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind. We have added, in section 211 of our draft, the words "at the place where the agent conducts such business" [*Ireland* v. *Livingtson*, 2. L. R. Q. B. 107, per Shee, J.]

We have provided in section 217 that "an agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent."

26. Section 201 of the original Bill provides that "gross" misconduct in the business of an agency shall disentitle the agent to remuneration in respect of the matter misconducted. The illustrations, however, are not of gross misconduct, and we think that any misconduct should disentitle him. We have omitted the epithet 'gross,' and, in illustration (*a*), we have changed 'insufficient' into 'bad.'

27. Section 202.—This section of the original Bill declares the agent's lien on "goods, papers and other property of the principal." We have, in section 220 of our draft, inserted the words "whether moveable or immoveable," after "property."

28. Section 203 of the original Bill provides that, "where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, *but without his knowledge*, he may elect to ratify or to disown" them. We have inserted, in section 196 of the present Bill, after "knowledge," the words "or authority."

Section 226 of the original Bill we have altered (section 202 of our draft) thus:

29. "Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, *in the absence of an express contract*, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest."

30. Section 262.—We propose to limit the winding-up jurisdiction conferred by section 262 of the original Bill (section 265 of our draft) to "the Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place, or principal place of business of the firm is situate."

31. We have, in numerous instances throughout the Bill, omitted illustrations, wherever they appeared to us either to be unnecessary, or too complicated to be readily intelligible, or when, as being the result of English decisions, they introduced collateral circumstances and principles other than those which they were intended to illustrate, and were thus liable to be misunderstood, except when read in connection with the whole of the surrounding facts.

32. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 12th March 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.

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SCHEDULE.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.

As amended by the Select Committee.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement. It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Enactments repealed. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect

the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Proposal"

(*a.*)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

"Promise."

(*b.*)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise.

"Promisor" and "Promisee."

(*c.*)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee.'

"Consideration."

(*d.*)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise.

"Agreement."

(*f.*)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.

"Reciprocal promises."

Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises.

(*g.*)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.

"Contract."

(*h.*)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.

"Voidable contract."

(*i.*)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract.

Void contract.

(*j.*)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are said to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, revocation or acceptance, or which has the effect of communicating them respectively.

Communication when complete.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete

as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(*b.*) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against A, when the letter is posted; as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(*c.*) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. His revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

A proposes by a letter sent by post to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his letter of acceptance at any time before or at the moment when it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Acceptance by performing conditions.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

Promises, express and implied.

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTS, VOIDABLE CONTRACTS, AND VOID AGREEMENTS.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

What agreements are contracts.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

Who are competent to contract.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(*b.*) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

Consent defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

Free consent defined.

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Coercion defined.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 508 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time or place where the act was done.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

Undue influence defined.

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained.

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress is so treated as to make him consent to that to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

Illustrations.

(1.) A, a young woman, who has resided during her minority in the family of B, his guardian, continues to reside with him after attaining majority, and is induced, by means of his influence, to enter into a contract with him which is disadvantageous to herself. B employs undue influence.

(2.) A, having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age, obtains, by parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due upon the advance. A employs undue influence.

(3.) A is induced, by B's influence over him as his legal adviser, to convey an estate to B for his benefit. B employs undue influence.

(4.) A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced by B's influence over him, as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional assistance during the rest of A's life. B employs undue influence.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

Fraud defined.

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a

contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that under the circumstances of the case, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence in itself is equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are in treaty for a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(*b.*) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(*c.*) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(*d.*) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

Misrepresentation defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1)—The positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing a party to an agreement, however innocently, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing which is the subject of the agreement.

Agreements caused by fraud or misrepresentation.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

The party whose consent was so caused may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was obtained thereby, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party on whom such fraud was practised or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(*b.*) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B to believe erroneously that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(*c.*) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(*d.*) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(*e.*) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A; and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Mistake of fact.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be considered a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(*c.*) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Mistake of one party not caused by the other.

22. A contract is not voidable because merely it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party: and they are lawful considerations.

(*c*). A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a

certain voyage. Here A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(*d.*) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(*e.*) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*f.*) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(*g.*) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money, without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(*h.*) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*i.*) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(*j.*) A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(*k.*) A engages her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

Considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Promises without consideration void unless registered, or for certain purposes.

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless—

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances; or unless—

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity as between the donor and donee of any gift actually made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(*b.*) A puts his promise to give Rs. 1,000 to B into writing, and registers it. This is a contract.

(*c.*) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(*d.*) A supports B's inf ant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(*e.*) A owes B Rs. 1,000 , but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A verbally pro mises to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contrac t.

Contract in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agree ment in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor, is void.

Contract in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreem ent by which any one is restrained from exercising a business of any kind, lawful profession, trade or is to that extent void.

Exception in favour of sale of good-will.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar bu siness within specified local limits so long as th e buyer, or any person deriving title to the goo d-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court re asonable, regard being had to the nature of the bu siness.

Exception in favour of partnership arrangements.

Exception 2.—Partn ers may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limi s as are referred to in the last exception.

Exception 3.—Partn ers may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of th e partnership, during the continuance of the par tnership.

Restraints upon legal proceedings.

28. Every agreem ent by which any party rights under or in resp ereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his usual legal proceedings ect of any contract by the or which limits the in the ordinary tribunals, thus enforce his rights, time within which he may is void to that extent.

Exception 1.—This se ction shall not render illegal a contract by which tw o or more persons agree that any dispute that may arise between them in respect of any specified matt ers shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be r ecoverable in respect of the matter so referred.

When such a contr act to refer has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance, and if a suit other than n for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any matter which they have so a greed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the action.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to refere nces to arbitration.

Certainty of subject.

29. Agreements the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certa in, are void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show w hat kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncert inty.

(*b.*) A agrees to sell t B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known s an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to ma ke the agreement void.

(*c.*) A, who is a dealer n cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B "one hundred tons f oil." The nature of A's trade

affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(*d.*) A agrees to sell to B "all the grain in my granary at Ramnagar." There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*e.*) A agrees to sell to B one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C. As the subject of the agreement is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make it void.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

Wagers.

CHAPTER III.

Of Contingent Contracts.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Contingent contract defined.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

Enforcement of contingent contracts.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(*b.*) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(*c.*) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Contingent contracts on an event which becomes impossible.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when the person does anything which renders it impossible that he should do the thing within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

When contingency is a living person's future conduct.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C. C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of time fixed, the event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, the event becomes impossible.

Contingent contracts on an event to happen within a fixed time.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time has expired and the event has not happened, or, before the time has expired, if it becomes certain that the event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year, and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Contingent agreements on impossible events.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, or make compensation to the promisees for the non-performance of them, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

What contracts must be performed.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of their death before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional.

2. It must be made at a proper time and place, and under such circumstances that the person to whom it is made may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person by whom it is made is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound to do by his promise.

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to offer.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse on the 1st March 1872, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

Power to terminate contract on refusal of party to perform it wholly.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a singer, enters into an engagement with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night the singer wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(*b.*) A, a singer, enters into an engagement with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night the singer wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B she sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money. He may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from a third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of the promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise unless a contrary int ention appears from the contract.

Sharing of loss by default.

If any one of two o r more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—No ing in this section contained shall prevent a sur ty from recovering from his principal payments m ade by the surety on behalf of the principal, or e ntitle the principal to recover any thing from the su rety on account of such payments.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(*c.*) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

Release of one joint contractor.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free such joint promisor from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Devolution of joint rights.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

Time for performance of engagement where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time for performance of engagement where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application, he may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the 1st January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance at a proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by person entitled to claim it.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. This is a good payment by B.

(*b.*) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement. This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(*c.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(*d.*) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES TO BE SIMULTANEOUSLY PERFORMED.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

Order of performance of different engagements.

52. Where the order in which reciprocal promises are to be performed is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented, and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss which he may have sustained in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B, and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may have sustained by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise and must make compensation to B for his failure.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-execution of the contract.

(*c.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed and B must make compensation.

(*d.*) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

Effect as to time in contract to do certain things at certain times.

55. When any party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do them at those times, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to perform at the time agreed, but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss he may have incurred by such failure.

If, in case of a contract voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by its non-performance at the proper time, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice of his intention to do so to the promisee.

Promise to do an impossible act or one which afterwards becomes illegal.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or, by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Where one person contracts to do something which he knows, or with reasonable diligence might have known, and which the other party to the contract did not know, to be impossible, or unlawful, the person so contracting is bound to make compensation to such other party for any loss which he has sustained by the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(*c.*) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(*d.*) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. The Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(*e.*) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions B is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Alternative reciprocal promises one set of which is unlawful.

57. If persons reciprocally promise to act in a certain way, and, under specified circumstances, to act in a certain other way, and, if any of the promises to be substituted under those circumstances for the first set of promises are for an unlawful object or consideration, the set of promises to be substituted are a void agreement; but the set of promises for which they are to be substituted may be a contract.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, form a valid contract.

The second set are for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and are a void agreement.

Reciprocal promises one of which is in the alternative, one branch of the alternative being unlawful.

58. In the case of an alternative promise one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustra tion.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees for which B shall afterwards deliver to A eith r rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to de liver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

Where there are several distinct debts and the debt to which payment is to be applied is indicated,

59. Where a man, owi ng several distinct debts to on e person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circu mstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some p articular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrat ions.

(*a.*) A owes B (among other debts) 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the 1st June. He owes B no other debt of that amoun t. On the 1st June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The paym ent is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(*b.*) A owes to B (among o ther debts) the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and de mands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

Where there are several distinct debts and the debt to which payment is to be applied is not indicated.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the pa yer, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being relating to the limi tation of suits.

Where neither party makes any appropriation.

61. Where neither pa rty makes any appropria tion, the payment shall be appl ied in discharge of the debts in order of time, wh ether they are or are not recoverable under the law relating to the limitation of suits. If they are of e qual standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

Contracts may be rescinded or altered.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustr ations.

(*a.*) A owes money to B un der a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The o ld debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(*b.*) A owes B 10,000 rupees. A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives him a mortga ge of A's estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 r upees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(*c.*) A owes B 1,000 rupe es under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to cre dit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new co ntract has been entered into.

Dispensation with, or remittance of, or acceptance of, satisfaction in lieu of performance.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for it, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illus trations.

(*a.*) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is n o longer bound to perform the promise.

(*b.*) A owes B 5,000 rupees . A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole de bt 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 r pees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(*c.*) A owes B 5,000 rupee s. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satis faction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the w hole claim.

(*d.*) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 ru pees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be it s amount.

(*e.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrange ment with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensat ion of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit under from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Consequences of rescission or alteration.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under agreement or contract void or rescinded.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of A's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the 1st of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the 1st of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*c.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(*d.*) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which he would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Parties mutually bound to facilitate performance.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

Of certain obligations resembling those created by contract.

68. If a person incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Supply of necessaries to persons incapable of contracting.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A supplies B, a minor, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(*b.*) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

69. A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Reimbursement of person paying what another is bound to pay.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zemindar. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and the other enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to restore, or to make compensation to the former in respect of, the thing so done or delivered.

Effect of non-gratuitous act of which a person enjoys the benefit.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*b.*) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

72. A person to whom money has been paid by mistake, or under coercion, must repay it.

Liability of person to whom money is paid by mistake or coercion.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(*b.*) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE BREACH OF CONTRACT AND NON-PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS.

Party rightfully terminating contract entitled to compensation.

73. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a singer contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents himself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. A is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Payment of sum specified to be paid in case of breach.

Payment of compensation.

74. When a contract has been broken, and has not been discharged, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if he had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B at a certain price, to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(*b.*) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the 1st of January, a cargo (which A is to provide) and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(*c.*) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(*d.*) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(*e.*) A, in November, contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 100 bales of jute, to be delivered on the 1st of January. On the 15th of December, A gives notice to B that he will not accept the jute. On the 1st January, the jute is tendered to A, who refuses to accept it. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the sum which B could obtain for the jute on the 1st of January.

(*f.*) A, the owner of a boat, cargo of jute to Mirzapúr, for a specified day. The boat, owing not start at the time appointed, at Mirzapúr is delayed beyond tl rived if the boat had sailed a that date, and before the arrival c falls. The measure of the compe difference between the price whi the cargo at Mirzapúr at the arrived if forwarded in due co the time when it actually arrive

(*g.*) A contracts to repair B and receives payment in advan not according to contract. B the cost of making the repairs c

(*h.*) A contracts to let his sl 1st of January, for a certain the 1st of January, the hire obt than the contract price. A pay to B, by way of comp difference between the contract B could hire a similar ship for a January.

(*i.*) A contracts to supply iron at a fixed price, bein which A could procure and d refuses to receive the iron way of compensation, the price of the iron and the sum tained and delivered it.

(*j.*) A delivers to B, a com conveyed, without delay, to mill is stopped for want of the lays the delivery of the machin a profitable contract with the receive from B, by way of co of profit which would have be mill during the time that deli the loss sustained by not obt

(*k.*) A having contracted tons of iron at 100 rupees a time, contracts with C for th at 80 rupees a ton, telling C of performing his contract w tract with A, who cannot pr quence, fails to perform his A 20,000 rupees, being the by the performance of his con

(*l.*) A contracts with B to day, for a specified price, a ce not deliver the piece of ma and, in consequence of this, at a higher price than that w and is prevented from perfor made with a third person a A (but which had not been th compelled to make compensa A must pay to B, by way between the contract price c sum paid by B for another, third person by way of compe

(*m.*) A, a builder, contrac the 1st of January, in order at that time to C, to whom informed of the contract betw so badly that, before the 1st o to be re-built by B, who, in c he was to have received from sation to C for the breach of pensation to B for the cost c rent lost, and for the compens

(*n.*) A sells certain merch of a particular quality, and B sells it to C with a similar be not according to the warra C a sum of money by way of be reimbursed this sum by A

(*o.*) A contracts to pay specified. A does not pay in consequence of not recei unable to pay his debts, a liable to make good to B he contracted to pay, toget of payment.

(*p.*) A contracts to deli on the 1st of January, at a c the 1st of January, contrac price higher than the mar A breaks his promise. In c able by A to B, the marke not the profit which would to C, is to be taken into acco

contracts with B to take a sale at that place, starting on to some unavoidable cause, does whereby the arrival of the cargo ie time when it would have according to the contract. After of the cargo, the price of jute nsation payable to B by A is the ch B could have obtained for time when it would have urse and its market price at l.

's house in a certain manner, ce. A repairs the house, but is entitled to recover from A onform to the contract.

aip to B for a year, from the price. Freights rise, and, on ainable for the ship is higher breaks his promise. He must pensation, a sum equal to the price and the price for which year on and from the 1st of

B with a certain quantity of t a higher price than that for giver the iron. B wrongfully B must pay to A, by ifference between the contract for which A could have ob-

iron carrier, a machine, to be A's mill, informing B that his machine. B unreasonably de- e, and A, in consequence, loses Government. A is entitled to npensation, the average amount en made by the working of the very of it was delayed, but not aining the Government contract.

with B to supply B with 1,000 ton, to be delivered at a stated e purchase of 1,000 tons of iron that he does so for the purpose ith B. C fails to perform his con- ocure other iron, and, in conse- contract with B. C must pay to profit which A would have made tract with B.

make and deliver to B, by a fixed rtain piece of machinery. A does chinery at the time specified, B is obliged to procure another hich he was to have paid to A, ming a contract which B had t the time of his contract with en communicated to A), and was tion for breach of that contract. of compensation, the difference of the piece of machinery and the but not the sum paid by B to the nsation.

ts to erect and finish a house by that B may give possession of it B has contracted to let it. A is een B and C. A builds the house f January, it falls down and has onsequence, loses the rent which C, and is obliged to make compen- his contract. A must make com- of re-building the house, for the ation made.

andise to B warranting it to be , in reliance upon this warranty, warranty. The goods prove to nty, and B becomes liable to pay compensation. B is entitled to

a sum of money to B on a day the money on that day. B, ving the money on that day, is d is totally ruined. A is not anything except the principal sum er with interest up to the day

er 50 maunds of saltpetre to B ertain price. B afterwards, before ts to sell the saltpetre to C at a ket price of the 1st of January. stimating the compensation pay- t price of the 1st of January, and have arisen to B from the sale nt.

(*q.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(*r.*) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the 1st of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till long after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(*s.*) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the 1st of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the 1st of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

75. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

Explanation.—Where under provisions of any law, any person enters into any bond to perform any condition under a specified penalty, he is liable to pay the full amount of such penalty if he does not perform the condition of the bond.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation not exceeding Rs. 1,000 as the Court considers reasonable.

(*b.*) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation not exceeding Rs. 5,000 as the Court considers reasonable.

(*c.*) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

'Goods' defined.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means and includes every kind of moveable property.

'Sale' defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

Sale how effected.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price,

or of a price for ascertained goods,

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part or when the earnest is paid, or when t part of the goods are delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or tion, that the payment or delivery, or be postponed, the property passes as s proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupe B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The hors property on delivery.

(*b.*) A sends goods to B, with the request buy them at a stated price if he approves of th them if he does not approve of them. B retain and informs A that he approves of them. become B's when B retains them.

(*c.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupe to be delivered to B on a stated day, and th paid on another stated day. A accepts the horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is acc

(*d.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, credit. A accepts the offer. The horse bec soon as the offer is accepted.

(*e.*) B, on the 1st January, offers to A, for a rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the 1st Marc the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer

Effect of agreement for sale of thing to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79. Where there is a contract for the thing which has ascertained, made, o the ownership of is not transferred buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finis

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a b price is not made payable by instalments. Whil is building, B pays to A money from time to t count of the price. The ownership of the barg pass to B until it is finished.

Sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale the seller is to do an them for the purpos ting them into a which the buyer is them, the sale is not complete until su has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, f price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the v rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to b delivery. Under the contract, the property in does not pass to B until the vessel has been rig up, and delivered.

(*b.*) A contracts to build a ship for B for a pric by instalments, dependent on the progress of th of the ship, and the ship is to be built under B's tendence. The ownership of the materials in with the ship passes to B at the time of incorp this was intended by the parties, but the materials A's yard, though suited and intended for the sh pass to B until they are actually incorporated with

Sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be the goods by the s the purpose of asce the amount of the pr sale is not complet this has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is wei delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is n ferred to B until it has been weighed pursua contract.

tracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his l to weigh each load at a certain weighing h his carts must pass over on their way from B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more done by the seller; the sale is complete, and of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

ere the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale oods shall be ascertained.

goods are at date of

Illustration.

sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's ain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of come the property of B.

here the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in ent are subsequently appropriated by for the purpose of the agreement, and priation is assented to by the other, the ave been ascertained, and the sale

ent of subsequent

Illustration.

g a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than suffi- 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads r the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, s him to take them away. B says he will take on as he can. By this appropriation by A by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and by the terms of the contract, the seller is to with reference to the goods which cannot until they are appropriated to the buyer, has a right to select any goods answering ntract, and by his doing so, the goods are d.

ment of eller's selec-

Illustration.

s with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send he rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. have been ascertained.

Where an agreement is made for the sale of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable does not pass before the transfer of the able property.

nt for sale of e and movery combined.

Illustration.

es with B for the sale of a house and furniture. rship of the furniture does not pass to B until is conveyed to B.

When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their de- or injury.

risk.

Illustrations.

offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire- nding on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be ay till paid for. Before payment, and while the is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by nust bear the loss.

A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If lent happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls eller; if afterwards, on A.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(*b.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some corps grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(*c.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the 1st January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the 1st March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Determination of unfixed price.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Delivery how made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(*b.*) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(*c.*) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(*d.*) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(*e.*) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the bill. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

Effect of delivery to wharfinger or carrier.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

Effect of part-delivery.

92. A delivery of part of goods in progress of the delivery of the whole has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(*b.*) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by bill on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(*c.*) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

Seller not bound to deliver until buyer applies for possession.

93. In the absence of any special promise to the contrary, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for possession.

Place of delivery.

94. In the absence of any promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale, and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

Seller's lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention contract, a sel on sold goods remain in his possession, and the part of it remains unpaid.

Lien where payment to be made at a future day, but no time fixed for delivery.

'Insolvency' defined.

96. Where, by the contract, the be made at but no time is delivery of th seller has no l buyer is entitle delivery of the goods without paym the buyer becomes insolvent befor the goods, or if the time appointed arrives before the delivery of the goo may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolv ceased to pay his debts in the usu business, or who is incapable of payin

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's war agreed that three months' credit shall allows the sugar to remain in A's warehous expiry of the three months, B stops payment. tain the goods for the price.

Where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession.

97. Where, by the contract the to be made at a and the buyer goods to remain i session of the that day, and do pay for them, the seller may retain the the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's ware agreed that three months' credit shall be allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse ti of the three months, and then does not pay f may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

98. A seller, in possession of goods retain them for against any subsequ unless the seller nized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

Power to stop in transit.

99. A seller who has parted with th sion of the goods, not received the wh may, if buyer bec solvent, stop the goods while they are to the buyer.

When goods are to be deemed in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in tran they are in the poss the carrier, or lodge place in the course o mission to the buyer, and are not yet co the possession of the buyer, or any person behalf, otherwise than as being in possessio carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, a and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. Th are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wh to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while the the possession of C, are in transit.

(*b.*) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. signs and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and le B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwar payment. The goods are in transit.

ves at Puná, orders goods of A at Bombay. Puná by C, a carrier appointed by B. at Puná, and are placed by C, at B's re- house for B. The goods are no longer in

chant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton at Bombay. B sends his own ship to cotton. The transit is at an end when the d on board the ship.

chant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton t at Bombay. B sends his own ship to cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the bills of lading from the master, making erable to A's order or assigns. The cotton don, but before coming into B's possession, vent. The cotton has not been paid for. cotton.

right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's re-selling the goods while in transit, and receiving the ntinues until the goods have been the second buyer, or to some person

(of right)

e right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are o a second buyer, who is acting in good ho gives valuable consideration for them.

(f right on bill of)

Illustrations.

s and consigns certain goods to B. A being still omes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, ll of lading for cash to C, who is not aware ncy. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

ls and consigns certain goods to B. A being B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are t, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who 3 is insolvent. The assignment not being in . may still stop the goods in transit.

Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made spe- pon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, payment or tender to the pledgee of the made, stop the goods in transit.

(n payment f amount of)

Illustrations.

sells and consigns goods to B of the value of ees. B assigns the bill of lading for those goods ecure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to he bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not stop the goods except on payment or tender to C upees.

. sells and consigns goods to B of the value of pees. B assigns the bill of lading for those goods ecure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, neral balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A to stop the goods in transit without payment or C of the 5,000 rupees.

The seller may effect stoppage in transit either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by notice of his claim to the carrier or other ary in whose possession they are.

(ge how effected.)

Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to incipal whose servant has possession. In ter case, the notice must be given at such a nd under such circumstances, that the prin- by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

(of seller's claim.)

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

(Right of seller on stoppage.)

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit which may occur on such re-sale.

(Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform.)

TITLE.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

(Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer.)

Exception 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner in possession of any good or in possession of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to the goods, he many transfer the ownership of the goods of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary: Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

Exception 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

Exception 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession, unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the seller or the person whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(*b.*) A, a merchant, intrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to

sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(*c.*) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(*e.*) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, persuades B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which D has sustained by being prevented from getting back the horse.

(*f.*) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

Seller's responsibility for badness of title.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or person claiming under him, for loss thereby caused, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Implied warranty of goodness or quality.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Warranty of soundness on sale of provisions.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty on sale of goods by sample.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Warranty on sale of goods sold as being of a certain denomination.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(*b.*) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods of the denomination employed in the order are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

Sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

Non-responsibility for latent defects.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality the seller of an article, whicl answers the description un der which it was sold, is not responsible for latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse ha at the time of the sale a defect of which A was unawar A is not responsible for this.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

117. Where a specific article, sold with warranty, has been delive ed and accepted, and tl warranty is broken, the sa is not thereby rendered voidable, but the buyer entitled to compensation from the seller for lo caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse prov to have been unsound at the time of sale. B is entitled compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

Rejection or return of goods sold with warranty.

118. Where there has been a contract, with warranty, for the sale goods, which at the time the contract were not asc tained, or not in existen and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goo when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably su cient for examining and trying them, and th refuse to accept them, provided that, during su time, he exercises no other act of ownership o them than is necessary for the purpose of exami tion and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compen tion from the seller for any loss caused by breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goo and intends to claim compensation, he must g notice of his intention to do so within a reasona time after discovering the breach of the warrant

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's p deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sam Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reason time for the purpose of examination.

(*b.*) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. upon examination, finds it not equal to sample, and info A that he means to claim compensation. B afterwards two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now repudiate the tract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compe tion from A for any loss caused by the breach of warra

(*c.*) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's o When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A l both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short tin the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but no second. But he may recover compensation for any loss tained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Refusal to accept when goods not ordered are sent.

119. When the seller sends goods not ordered with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

Effect of wrongful re-usal to accept.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

Rescission on failure to ay price at time fixed.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipu-ated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Sale of several lots by ction.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Puffers at auction.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is idable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

Indemnity' defined.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the con-t of the promisor himself, or by the conduct any other person, is called a contract of indem-y.

Illustration.

.) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences any proceedings which C may take against B in respect certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of emnity.

Rights and liabilities idemnity-holder when .

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

1) all damages which he may be compelled to in any suit in respect of any matter to which promise to indemnify applies;

2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay ny such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he not contravene the orders of the promisor and d as it would have been prudent for him to in the absence of any contract of indemnity, if the promisor authorized him to bring or nd the suit;

3) all sums which he may have paid under the s of any compromise of any such suit if the promise was not contrary to the orders of the nisor and was one which it would have been dent for him to make in the absence of any con-t of indemnity or if the promisor authorized to compromise the suit.

Definitions of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.'

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default. The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done or any promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*b.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*c.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamindárí, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(*b.*) A guarantees B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100 for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(*c.*) A guarantees B the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C payable in one month. B delivers five sacks to C. A pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130. A continuing guarantee may be at any time revoked, as to future transactions, by the surety, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(b.) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, but being aware of its existence, the liability of each of the two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable to one-fourth of the losses on over drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(b.) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged from future liability under his guarantee by the change, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the 1st January. A is discharged from his liability as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c). A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Agreement to give time to principal debtor made with a third person.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free that one from any responsibility to the others.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the monies due on the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence, only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation.

142. Any guarantee which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment.

143. Any guarantee which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Illustrations.

(a.) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(b.) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Implied promise to indemnify surety.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety, and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(a.) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(b.) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues A upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(c.) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment of rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable as between themselves to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(b.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

147. Co-sureties who are bound in different sums are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(c.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. Each has to pay the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Bailment.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall when the purpose is accomplished be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering

the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

Delivery to bailee how made.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed of which the bailor is aware and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(*b.*) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe, though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

Care to be taken by bailee.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Bailee when not liable for loss, etc., of thing bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of them described in section 151.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured, B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(*b.*) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

Mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

Mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively, but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of bales and any other incidental damage.

Mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B without A's consent mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

Re-payment by bailor of necessary expenses.

158. Where by the conditions of the bailment the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

Restoration of goods bailed gratuitously.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailment by several joint owners.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of, one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Re-delivery to bailee who has no title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of, the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

If the bailee delivers the goods to a person who is entitled to them as against the bailor, he is not responsible to the bailor for such delivery; but the burden of proving that such person was so entitled to them is upon the bailee.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a third person claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

Right of finder of goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he has a right to retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder has a right to sue for such reward and to retain the goods until he receives it.

May sue for the amount not to apply to salvage.

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

169 When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses upon demand to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

Bailee's particular lien.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service, involving the exercise of labour or skill, on the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain the goods until he receives remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(*b.*) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

Bankers, factors, and wharfingers have no general lien.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee' defined.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

In case of subsequent advances.

174. The pawnee shall not retain the goods pledged for any other debt or promise than the debt or promise for which they are pledged, except by contract between the parties; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Extraordinary expenses incurred by pawnee.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right where pawnor makes default.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise in respect of which the goods were pledged, at the stipulated time, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security, or may sell the thing pledged on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of the sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

Defaulting pawnor's right to redeem.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any time before the actual sale of them, but he must, in that case pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

Pledge by possessor of documentary title to goods.

178. A person who is in possession of goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner or from any person in lawful custody of them by means of an offence or fraud.

Pledge where pledgor has only a limited interest.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

Suits by bailor or bailee against wrongdoers.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made, and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Apportionment of proceeds of such suits.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

CHAPTER X.

AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may be a principal.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may be an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Agency created without consideration.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

Definitions of expressed and implied authority.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A, to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent having an authority to do any act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on any business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose of or usually done in the course of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(*b.*) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority in an emergency to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Agent for sale may have goods repaired.

(*b.*) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

When agent cannot delegate.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must be employed.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal. The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent. The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons, and the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Relation between principal and person to whom agency is duly delegated.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(*b.*) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case, and if he does this he will not be responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(*b.*) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

Effect of ratification.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge, or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(*b.*) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot by ratification be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an unauthorized person, requires on account of B, the owner of a chattel, the delivery of the chattel to B. The demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make the holder liable for damages for default

(*b.*) A holds a lease from B. terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

Termination of agency.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency, or by the business of the agency being completed, or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind: or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Where agency is coupled with an interest.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(*b*) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

Revocation of agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in his hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(*b.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation or renunciation.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Notice of revocation or renunciation

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, or the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to him by the other.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards by letter revokes his authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(*b*.) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell some cotton lying in a warehouse in Bombay for him, and afterwards by letter revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(*c*.) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D. the executor.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him on behalf of the representatives of his late principal.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him, subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority.

AGENT'S DUTY TO PRINCIPAL.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to the principal the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(*b*.) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

Skill and diligence required from agent.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent B in London, to whom a large sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss as, *e. g*, by variation of rate of exchange, but not further.

(*b*.) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(*c*) A, an insurance broker employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*d*.) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

Agent's accounts.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

214. It is the duty of an agent in cases of difficulty to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

Agent dealing on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency without first obtaining the consent of the principal, and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction if the case show either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(*b*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B on looking at the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine.

A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent without the knowledge of his principal deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

Agent's right of retainer out of sums received on principal's account.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

219. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

Misconduct disentitles agent to remuneration.

220. An agent who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which has been so misconducted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C and lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(*b.*) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

Agent's indemnity against consequences of lawful acts.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by him in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(*b.*) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there. contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

Agent's indemnity against consequences of acts done in good faith.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(*b.*) B, at request of A sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(*b.*) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make a compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set-off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(*b.*) A being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does which is within his authority can be separated from the part which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

When excess of agent's authority is not separable.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(*b.*) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce nor be bound by contracts on behalf of principal

Implication of contract to contrary.

230. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases:—

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad.

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal.

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract, but the other contracting party has the same rights as against the principal as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the engagement, can only obtain it, subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Principal's liability where agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

Liability of pretended agent.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his supposed employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting not as agent but on his own account.

Liability of principal inducing belief that agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

237. When an agent has without authority done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he had by his words or conduct induced such persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract

(*b*) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

Effect on agreement of misrepresentation or fraud by agent.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if they had been made or committed by the principals; but misrepresentations made, and frauds committed, by agents, in matters, which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation which he was not authorized to make by B. The contract is voidable as between B and C at the option of C.

(*b*). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER IX.

OF PARTNERSHIP.

'Partnership' defined.

239. Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a firm.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(*b.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(*c.*) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(*d.*) A and B agree to work together as carpenters: but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(*e.*) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner or the representative of a deceased partner to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Contract for servant's remuneration by share of profits.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person engaged in any trade or undertaking by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein nor give him the rights of a partner.

Annuity out of profits to widow or child of deceased partner.

243. No person being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving by way of annuity a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

Portion of profits received for sale of good-will.

244. No person receiving by way of annuity or otherwise a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner is liable as such to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

Minor partner.

247. A person who is under the age of majority, according to the laws to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority.

248. A person who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership while he is a partner; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

251. Each partner who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same

extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, and B trade in partnership—A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill to exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the fraud.

(*b.*) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(*c.*) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers . a sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such payment, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(*d*) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined as between themselves their rights and obligations; such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the net profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A, receiving one-half of the net profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

General rule determining partner's mutual relations.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of the partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money belonging to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss.

(2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership.

(3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business.

(4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business.

(5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the majority of the partners; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners.

(6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners.

(7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members.

(8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time.

(9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can during such term retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court.

(10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases:—

(1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind.

(2.) When a partner other than the person suing has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors.

(3.) When a partner other than the person suing has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person.

(4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract.

(5.) When a partner other than the person suing is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners.

(6.) When the business can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

Application of original terms to partnership continued under them.

256. If a partnership entered into for a fixed term be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

General duties of partners.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(*b*.) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants, trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Profits made in competing business.

260. Every person introduced as a partner into a pre-existing firm, is subject to all the obligations incurred by the firm before he was introduced.

Liability of incoming partner.

261. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm, to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

262. The estate of a partner who has died is not liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death in the absence of agreement to the contrary.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

263. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be paid to him or applied in payment of his separate debts. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

Payment of partnership debts, and of separate debts.

264. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

Continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution.

265. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution of which no public notice has been given, unless they had themselves notice of such dissolution.

Notice of dissolution.

266. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

267. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law now in force in India relating thereto, until further provision shall be made in that behalf.

Limited-liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole, except section 4.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers	
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Section 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.

BOMBAY ACT.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act III of 1865.	An Act to amend Act XXI of 1848 (for avoiding wagers).	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to which the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred have, in addition to the papers enumerated in our preliminary report of the 30th January last, considered the papers marginally noted, and beg to make the following recommendations:—

From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 282, dated 27th February 1866, and enclosures.
From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3263, dated 15th October 1866, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 884A, dated 4th December 1865.
From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 80, dated 26th January 1866.
From Secretary to Government, Home Department, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 199, dated 10th January 1867.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 156J, dated 30th January 1872, forwarding letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 357, dated 17th January 1872, and enclosures.
From Solicitor to Government (Bengal), No. 104, dated 29th January 1872, forwarding opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th January 1872.
Office Memo., Home Department, No. 231J, dated 3rd February 1872, forwarding letter from Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 434, dated 20th January 1872, and letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 333, dated 20th January 1872, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 226J, dated 3rd February 1872, forwarding letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 161-429, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.
Telegram from Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 6th February 1872.
" " " " Madras, dated 6th " "
" " " Chief Court, Panjáb, dated 6th " "
Office Memo., Financial Department, No. 1030, dated 8th February 1872, forwarding Office Memo., Home Department, No. 113, dated 23rd January 1872, and enclosures.
Petition from certain Members of the Bombay Association, dated 5th February 1872.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 113P, dated 9th February 1872, forwarding Office Memo., Foreign Department, No. 13J, dated 24th January 1872, and enclosures.
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 122, dated 10th February 1872.
From Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, dated 1st March 1872.
Petition from British Indian Association, dated 29th February 1872.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 25, dated 19th February 1872, and enclosures.
From Assistant Registrar, High Court, Bombay, No. 276, dated 28th February 1872, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 428, dated 7th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 11, dated 12th February 1872.
Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 638/18, dated 15th February 1872, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 970, dated 29th February 1872, forwarding Minute by Mr. Justice Gibbs, dated 20th April 1866.
Notes by Robert Hill Pinhey, Esq., dated 16th September 1871.
Note by R. West, Esq.
Correspondence of Judicial Officers of Bombay, with notes, memoranda, &c.
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1016, dated 4th March 1872, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 464, dated 9th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 992, dated 9th February 1872, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 481J, dated 12th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 307A, dated 27th February 1872, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 480J, dated 12th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb and its Dependencies, No. 423, dated 12th February 1872, and enclosures.
Office Memo., Foreign Department, No. 519 G, dated 13th March 1872.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 545 J, dated 18th March 1872, forwarding letter from Commissioner of the Dacca Division, No. 138T, dated 8th February 1872, and enclosures.
Memo. by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, dated 19th March 1872.
Notes by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and by the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, dated 21st March 1872.

2. With regard to European British subjects, we have, except in one particular, maintained the arrangements proposed in the first resolution of our preliminary report. We recommend (*a*) that a Magistrate of the first class, who is a European British subject and a Justice of the Peace, shall have power to try European British subjects for offences of the class usually tried by Magistrates, and, on conviction, to pass any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine.

(*b*.) That a Sessions Judge, who is a European British subject, may try European British subjects for offences which are not punishable with death or transportation for life, and which can, in his opinion, be adequately punished with a sentence of one year's imprisonment and fine. In case the Sessions Judge considers that such punishments are inadequate, he will transfer the case for disposal to the High Court.

3. In trials of European British subjects before a Sessions Court, the Judge will follow his ordinary procedure, and the trial will be either with assessors or by jury. Not less than half the assessors or jurors, as the case may be, are to be European British subjects. To obtain this number we have allowed the Judge to summon persons who could, in other trials, claim exemption.

4. We maintain the proposal referred to in the preliminary report, Resolution 1, clause 4, that any European British subject may apply to a High Court for an order to bring the applicant before it and to examine the legality of his imprisonment; and we have empowered the High Court to make the necessary inquiries, by affidavit or otherwise, either before or after the issue of such an order, with a view to ascertaining the state of the case.

5. We consider such an order preferable to the common law writ of *Habeas Corpus* on account of the intricacies of procedure connected with the issue of and returns to that writ.

6. We propose, accordingly, that no writs of *Habeas Corpus* or Mainprise shall be issued beyond the Presidency towns. Whether, as the law now stands, they can be issued, may be regarded as a moot point; but we think the existence of such a power would be unsuited to this country. The provisions of the Penal Code on "Wrongful Restraint" appear to us to be quite sufficient protection for personal liberty in all common cases.

7. We have cleared up the doubt which has hitherto existed as to whether all portions of the Code apply to European British subjects, by providing that, except in respect of the special privileges above described, and in respect of orders under chapter thirty-seven to give security in cases of bad livelihood, the Criminal Procedure Code shall be applicable to all persons alike.

8. With regard to the second Resolution of the preliminary report, we have, after communication with the several High Courts, come to the conclusion that it would not be convenient to deal in this Bill with the procedure of Police Magistrates in Presidency towns, and of High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction within the like limits. The subject is, however, one which, in our opinion, calls for early legislation; and we recommend that a Bill which has been prepared in the Legislative Department, dealing with these matters, should be taken into consideration at the first convenient opportunity.

9. As to Resolution 3, we do not recommend the abolition of the jury system; but we think that the opinion of a majority of the jurors with the concurrence of the Judge should decide the case; and that, if a Judge differs from the verdict of the majority of the jury, he should have power to refer the case to the High Court, which may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

10. To come to the details of the Bill as now amended, several additions have been made to the chapter of definitions. We have assigned a precise meaning to "Investigation," "Inquiry," "Trial," "Judicial proceeding," "Province," "High Court," "European British subject," "Sessions case," "Magistrate's case," "Summons Case" and "Warrant case," "Cognizable," "non-cognizable," &c. The effect of these definitions will be, we think, to render the provisions of the Code more distinct and intelligible.

11. We have provided that the criminal Courts shall have jurisdiction in offences created by special and local laws which are silent as to the tribunal intended, but no Court is to take cognizance of offences punishable with more than twice the maximum punishment which it can inflict, nor is it to inflict a punishment in excess of its powers.

12. In Part II, we make provision for the constitution of all criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court. Besides the ordinary Courts, power is given to the Local Government to appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, whose powers will be on the same footing as the Assistant Sessions Judges at present existing in Bombay.

13. We have grouped, in several consecutive sections, the powers, judicial and miscellaneous, of Magistrates. Section 20 sets forth the punishments which Magistrates of the first, second and third classes may inflict: section 21 gives a list of all the principal miscellaneous magisterial powers, and the following sections, 22—29, specify which of these powers are to be inherent in each class of Magistrates, and which of them may be conferred on Magistrates by the Local Governments and the Magistrate of the District, respectively.

14. Sections 32—34 deal with the effect of irregularities. With a view to preventing trials being improperly set aside on account of irregularities not involving a substantial failure of justice, we have provided, in the case of all the most probable irregularities, what the precise effect of an irregularity shall be.

15. We have provided that the Magistrate of the District may distribute the criminal business of his district locally, by giving to specified Magistrates the power to entertain complaints in certain areas.

16. The position of the Magistrate of the District in relation to all other Magistrates having jurisdiction in the district has been distinctly defined: all other Magistrates, including Magistrates in charge of a division of a district, have been made subordinate to him, and we propose to invest him with power to withdraw any case or class of cases from a Subordinate Magistrate, and to try it himself or transfer it to any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

17. The Local Government is empowered to create Divisions of Districts, and we have clearly described the position of the Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, and his relations to the Magistrate and other local officials.

18. In the districts where there are Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, we have provided that the Chief Executive Officer of a District may try, as a Magistrate, cases not punishable with death; but in any case in which a sentence of more than three years' imprisonment is passed, the order must be confirmed by the Court of Session.

19. We have provided for the creation of Special Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates.

20. We have provided that the High Court may transfer any case from one subordinate Court to another, or may itself dispose of it, following the procedure of the Court from which the case was transferred.

21. We have inserted a chapter dealing with the appointment of Public Prosecutors, and defining the conditions on which private individuals may be allowed to conduct prosecutions.

22. We have added "Murder" and "Offences against the State" to the list of offencee which it is the duty of the public to report: and we have embodied several provisions of the Bengal Regulations, which define the responsibility of landholders and others for the detection and prevention of local crime.

23. We have added sections empowering private individuals to arrest, in non-bailable cases, for offences for which a Police officer could arrest without warrant when committed in his sight; a power which at present exists, but is not distinctly conferred by law. In the chapter on Police investigations, we have rendered it obligatory to reply to questions asked by a Police officer, and we propose to provide that a Magistrate may assist the Police, when necessary, by coming to the spot, and recording depositions or confessions.

24. We have inserted a section to provide for the arrest, by masters and mates of British merchant vessels, of deserters from such vessels, and have defined the duty and responsibility of the Police in this matter.

25. We have made the venue sections of the Code applicable to Police inquiries, so that henceforth the same principles will guide a Magistrate and a Police officer in determining whether he has jurisdiction to inquire or to investigate.

26. We have provided that Police officers, deputed by the officer in charge of the Police station to make an investigation, should have power to take the statements of persons and search for any necessary evidence, in the same manner as the officer in charge of the Police station.

27. We have cleared up a doubt which previously existed as to the detention in Police custody by order of a Magistrate, and whilst we have not required the accused person to be at once brought brought before a Magistrate—as that course would defeat the object in view—we have provided that, if such an order is passed by a subordinate Magistrate, he shall report the fact and his reasons for passing the order to the Magistrate of the District or of the division of the district. Thus securing a close supervision over the grant of these orders.

28. We have provided that officers in charge of a Police station holding inquests, may summon any necessary witnesses, and we have empowered Magistrates to hold inquests in substitution for, or in addition to, the inquest by the Police. It is proposed also that any powers exerciseable by a subordinate Police officer may be exercised by his superior throughout the local jurisdiction of the superior.

29. In Part IV, we have distinctly defined the classes of Magistrates who may entertain complaints, act without any complaint, or commit to the Court of Session, and have set forth the procedure necessary for compelling appearance.

30. In chapter XIII, we have, following the provisions of an old Regulation, provided for the issue of a warrant to landholders and other persons for the apprehension of criminals on their estates.

31. We have provided that the dismissal of a summons case shall operate as an acquittal.

32. In chapter XIV, we have cleared up the doubt which formerly existed as to whether a Court might, except in summons cases, allow an offence which was by law compoundable, to be compounded in Court. We recommend that this should be allowed.

33. In chapter XVIII, we have provided a procedure for the summary trial of all summons cases and certain other specified offences. We have made the power to hold summary trials inherent in the Magistrate of the District, but have empowered the Local Government to invest first class Magistrates or Benches of Magistrates with all or any of the powers mentioned in this chapter. The chief feature of the summary trial, as we propose it, is that instead of the usual record o the proceedings, there will be a mere register in non-appealable cases, and a curtailed record of the evidence in appealable cases. In summary trials held by Magistrates of the first class or Benches of Magistrates exercising first class powers, there will be no appeal from a sentence of three months' imprisonment or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

34. In chapter XIX, section 249, we have provided in the case of trials by a Session Judge that the depositions given before the committing Magistrate may be referred to and used by the Court.

35. We have provided that an Appellate Court may, if it think fit, enhance the sentence passed by the original Court; but if the sentence was passed by a Magistrate, the punishment is not to exceed that which a first class Magistrate could award, and we have made provision for notice of appeal being given in certain cases to the prosecution.

36. We have explicitly stated, in the chapter on Trials before the Court of Session, the privilege of counsel for the prosecution and defence to address the Court in the conduct of their case, and we have given the Court power to examine the accused at any stage of the proceedings.

37. With a view to emphasizing the responsibility of the Magistrate of the District for the peace and order of the district, we have provided that appeals from orders by Magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour shall, in every instance, lie to this officer.

38. In the chapter on Reference, we have provided that the High Court shall have the same powers in cases tried by juries as in cases tried with the aid of assessors.

39. We have somewhat amplified the powers of the High Court as to revision.

40. We have inserted sections in the chapter on Trials before the Court of Session defining the relative duties of the Judge and the jury.

41. We have allowed Appellate Courts desiring further evidence the option of taking such evidence themselves, or of ordering it to be taken.

42. We have given authority to the High Court to postpone and commute a sentence of death passed on a pregnant woman.

43. We have provided that, when a person sentenced to whipping is incapable, on medical grounds, of undergoingthe whole of the sentence, the Court may pass any other sentence in lieu of the part of the whipping not undergone.

44. In chapter XXIV, section 328, we have provided that, in cases where, without objection on the part of the accused, evidence has been taken partly by one Magistrate and partly by another, the conviction may, if the accused person has not been prejudiced, be upheld.

45. In section 327, we have provided that, in the case of accused persons who abscond, any competent Court may record the statements of persons acquainted with the facts of the case, and that such statements shall subsequently be available for the purpose of the trial.

46. Commitments made on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another will, in every case, be sustainable.

47. We have provided for the issue of a Commission by the High Court or Court of Session for the purpose of taking evidence in cases in which serious inconvenience would result from requiring the personal attendance of the witness.

48. In cases where the punishment consists only of fine, we have provided that the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed the imprisonment the Court is competent to inflict as a substantive sentence.

49. We have added explanations and illustrations to elucidate the law relative to the power of the Courts to try two or more offences at one time, as the corresponding section of Act XXV of 1861 has given rise to a very large number of constructions by the superior Courts, and several of these rulings enunciate conflicting principles.

50. In order to render section 75 of the Indian Penal Code operative, we have provided that persons coming within its provisions shall ordinarily be committed.

51. We have empowered the Governor General in Council and the Local Government to revoke a conditional pardon granted by him or by it. This is to meet the difficulty of proving in a Court of justice that a man knows more than he pretends to know.

52. We have provided that, in addition to summons cases, the Court may, in the trial of certain specified offences, record evidence in the mode provided for summons cases. The object being to simplify the record in trials where technical points are not likely to occur.

53. We have restricted the power to grant warrants of search for letters in the Post Office to Magistrates of Districts.

54. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, an officer in charge of a Police station could require an officer in charge of another Police station to search for anything necessary to the conduct of an investigation, but no power was given to the latter to comply with the requisition. We have supplied the omission.

55. We have legalized the existing practice of searching arrested persons.

56. We have empowered the Court of Session in all cases to direct the admission of accused persons to bail.

57. In the chapter (XXIX) on the formation of lists of assessors and jurors, we have provided that the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector. We have exempted all officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the District, and have given power to the Local Government to exempt any person from liability to serve as a juror or assessor.

58. We have provided, generally, that distress warrants may be executed in the district in which they are issued and in any district in which they may be endorsed.

59. We have restricted the power of tendering a pardon, on condition of evidence being given, to cases triable exclusively by a Court of Session.

60. In chapter XXVI, we have given Magistrates, in warrant and sessions cases, the power of refusing to summon any witness who clearly appears to be unnecessary; we have extended to all warrant and non-cognizable summons cases the provision now applicable only to sessions cases, enabling the Court to require deposit of the expenses of a witness prior to summoning him.

61. We have made the necessary provision for securing documentary evidence, and for impounding such documents as the Court thinks fit.

62. In chapter XXXI, we have provided, in the case of criminal lunatics, that it shall rest with the Local Government to decide whether a criminal lunatic, who is pronounced harmless by a Commission, shall or shall not be released.

63. We have redrawn the chapter on Charges, with a view to increased simplicity; and we have introduced provisions as to joinder of several charges in a single trial, and of several persons in a single charge.

64. In chapter XXXIV, we have stated the matters which the finding must necessarily contain, but have left the Courts to adopt the form in which those matters shall be expressed.

65. In chapter XXXV, with a view to avoiding miscarriages of justice, we have provided that a sanction for a prosecution under any specified section shall cover a prosecution for the same facts under any other section.

66. We have provided that any person having the care of a married woman may institute a prosecution for adultery committed with her. This provision is designed to meet the case of Native soldiers while on service.

67. We have added a chapter on the dispersion of unlawful assemblies, in which the duties of the Magistrate, the officer commanding the troops, and the soldiery are distinctly laid down.

68. In chapter XXXVIII, we have distinctly provided that the provisions for taking security for good behaviour shall not apply to European British subjects; such cases appear to be sufficiently and more appropriately dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act.

69. We have restricted the power to make orders to prevent obstructions and prohibit nuisances to Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts, and to such Magistrates as may be specially authorized to exercise this power.

70. In chapter XXXIX, we have provided, in local nuisance cases, for the mode in which the jury shall be summoned, and in which its duties shall be performed.

71. In chapter XL, we have given power to criminal Courts convicting any person of an offence attended with criminal force, by which any person was dispossessed of immoveable property, to restore the dispossessed person to possession without prejudice to the decision of a civil Court.

72. Under chapter XLI, we have provided that an order of maintenance may be enforced as a warrant for the levy of a fine in any district in which the person to whom the order is addressed may happen to be.

73. In the schedule, we have to some degree extended the powers of Magistrates. There are many offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with very severe sentences, but which embrace within their definitions crimes of every shade, from the offence which demands the heaviest penalty, to that which is suitably punished by a short term of imprisonment. In extending the power of the Courts to try offences, we have left it to their discretion to exercise jurisdiction or to commit for trial as the circumstances of each case may demand.

74. Subject to the above amendments, we recommend that the Bill be passed.

75. The Committee wish, in conclusion, to record the valuable services which have been rendered by Captain Newbery throughout the preparation of this Bill, and the important assistance which they have received from his experience, industry and skill. It is in no small degree owing to him that the Bill has, within the limited time prescribed, been advanced to its present stage of completeness.

J. F. STEPHEN.
G. CAMPBELL.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 12th March 1872.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

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A Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Part I, C. I, ss. 1—4.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the presidency towns;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Saving of special procedure.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class" and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references.

The references made in the Acts mentioned in column one of the fifth schedule to this Code shall be taken to be made to the sections of this Code given in column three of the said schedule.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" means any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding"

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is taken.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"High Court."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case."

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case."

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a police officer may, by any law in force, arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Summons case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Warrant case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act or by any other law in force.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act or by any law in force.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

Of Criminal Trials and Inquiries.

Grades of Criminal Courts.

5. There shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st Class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What Officers to hold inquiries.

6. All inquiries shall be held by Magistrates according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences.

7. All Criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Offences under local and special laws.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its ordinary powers, or try any such offence if it be punishable with more than twice the punishment which such Court is competent to inflict.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

9. All Judges and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government, but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise, but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

Power to alter Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter or vary from time to time the number or extent of such divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so varied or altered.

One Court for each Division.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years, but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Magistrates and their Powers.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates of the First Class,

Magistrates to be of three classes.

Magistrates of the Second Class, or

Magistrates of the Third Class.

Part II, C. IV, ss. 20—22.

Magistrates' powers to try offences.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, First Class.

Magistrates of the First Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, Second Class.

Magistrates of the Second Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months;

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, Third Class.

Magistrates of the Third Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the Second or Third Class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, nor may a Magistrate of the Third Class pass a sentence of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd grade Magistrates. (s. 47.)

(5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168—170.)

(6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(7.) Power to attach and sell moveable property in cases judicially before him. (s. 354.)

(8.) Power to endorse a search warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 23—28.

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on 3rd class Magistrates.

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on 2nd class Magistrates.

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)
(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(2.) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the 1st class may be invested with the following powers:—

Powers which may be conferred on 1st class Magistrates.

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).
(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141).
(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142).
(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

28. Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to 1st class Magistrates, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers:—

Powers of Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

(1.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
(2.) Power to withdraw cases (but not appeals) and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
(3.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(4.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141.)
(5.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
(6.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(7.) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 360.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 29—37.

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate, he shall not have power to demand security to keep the peace.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a 1st class Magistrate, the following powers:—

(1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law to act in the matter, does any one of the following things:—

(1) If he makes over a case taken up on complaint to another Magistrate,

(2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,

(3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,

(4) If he holds an inquest,

(5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,

(6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person who is within his local jurisdiction, and has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry,

his proceedings shall not be set aside on that ground.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If it considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law to act in the matter, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void. That is to say:—

(1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,

(2) If he entertains a case without complaint,

(3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,

(4) If he tries an offender summarily,

(5) If he decides an appeal,

(6) If he calls for proceedings,

(7) If he issues a search warrant for a letter in the Post Office,

(8) If he revises a bail order,

(9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,

(10) If he demands security to keep the peace,

(11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,

(12) If he demands security for good behaviour,

(13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,

(14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,

(15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,

(16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,

(17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or

(18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the First Class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and Chief executive officers of District may be invested.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or fine, or both, and whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District.

Proviso.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such jurisdiction.

Division of Districts into divisions.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until they are so varied or altered.

Existing divisions preserved.

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a Division of a District.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of division of district.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

Special Magistrates.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a 1st, 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a division of a district, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act, but if he has not do so the Magistrate to whom the complaint is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before such Court.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate having jurisdiction as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself or refer it to any officer subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate before whom the case was originally brought shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and submit his proceedings and forward the accused person to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and summon any further witnesses and take their evidence, and shall pass such sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law. Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate sub-

Part II, C. IV & V ss. 48—62.

ordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of district to distribute business by localities.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders. Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his District.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

53. The Magistrate of the District may vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the ast preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

55. When, in consequence of the office of the Magistrate of a District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Appointment of public prosecutor.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal, and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakíl to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge, and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the person accused shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the person tried shall be acquitted.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person prosecuted by the public prosecutor has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of

the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division in which the district to which they are appointed is situated, but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done or any such consequence has ensued.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge for the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge for wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or not in one district only

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one, or

or offence is continuing,

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing on which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the person accused was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

"European British subjects."

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

Part II, C. VII, ss. 73—85.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of any European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

First class Magistrates being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can be adequately punished by such Magistrate, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence, and on conviction may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine up to one thousand rupees, or both.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

75. When the offence complained of is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

If the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Court of Session.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, but not Assistant Sessions Judges, may pass on European British subjects any sentence warranted by law not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

When Sessions Judge, finds his powers inadequate.

If at any stage of the proceedings the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division within which the offence is ordinarily triable be not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the Magistrate, as aforesaid, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire by affidavit, or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application, or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. The High Courts shall issue no writ of *habeas corpus*, mainprise, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial, and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly, and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person who is not a European British subject is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

Parts II, & III, C. VII —IX, ss. 86 —93.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns, and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

Procedure of, High Courts.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace, and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

Place of confinement.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, owner or occupier of land, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

Landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

When Police may arrest without warrant.

FIRST.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

SECONDLY.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

THIRDLY.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

FOURTHLY.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette, or notification.

FIFTHLY.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

SIXTHLY.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

SEVENTHLY.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

93. Any person known or suspected to have committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person and with a view to future proceedings.

Arrest of vagabonds.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person found lurking within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, house-breaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

97. A Police officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property moveable or immoveable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer authorized to make the arrest shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If no warrant can be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Procedure when Police officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of another Police officer whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

Of Arrest by Private Persons.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall only be made at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, who shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

How to proceed with person arrested.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person to a Police officer, and in absence of a Police officer shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police without the order of a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

112. Every complaint preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Upon information, &c., Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction, but they may investigate offences committed outside of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

Preliminary inquiry.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him, to proceed to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

Where Police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and, after recording them on such report, shall transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which he is investigating, and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person be under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Police not to record statement or confession.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance.

Powers of Magistrates to record statements and confessions.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is tried or inquired into. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"Upon inquiry I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

Investigation by Police.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and all persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him, or he may do so without such requisition, and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than twenty-four hours without special authority.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order with his reasons for making it to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of the accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

Daily record of proceedings.

126. A Police officer making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his inquiry, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his inquiry.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. The prisoner and his agents shall not be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

Report of Police officer.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

Admission to bail.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Bail not to be excessive.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

Terms of Security.

Complainants and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary,

Part III, C. X, ss. 131—138.

by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to such Magistrate.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the prosecutor or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magis rate.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any other security for his appearance than his own recognizance.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing.

Police to report apprehensions.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of a division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

Discharge of person apprehended.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of a division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate authorized to entertain complaints.

Power to summon persons.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of such death. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry into cause of such death by nearest Magistrate.

135. The nearest Magistrate duly authorized may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer, and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police-station during his absence or illness.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of stations within the limits of such stations.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise powers of District Superintendent.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police, or, in absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

Part IV, C. XI, ss. 139—150.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) Upon information or report by a Police officer.

(*b.*) Upon a complaint by a private person.

(*c.*) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Who may act without complaint.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to entertain a complaint of an offence without sanction where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Sessions for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complainant.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if in his judgment there is no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

Issue of process.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On complaint summons may issue.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaints.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Summons.

Form of summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing (in duplicate) and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him, or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

156. A Magistrate may (notwithstanding the issue of such summons), either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a 1st class Magistrate duly authorized in that behalf, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or d ivision of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.

158. The provisions relating to a summons and its issue contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except summonses to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of he office in which the person summoned is employed, and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Warrant.

Form of warrant.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if he be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate for his appearance before the Magistrate to be named in the warrant on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

16 . A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, but who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it should the person for whose arrest it was issued enter on or be in his estate, farm or charge.

Should the person against whom the warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Warrant to several persons.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

166. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

The Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

167. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to the Magistrate or to a Police officer (not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station) in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

169. If a warrant be executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine shall, if the person apprehended appear to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and he be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, to whom the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

Proclamation for person absconding.

171. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if satisfied that he absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

The proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of the Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

172. The Magistrate of the District may, on a report from the Magistrate who has issued the proclamation, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made, and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate of the District, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be declared to be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of for feited property.

173. When any person whose property has been declared to be at the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence of which the person arrested is suspected has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

Notification of substance of warrant.

176. A Police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Warrant how executed.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

178. If a person against whom a warrant of arrest is issued forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person against whom a warrant has been issued has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Breaking of door or window.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zenana.

181. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

No unnecessary restraint.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

Right of accused to be defended.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Part V, C. XIV an XV, ss. 187 —197.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Criminal Courts to be open.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any complaint, or for the purpose of conducting any inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or the High Court or any Superior Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But any such Court may, if it think fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to or be or remain in such room or building without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, complainants may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

192. The Magistrate may at any stage of the proceedings summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused.

193. The Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

194. If from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Provided that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

When accused person to be discharged.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapter XVI or XVII of this Act.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

When commitment to be to a High Court.

197. If the accused person (not being a European British subject)

has committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session, and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

Contents of charge.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

Copy of charge.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried, and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or to the officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court, and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

199. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him, and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he may wish to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate see fit to give them free of cost.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or officer to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

Non-appearance of complainant.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day, upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

206. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, and show no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

207. If the accused person do not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

Recovery of such compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may

be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, in default of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Withdrawal of complaint.

210. If a complainant at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of the agent, if the accused person has been permitted to appear by agent, or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant cases.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply.

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

Discharge of accused.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

Charge to be drawn when offence is apparently proved.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, the accused person has not been prejudiced.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that the accused person has been prejudiced by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

Plea.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Evidence for the defence.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

What offences may be tried summarily.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two

hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(5). Theft under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(6). Theft under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(7). Receiving stolen property under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates exercising 1st class magisterial powers.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates exercising less power.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

(*a*) The serial number;

(*b*) The date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) The date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) The name of the complainant;

(*e*) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;

(*f*) The offence complained of or proved;

(*g*) The prisoner's plea;

(*h*) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) The sentence; and

(*j*) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates acting under section two hundred and twenty-two passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of judgment.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under the provisions of section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of the Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session in original jurisdiction.

231. Except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session shall be by jury in

any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans (whether European British subjects or not) or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Election to be tried without jury.

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

Number of jury.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

Commencement of trial.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to plead, or claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, if the accused person desire it, shall consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall, if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

Names of jurors to be called.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons, or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of either of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against either of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, either of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, either of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, or to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Part V, C. XIX, ss. 247—257.

Examination of witnesses.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Examination of accused.

250. The Court may from time to time at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court consider that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to the place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

Duty of Judge.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and in his discretion to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which has been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide upon all questions of fact submitted to them by the Judge at the trial, being guided in such decision by the statement of the law given to them by the Judge;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b.*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

When juryman or assessor may be examined.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Cases tried with assessors.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Decision vested in Judge.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

Cases tried by juries.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Procedure where jury differ.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law. If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, and if it convicts the accused person, it shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case, and may from time to time adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.—APPEALS.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals from convictions by Civil Courts.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

Appeal from Magistrates.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class may appeal to the Court of Session.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate to prosecute the case.

270. Any person convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If the person be sentenced to death, the Session Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if the convict signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Session Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed, and where the reasons given by the Session Court are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal in any case which might have been appealed by the person convicted had a conviction been had; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or of whipping.

No appeal in petty cases.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or bench of Magistrates of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of whipping.

Appeals from summary convictions.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Procedure where appellant in jail.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Rejection of appeal.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

Notice of appeal.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Appellate Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance a sentence.

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a 1st class Magistrate.

281. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspend-

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

ed, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Release of appellant on bail.

282. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, unless such error or defect has occasioned a substantial miscarriage of justice, either as affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or as prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction

285. Except as provided in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundr d and ninety-seven, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final.

Finality of orders on appeal.

286. Unless otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie from any order or sentence of a Criminal Court.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order or sentence of Criminal Court.

CHAPTER XXI.—REFERENCE.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the sentence shall not be executed without the confirmation of the High Court.

Sentence of death.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge or may acquit the accused person.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

289. If the Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or such sentence as it thinks fit.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall be determined and signed by at least two Judges of the Court.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

291. When the High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, in any part of the territories to which this Code has been extended as aforesaid, consists of a single Judge, he shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

CHAPTER XXII.—SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it,

Power to High Court to make rules, &c.

for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept in such Courts, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts,

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

All rules framed by the Court, all repeals and alterations thereof under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars of trials held by such Courts as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

Parts VI & VII C. XXII & XXIII, ss. 294—301.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

Reference to High Court.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in committable cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

Powers of revision.

297. If in any case either called for by itself, or reported for orders or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in the proceedings of the Court below, it shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or discharged, it may order the accused person to be committed;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted,

Proviso to power of altering finding.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Power to annul conviction.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

Suspension of sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision be suspended; that any person imprisoned under such order be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court other than the High Court shall alter any sentence or order of any Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

Exercise of Revisional jurisdiction opional.

In exercising its powers of Revision it shall be in the discretion of the High Court to hear any person interested in the matter.

Courts may order inquiry.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

Proviso.

Provided that, in any case revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not reverse the verdict of a jury, or alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below except as herein provided.

Provisions of section 283 to apply.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution;

Part VII, C. XXIII, ss. 302—311.

or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such order to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to imprisonment, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Execution of sentence under section 301 or 302.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court may order the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Levy of fine.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court which sentences him may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Payment of fine in compensation.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

309. In every case punishable under any law in force with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Court confirming the sentence if such order is not received within the fifteen days.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

311. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs, and in the case of a juvenile offender, it

Part VII, C. XXIII, s. 312—315.

shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the rattan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Nor by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order his discharge, or sentence him in lieu of whipping or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of the law, the Court may sentence him for the offences of which he has been convicted to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall the person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the extent of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

EXPLANATION I.—Where the law provides a specific penalty for a compound offence, the accused person shall not be liable to be tried severally for each offence which forms a part of such compound offence.

Illustrations.

A commits the offence of lurking house-trespass by night and also steals twenty rupees from the house so entered. A is only liable to punishment under the latter clause of section 457 of the Indian Penal Code, and may not be tried for both house-trespass and theft on separate charges.

A commits the offence of rioting. A is punishable under section 147. Indian Penal Code, and may not, on the same facts, be also convicted of being a member of an unlawful assembly.

A commits the offence of rioting and continues in the unlawful assembly after it has been ordered to disperse. A is punishable under sections 147 and 145, Indian Penal Code.

A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be tried separately for each of these three offences.

A joins an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon and partakes in a riot by such assembly. A is punishable under section 148, Indian Penal Code, and not under sections 144 and 145, Indian Penal Code.

Z criminally intimidates A, B and C at the same time. A, B and C may each bring separate charges on which Z may be separately punished.

A steals a watch which is subsequently found in his possession. A cannot be convicted of theft and of receiving the watch.

A commits dacoity and removes his share of the plundered property to his house where it is subsequently found. A may be tried for dacoity, but he is not liable to be tried, in addition, for receiving the property plundered by such dacoity.

EXPLANATION II.—If the punishment which may be inflicted on conviction of one of the offences which forms part of a compound offence be greater than that which may be inflicted for the compound offence, the accused person may be tried on separate charges for each offence, provided that the punishment shall not exceed that which might by law be inflicted for the gravest offence of which such accused person is found guilty.

Illustration.

A commits house-breaking by day and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A is liable, under section 454, Indian Penal Code, to three years' imprisonment, and the offence of adultery (section 497, Indian Penal Code) is punishable with five years' imprisonment. A may be tried for house-breaking and adultery; but, on conviction for both offences, the punishment may not exceed that prescribed for adultery.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of thr ee years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate consider that the offence appears to have been committed, be committed to the Court of Session:

Proviso.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District

Parts VII & VIII, C. XXIV, ss. 316—327.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which remainded unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence be for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

318. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person to whom a pardon has been given fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon the person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Power to commute punishment.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness taken and duly attested by a Magistrate may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

324. The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it see sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any criminal trial or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any Criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

326. The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Record of evidence in the absence of the accused.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts, and such depositions may, on his apprehension, be put in on his trial for such offence if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, it shall be competent to such Magistrate last named to decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate shall be of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new trial.

Commitments on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another valid.

329. Whenever from any cause any Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When a commission may issue.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Mode of issuing commission.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed and take, or shall summon and take, the evidence of such witness before himself in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session to which he is subordinate stating the reasons for the application, and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

In summons cases and in trials by 1st and 2nd class Magistrates of certain offences;

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

The memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before the Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Evidence in English.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language no translation shall be necessary.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, unless the Magistrate or Sessions Judge be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall form part of the record:

or in English or in language in ordinary use in district.

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

In cases referred to in Section 333 Magistrate may record as provided in section 334 or section 335.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Form of record of evidence.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

Procedure in regard to evidence when completed.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person if in attendance, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

340. In all cases whatever when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, in all cases where he is present in person.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Of the Examination of Persons accused.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings, put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seem just from such refusal.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examina-

Part VIII, C. XXV & XXVI ss. 347—354.

tion proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, recording his reason for so doing, may tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his or their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

348. The High Court as a Court of reference, and the Court of Session, after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session in like manner and on the same condition may, at any time during a trial, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appear to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session at the time of trial, or to the High Court as a Court of reference, that any person who has accepted an offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial summon (in the manner provided by chapter XII) any witness whose evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

352. If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue his warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

353. If the warrant cannot be executed and the Magistrate is satisfied that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as he deems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made, and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as he thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the exe-

cution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which he may impose upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to the Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Magistrate shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

In inquiries preliminary to commitment.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant, and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness he shall record his reasons.

When accused person is to be committed.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness, but, in doubtful cases, he may, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance may be necessary before the Court of Session, shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session.

SUMMONS CASES.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused, and he may require in such cases a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

In cases tried upon warrant.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and summon them before him to give evidence.

The Magistrate shall also summon, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him if such witness be in attendance, but he shall not be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

364. If any witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which shall be put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

Part VIII, C. XXVI and XXVII, ss. 365—375.

In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may at the conclusion of the proceedings order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.—OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender, or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place, he may grant his search-warrant, and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend, and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and such Magistrate may, if he think fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search-warrant directed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of jurisdiction of Magistrate issuing it.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate issuing the warrant, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made, and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, it shall be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found, and unless there be good cause to the contrary, he shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate, who shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of the warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town.

If the warrant is to be executed within a presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or other place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or any counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or other place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such house or other place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins therein found, which he may reasonably suspect to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Search by officer in charge of Police-station.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or a Police officer making an investigation considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of such station.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and the subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search under this section made by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

When officer of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer on being so required shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Inspection of weights and measures.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If he finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

382. If the house or place to be searched is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or in-

Parts VIII & IX, C. XXVII & XXVIII, ss. 384—395.

ner door or window of the house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of zenána.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for the woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the apprehending officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

389. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any non-bailable offence, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Power to direct admission to bail.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon liberate him.

Discharge of sureties.

395. The sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the personal recognizance or in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their Attendance.

List of jurors and assessors.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at a time and place to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and, shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors in trials before the Court of Session, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government, and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

Court to summon jurors.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of sessions, cause the Magistrate to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them, and shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 234.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned in the manner hereinafter prescribed as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans be not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of summons

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

Service of summons on officer of Government.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed, and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause

List of jurors or assessors attending.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

The list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non attendance of juror or assessor.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the committal of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of the property as he thinks proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If the property is of a perishable nature, or if it appear to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, he may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds in trust for the owner subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain the same, or the proceeds thereof if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds the eof to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appear within six months.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, the property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Stay of such order.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

420. The order passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or of a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Interpreter to be sworn.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the truth in his interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Lunatics.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If the Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of

mind, incapa act charged of knowing the nature of the wrong or contrary at he was doing what was to be sane at the tim law, he shall if he appear by the Magistrate be inquiry be sent for trial the Court of Session :

If the accused person a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

Procedure in case of person committed before a Court of Session being lunatic.

425. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of investigation or trial.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court, or if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound at any time to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him, and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every three months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid, who shall make a special report to the Local Government as to his state of mind.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight, and the certificate of such officer or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 430 is declared capable of being discharged.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged or to be detained in custody or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum, and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary; and report to the Local

Parts IX & X, C. XXXI—XXXIII, ss. 434—439.

Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that the person so detained may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government thinks necessary to appoint, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and thirty-two and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section, and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.—CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person accused of any offence above referred to should be imprisoned, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the contempt, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a 1st class Magistrate who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause the accused person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act or trials before a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may adjudge as provided in the the offender to punishment under which section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Session Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject, and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Session Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

Charge to state offence.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient statement.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be noted in the margin of the charge.

Part X, XXXIII, 440—448.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition necessary by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Illustrations.

(a). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code, but the sections by which they are defined must be noted in the margin.

(d.) A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the person accused of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the person accused of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.)—A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.)—A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.)—A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.)—A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.)—A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence or to state those particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.)—A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.)—A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.)—A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.)—A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that he was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.)—A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that he was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is to be tried for any amendment of the charge made against him, and in considering whether any error in any charge did in fact mislead the person accused, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

How Court of Session may deal with charge.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate, a copy of which charge shall be given to the person accused.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making the amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new

Part X, C. XXXIII, ss. 449—458.

trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable him to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Defendant may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Effect of material error.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision is of opinion that any person convicted of any offence was in fact misled in his defence by any error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper. If it is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft, and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences of one kind may be charged in a year.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

Facts forming a connected transaction.

454. If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

Illustration.

A breaks into a house, murders the owner, steals his property, and injures a policeman who tries to arrest him. He may at one time be charged with and tried for house-breaking, murder, theft and hurt.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the person accused may be charged with having committed any such offence, and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

457. When a person is charged with an offence and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations

(*a*).—A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*).—A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment or attempt of such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*.)—A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*.)—A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him within the year. They may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two others.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which together with such act constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence if the consequences had not happened or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*.)—A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that robbery was committed, he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(*c*.)—A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*.)—A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

Judgment in the alternative.

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections or under which of two parts of the same section the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

When judgment is to be pronounced.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

Proviso.

If the language of the Judge be not English and the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language, and prefer to write his judgment in it, the judgment may be written in English.

Judgment what to contain.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it, and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the judgment or order.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained

against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such officer or servant of Government shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Court of Justice, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

470. The sanction contemplated by sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

It may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one embracing an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, provided the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, the Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try him upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court before which any such offence was committed may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate, and its proceeding in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

475. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

476. Whenever any Civil or Criminal Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Parts X & XI, C. XXXV—XXXVII, ss. 477—489.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Prosecution for adultery.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police officer.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such unlawful assembly to disperse accordingly.

Use of force to disperse.

481. If upon being so commanded any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse it by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and apprehending the persons who form part of it.

Use of Military Force.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

When use of Military Force is not an offence.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly the dispersion of which he regards on reasonable grounds and in good faith as necessary to the public security.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops to disperse such assembly by such force, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion may appear proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

485. No officer obeying any such requisition shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force, and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, but as soon as he can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

489. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before any Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate as aforesaid by which or by whom the accused person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate as aforesaid by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted,

the Court or Magistrate aforesaid so convicting the accused person, or so passing the final sentence or order as aforesaid, may, in addition, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one

year if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless he bind himself within such period:

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Where convicting officer is not in charge of division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a 1st class Magistrate to whom such Magistrate is subordinate, who shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

Security to keep the peace.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives credible information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon him to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace with or without sureties as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace may be issued on any report or other information which appears reliable and which the Magistrate believes, but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

Form of summons.

492. The summons shall set forth the substance of the information, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively.

Penalty of bond.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect, and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and of the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty.

Warrant of arrest.

494. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

495. The Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, and permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

496. If on the appearance of the person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if the person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may commit him to prison until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497.

When a person is committed to prison under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever within that term he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further injury as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If the person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate directs under the orders of the Court of Session, he may be kept in confinement for such further period or until within that period he gives such bond.

Discharge of recognizances.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by one of his subordinates, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by the bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by the recognizance or other bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it was issued, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the party shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and the penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Security for good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provision of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining them and requiring any further information or evidence which it judges necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it judges proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a limited period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a competent Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

510. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing sections failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court in each case directs.

511. The Magistrate of the District is empowered, at any time, to exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

Discharge of surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, he shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

If no sufficient cause be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it was issued, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour:

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

And any evidence taken under Part XI, Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Manner of taking evidence under Part XI, Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

516. It shall be competent to a Magistrate to refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Local Nuisances.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life, or riots.

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

Explanation I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the following provisions, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the individual upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

Explanation II.—An order may in emergent cases, or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

Explanation III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual; or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

Explanation IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made by him or by his predecessor in the same office.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code and under any Local or Special Law.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever the Magistrate of a District or the Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

he may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well (as the case may be),

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

Service or notification of order.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, the order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person to whom such order is issued shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same or to appear before the Magistrate before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid, or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether the order is reasonable and proper.

Person ordered shall obey or may claim a jury.

On receiving such application, the Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

Constitution of jury.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the person appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Suspension of order.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed does not decide and report within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order for the appointment, their functions shall cease from the date of the expiration of such period, unless they be continued by special order of the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of non-appointment of or neglect by jury.

If from any of the above causes no decision be made by the jury, the order of the Magistrate may be carried into effect as hereinafter provided.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Attendance of jury.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person to whom the order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one is issued does not obey such order,

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

or show cause against the same as hereinafter provided,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate who issued such order may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of the moveable property of the person aforesaid within or without his jurisdiction. If the goods are without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize their attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done to give effect to such order.

526. If in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom cause was shown shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order within a time to be fixed in the notice and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

527. If the person to whom the order of the Magistrate is issued appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

528. If, pending the inquiry by a jury, the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person mentioned in that behalf in section five hundred and twenty-one, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 *(for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay)*, of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction, he shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

The Magistrate as aforesaid shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute, or if the parties are in joint possession, what is the share of which each party is in possession.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—The Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information, but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, such Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appear to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless that right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry, or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

534. Whenever in any Criminal Court any person is convicted of an offence attended with Criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such Criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

Parts XI & XII, C. XLI & XLII, ss 536—541.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

536. If any person having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof, order him to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband.

Alteration in allowance.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the payee and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the payer may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, in the Presidency Towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(*a*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*b*) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(*c*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*d*) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	So much as has not been repeale.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts altering to Criminal Law and Procedure.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	xtent of repeal.
III of 1812...	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for Establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	Section four.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistence or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clause one.
XVII of 1829	A Regulation for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of Burning or Burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	Section three, clause one from and including the words "and any zemindar" to the end of the clause. Clauses two and three.

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	Section five.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1830 ..	A Regulation for declaring the Practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The preamble. Section three, clause one, from "and any zemindar" to the end; clauses two and three. And sections four and five.
	BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one two, three seven, eight, nine, fourteen, clause four, fifteen, clause one. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830 ..	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.

SCHEDULE II.—FORMS.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 152).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of *(state shortly the offence charged):* You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 159).

To *(name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).*

Whereas of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*) *:* You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*sections* 196, 197 *and* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 493).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give vidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful

power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 161.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session." In (*d*) omit "by the said Court."

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*). I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

and that you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

SCHEDULE IV.

Explanatory Notes.—*1st.*—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code; or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—Column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ⅛ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for three years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate, 1st class.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin -	Ditto ,	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c, for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery office -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not Bailable	Death - - -	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by negligence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine -	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force, with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
376	Rape - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Dit
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—concluded.

Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warran.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or conterfeiting a seal plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
507	*Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.*	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	*Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.*	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	.....	According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Act to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2 ...	62	518
	63	519
	308	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5 ...	23	37
XIII of 1865, s. 29 ...	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39 ...	380	287
s. 40 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41 ...	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9 ..	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33 ...	380	287
s. 34 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35 ...	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412.
s. 14 ...	380	287
s. 15 ..	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16 ...	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14 ...	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5 ...	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6 ...	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19 ..	308 ..	521
	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive.)
s. 35 ..	61	307
XIII of 1869, s. 2 ..	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18 cl. (*b*) ..	Chap. XXII ...	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30 ...	Chap. XIX ...	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6 ...	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46 ...	Chap. XXII ...	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Act to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5 ...	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1 ..	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	ss. 68	142
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—(continued.)

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Act to be substituted
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
s 9 ...	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 480.
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	Re-enacted in Act No. 1 of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	126
	158	130
	160	132
	161	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s 132 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Act to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18 ...	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6 .	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15 ..	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Act to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7 ..	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238 ..	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6 ..	23	37
s. 80 .	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive.)
IV of 1865, s. 4 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48 ...	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51 ...	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14 ...	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4 ...	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The ollowing Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 316, dated 16th June 1868, forwardin Circular from Home Department, Nos. 307-316, dated 21st July 1865, with replies.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 476, dated 21st November 1870, forwarding letter from President and Secretary, Bengal Christian Association, dated 20th October 1870, and enclosure.
Office Memorandum, Foreign Department, No. 636G, dated 8th April 1870, forwarding letter from Governor General's Agent, Rájputána, No. 309G, dated 19th March 1870, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 5595P, dated 20th December 1871, forwarding letter from President and Sub-Committee of Bengal Christian Association, dated 25th November 1871.
From Reverend James Ross, dated 27th December 1871, forwarding memorial from Ministers of Religion, Calcutta.
" President, Bengal Christian Association, dated 11th January 1872.
" Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 238, dated 13th January 1872, and enclosures.
From Reverend C. E. Vines, Agra, dated 8th January 1872.
" " H Stern, Goráakpúr, dated 18th January 1872.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{1}{2}$, dated 30th January 1872.
" Officiating Second Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 3, dated 3rd February 1872.
" Reverend T. P. Hughes, Pesháwar, dated 2nd February 1872.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. $\frac{4A}{2}$J, dated 9th February 1872, and enclosure
" Reverend C. B Leupolt, Benares, dated 13th February 1872.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 661A, dated 1st March 1872, and enclosures
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 749, dated 29th February 1872, and enclosures.
" C. Sanderson, Esq, dated 8th March 1872.
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 785, dated 8th March 1872.
" Secretary to Govt., N. W. Provinces, No. 896A, dated 18th March 1872.

2. To remove the ambiguity of the present law as to the circumstances under which a Clergyman of the Church of England is restrained from solemnizing marriages at any place other than a church, we haye explained that the restriction applies to any place within five miles distance from a church.

3. Under the existing law, any person wishing to have his or her marriage solemnized by a licensed Minister is required to reside for four days previous to giving notice of the intended marriage at the place where such notice is given. But although the law requires certain forms to be gone through with the object of giving the utmost possible publicity to any notice of an intended marriage, it suffers such marriage to take place immediately after notice has been given, if the parties to the marriage so desire. We think that an interval of four days between notice and marriage will be advantageously substituted for the four days enforced residence previous to notice, and we have amended the Bill accordingly.

4. We think that, with the alteration of procedure just stated, the fourteen days' delay between the notice and the issue of the Minister's certificate required by the present law where one of the parties to the intended marriage is a minor, may, in cases in which the consent of the person authorized to give consent to such marriage has been obtained, be dispensed with. It is proposed that this relaxation of the existing rule should extend only to cases in which the licensed Minister is satisfied that such consent has been given to the intended marriage.

5. Section 52 of the Bill, as introduced, provided that, when no marriage is registered during any month, a certificate to that effect shall be submitted. We think this involves unnecessary labour and propose that the practice of sending such certificates be discontinued.

6. We have altered section 54 of the Bill as introduced by restricting the proviso thereto so as to make the consent of parents or guardians (where there are any) essential to the validity of certificates for the marriage of Native Christians only when either of the parties to the marriage has not completed his or her eighteenth year; we think that the exception to this rule contemplated by the Bill as originally drawn would have been liable to abuse.

7. We have provided that the ordinary rules of procedure in regard to the registration of marriages shall not be applicable to marriages between Natives of this country. For the record of such marriages, it is proposed to keep distinct registers, and to subject the persons keeping the same to less onerous obligations in the matter of making returns. Some doubt has been experienced as to the intention of the provisions of the existing law on this subject, and it is thought desirable to draw a clear distinction between marriages the record of which is required for statistical purposes in England, and those in regard to which there is no such need.

8. The alteration of the law as regards the interval between notice and issue of certificate of marriage has been applied, in the amended Bill, also to marriages by Registrars, the extent of such interval being made the same in both cases. In the case of minors, no modification of the rule as to delay seems called for, as the law provides a means whereby the persons intending marriage may obtain the issue of certificate without waiting for the expiration of the fourteen days after notice has been given.

9. We have introduced into the amended Bill provisions against the practice of polygamy, under cover of a professed change of religious belief, by persons who have contracted marriage of the kind provided for by this Bill.

10. We have made other verbal alterations and recommend that the Bill as amended be passed; but as some of the alterations of the existing law to be effected by this Bill are of an important character, we think that it should be republished for general information before this report is taken into consideration.

F. R. COCKERELL.
J. F. STEPHEN.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH

The 19th March 1872.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL, 1872.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

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   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

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5. Persons by whom marriage may be solemnized.
6. Licenses to solemnize marriage by whom to be granted.
7. Appointment of Marriage Registrars.
   Appointment of Senior Marriage Registrar.
   When Magistrate to be Marriage Registrar.
8. Appointment of Marriage Registrar in allied Native States.
9. Licensing of persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

PART II.

TIME AND PLACE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE SOLEMNIZED.

10. Time for solemnizing marriage.
    Exceptions.
11. Place for solemnizing marriage.
    Fee for special license.

PART III.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION LICENSED UNDER THE ACT.

12. Notice of intended marriage.
13. Publication of such notice.
    Return or transfer of notice.
14. Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.
15. Transmission of copy of notice to Marriage Registrar when one of the persons is a minor.
16. Procedure on receipt of notice.
17. Certificate of notice given and declaration made to be issued.
    Proviso.
18. Declaration to be made before issue of certificate.
19. Consent of parent or guardian necessary.
20. Power to prohibit by notice issue of certificate.
21. Procedure of Minister on receipt of such notice.
22. In case of minority, certificate not to issue until fourteen days after receipt of notice.

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23. Proceedings before issue of certificate to Native Christians.
24. Form of certificate.
25. After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized.
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PART IV.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

27. Marriages, with certain exceptions, to be registered as herein prescribed.
28. Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.
29. Quarterly returns to Archdeaconry.
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30. Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.
31. Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.
32. What marriages to be entered in register book and certificate prescribed in schedule IV.
33. Such entries to be signed and attested.
34. Certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied and transmitted to Government.
35. Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.
36. Registrar to add number of entry to certificate, and send to Government.
37. Registration of marriages between Native Christians and custody and disposal of register book.

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39. Notice how to be published in ordinary cases, and how in the case of minors.
40. Notice to be filed and copy entered in Marriage Notice Book.
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    If no impediment shown or issue not forbidden.
    After what interval certificate to issue.
42. Oath or declaration to be made before issue of certificate.
43. When parties may petition High Court to order certificate in less than fourteen days.
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44. Provision as to consent of parent or guardian to apply and issue of certificate may be forbidden.
    Effect of protest.
45. Where person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent, parties may petition.
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46. When Marriage Registrar refuses certificate, party may petition.
    Procedure on petition.

SECTIONS.

47. When Registrar in allied Native State refuses certificate, petition may be made to Governor General in Council.
48. If Registrar doubt authority of person forbidding, he may petition High Court or District Judge.
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Procedure on reference.
49. Liability of person protesting on frivolous grounds against issue of certificate.
50. Form of certificate.
51. After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized in presence of Marriage Registrar and two witnesses.
52. When marriage is not had within three months after notice, a new notice required.
53. Marriage Registrar may ask for particulars to be registered.
54. Registry of marriages.
55. Certificates to be transmitted monthly to Secretary to Government.
Custody and transmission of register-book.
56. Registrars in allied Native States to transmit certificates to Foreign Secretary.
57. In case of a Native Christian, Registrar to ascertain that notice and certificate are understood.
58. Native Christians to be made to understand declarations at marriage.
59. Registration of marriages between Native Christians.

PART VI.

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60. On what conditions marriages of Native Christians may be certified.
61. On marriage (the conditions having been fulfilled) licensed person to grant certificate.
62. Register-book to be kept.
63. Search in Register-book to be allowed and copy of entry given.
64. Part VI not to apply to Roman Catholics.
Saving of certain marriages.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

65. Punishments—
for false oath, declaration, notice, or certificate for procuring marriage;
66. for forbidding, by false personation, issue of certificate by Marriage Registrar;
67. for solemnizing marriage without due authority;
68. for solemnizing marriage out of proper time, or without witnesses;
excepting marriages solemnized under special licenses;

SECTIONS.

69. for solemnizing, without notice or within fourteen days after notice, marriage with minor.
70. for issuing certificate, or marrying, without publication of notice;
marrying after expiry of certificate;
solemnizing marriage with minor within fourteen days, without authority of Court, or without sending copy of notice;
issuing certificate against authorized prohibition.
71. for issuing certificate after expiry of notice, or, in case of minor, within fourteen days after notice, or against authorized forbiddal;
72. for unauthorizedly marrying according to usage of—
the Church of England;
or Church of Scotland;
or Church of Rome;
for issuing certificate or marrying without publishing notice,
or after expiry of certificate;
for issuing certificate for, or solemnizing marriage with minor, within fourteen days after notice;
for issuing certificate authorizedly forbidden;
for solemnizing marriage authorizedly forbidden;
73. for unlicensed person granting certificate pretending to be licensed;
74. for destroying or falsifying Register-books.
75. Limitation of prosecutions.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

76. Bar of right, by change of religion, to practise polygamy.
77. Punishment for marrying again during continuance of marriage under law forbidding polygamy.
78. What matters need not be proved in respect of marriage in accordance with Act.
79. Corrections of errors.
80. Searches to be allowed and copies of entries given on payment of fee.
81. Certified copy of entry in marriage register, &c., to be evidence of marriage without further proof.
82. Transmission of certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.
83. Local Government to prescribe fees.
84. Power to make rules.

SCHEDULE I.—Notice of marriage.

SCHEDULE II.—Certificate of receipt of notice.

SCHEDULE III.—Form of Register of Marriages.

SCHEDULE IV.—Marriage Register Book. Certificate of Marriage.

SCHEDULE V.—Enactments repealed.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion; It is enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far only as regards Christian British subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into operation on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed are repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Church of England." "Anglican."

"Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the Church of England as by the law established;

"Church of Scotland."

"Church of Scotland" means the Church of Scotland as by law established;

"Church of Rome." "Roman Catholic."

"Church of Rome" and "Roman Catholic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head;

"Church."

"Church" includes any chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship;

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years;

"Native Christian."

"Native Christian" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity, as well as such converts.

PART I.

THE PERSONS BY WHOM MARRIAGE MAY BE SOLEMNIZED.

Marriage to be solemnized according to Act.

4. Every marriage between persons, one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian Religion, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions, shall be void.

Persons by whom marriage may be solemnized.

5. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1) by any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the church of which he is a Minister;

(2) by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of Scotland;

(3) by any Minister of Religion who, under the provisions of this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, has obtained a license to solemnize marriages;

(4) by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar appointed under this Act or any Act hereby repealed;

(5) by any person who, with respect to marriages between Native Christians, shall have received a license to grant certificates of marriage.

Licenses to solemnize marriage by whom to be granted.

6. The Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, may grant licenses to Ministers of Religion to solemnize marriages within the territories under the immediate administration of such Governor General, or subject to such Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and may revoke such licenses.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars.

7. The Local Government may appoint one or more Marriage Registrars, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, for any portion of the Presidency or territory subject to its administration. But no person shall be a Marriage Registrar who does not profess the Christian Religion.

Appointment of Senior Marriage Registrar.

Where there are more than one Marriage Registrar in any district, the Local Government shall appoint one of them to be the Senior Marriage Registrar.

When Magistrate to be Marriage Registrar.

When there is only one Marriage Registrar in a district, and such Registrar is absent from such district, or ill, or in case of the death of the only Marriage Registrar in a district, or of any temporary vacancy in such office, the Magistrate of such district shall act as, and be, Marriage Registrar thereof during such absence, illness, or temporary vacancy as aforesaid.

Appointment of Marriage Registrar in allied Native States.

8. The Governor General of India in Council may appoint any person being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar in any district to be assigned by the Governor General of India in Council, in any place within the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty.

Licensing of persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

9. The Local Government may issue a license to any person, being a Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians. Any such license may be revoked by the Local Government by whom it was granted, and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the official Gazette.

PART II.

TIME AND PLACE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE SOLEMNIZED.

Time for solemnizing marriage.

10. Every marriage hereafter solemnized in India by any person who has received episcopal ordination, or by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, or by any Minister licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening:

Exceptions.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to—

(1).—A Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary.

(2).—A Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he has received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage is so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop has authorized to grant such license.

Place for solemnizing marriage.

11. No Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in any building or place other than a church, where there is a church within five miles distance from such building or place, unless he has received a special license authorizing him to do so under the hand and seal of the Bishop of the Diocese or from the Commissary of such Bishop.

Fee for special license.

For such special license, the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as the said Bishop may sanction.

PART III.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION LICENSED UNDER THE ACT.

Notice of intended marriage.

12. In all cases in which a marriage is intended to be solemnized by a Minister of Religion who has obtained a license to solemnize marriages under this Act, or any Act hereby repealed,—

one of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing, according to the form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she desires to solemnize the marriage and shall state therein the name or names, and, the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time during which each has dwelt there, and the church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized:

Provided that, if either of such persons shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards.

Publication of such notice.

13. If the Minister of Religion to whom such notice has been delivered be entitled to officiate in the church in which it is intended to solemnize the said marriage, he shall publish every notice of marriage received by him, by causing the same to be published and affixed in some conspicuous part of such church.

Return or transfer of notice.

If such Minister of Religion is not entitled to officiate as a Minister in such church, he shall, at his option, either return the notice to the person delivering the same to him, or deliver it to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be so published and affixed as aforesaid.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

14. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion, on receiving the notice prescribed in section twelve, shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the district, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own office.

Transmission of copy of notice to Marriage Registrar when one of the persons is a minor.

15. When one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, every such Minister as aforesaid, who receives such notice, shall, unless within twenty-four hours after his receipt thereof he returns the same to the person from whom it was received under the provisions of section thirteen, send by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more than one Registrar of such district, to the Senior Marriage Registrar.

Procedure on receipt of notice.

16. The Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar, on receiving any such notice, shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own office, and the latter shall further cause a copy of the said notice to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same district, who shall likewise publish the same in the manner above directed.

Certificate of notice given and declaration made to be issued.

17. Any Minister of Religion consenting or intending to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, shall, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making such declaration as is hereinafter required, issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made:

Provided that—

Proviso.

(1) no such certificate shall be issued until the expiration of four days after the date of the receipt of the notice by such Minister;

(2) no lawful impediment, according to the law of England, be shown to his satisfaction why such certificate should not issue, and

(3) the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden in the manner hereinafter mentioned by any person authorized in that behalf.

Declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

18. The certificate mentioned in section seventeen shall not be issued until one of the persons intending marriage shall have appeared personally before the Minister and

made a solemn declaration that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, and, when either or both of the parties, not being a widower or widow, is or are a minor or minors, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is or are no person or persons resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Consent of parent or guardian necessary.

19. The father, if living, of any minor, not being a widower or widow, or, if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and, in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor, may give consent to the minor's marriage, and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

Power to prohibit by notice issue of certificate.

20. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required under section nineteen, is hereby authorized to prohibit the grant of the certificate by any Minister, at any time before the issue of the same, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his or her name and place of abode and position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

Procedure of Minister on receipt of such notice.

21. If any such notice prohibiting the marriage be received by such Minister as aforesaid, he shall not issue his certificate and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he has examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and is satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage has no lawful authority for such prohibition, or until the said notice is withdrawn by the person who gave it.

In case of minority, certificate not to issue until fourteen days after receipt of notice.

22. When either of the persons intending marriage is a minor and the Minister is not satisfied that the consent of the person whose consent to such marriage is required by section nineteen has been obtained, such Minister shall not grant such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of such notice of marriage.

Proceedings before issue of certificate to Native Christians.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married takes a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or applies for a certificate from such Minister under section seventeen, such Minister shall, before issuing such certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice or certificate, as the case may be, and, if not, shall translate or cause to be translated such notice or certificate to such Native Christian into his language, or into some language which he understands.

Form of certificate.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister as aforesaid shall be in the form contained in the second schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized.

25. After the issue of the certificate by such Minister of Religion, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister thinks fit to adopt: Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses.

Certificate void if marriage not solemnized within two months.

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate which has been issued by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all other proceedings thereon shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice has been given and a certificate thereof issued in the manner aforesaid.

PART IV.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

Marriages, with certain exceptions, to be registered as herein prescribed.

27. All marriages hereafter solemnized in India between persons one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian Religion, except marriages solemnized under Parts V and VI of this Act, shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided that no omission or defect in such registration shall invalidate any marriage not otherwise invalid.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.

28. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a register of marriages to be kept by him according to the form contained in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Quarterly returns to Archdeaconry.

29. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year returns in duplicate, authenticated by his signature, of the entries in the register of marriages solemnized at or in any station or district at which he has any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he is subject, or within the limits of which such station or district is situated.

Contents of returns.

Such quarterly returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December, of each year respectively, and shall be transmitted by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified. The said Registrar upon receiving the same shall transmit one copy to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to the form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or

Vicariate in which such marriage is solemnized, and such person shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding.

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

31. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a register of marriages to be kept by him for the station or district in which the marriage is solemnized in the form prescribed in section twenty-eight for marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England, and such Clergyman shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, returns similar to those prescribed in section twenty-nine for Clergymen of the Church of England, of all marriages solemnized by him.

What marriages to be entered in register book and certificate prescribed in schedule IV.

32. Every marriage solemnized by any person authorized to solemnize marriages under clauses (1) and (3) of section five, other than the persons mentioned in sections twenty-eight and thirty, shall immediately, after the solemnization thereof, be registered in duplicate by the person solemnizing the same in a marriage register book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the marriage register book as a counterfoil.

Such entries to be signed and attested.

33. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and marriage register book shall be signed by the person by whom the said marriage has been solemnized, and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses who were present at the solemnization of the marriage, and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the marriage register book.

Certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and transmitted to Government.

34. The person solemnizing the said marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the marriage register book and send it within one month from the time of the solemnization of such marriage to the Marriage Registrar of the district in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall send all the certificates which he has received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.

35. Such copies shall be entered in order from the beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book, according to the order in which each certificate was received by the said Marriage Registrar.

Registrar to add number of entry to certificate, and send to Government.

36. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last-mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall, at the end of every month, transmit the same to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration of marriages between Native Christians and custody and disposal of register book.

37. When any marriage between Native Christians is solemnized under Part I or III of this Act, the person solemnizing the same shall, instead of proceeding in the manner provided by sections twenty-eight to thirty-six, both inclusive, register such marriages in a separate register book, and shall keep safely the said register book until the same shall be filled, or, if he shall leave the district in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person succeeding to his duties in the said district, who shall keep safely the same, and shall make therein the entries by this Act required to be made in respect of any such marriage solemnized by him within the said district.

And the person having the control of the book at the time when it shall be filled, shall send the same to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government to be kept by him with the records of his office.

The provisions of sections sixty-two and sixty-three as to the form of the Register book, the deposit of extracts therefrom, and the granting searches and copies of the contents of such register, shall apply to the Register books kept under this section.

PART V.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY, OR IN THE PRESENCE OF, A MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Notice of intended marriage before Marriage Registrar.

38. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar, one of the parties to such marriage shall give notice in writing, in the form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to any Marriage Registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt,

or, if the parties dwell in different districts, shall give the like notice to a Marriage Registrar of each district, and shall state therein the name and surname, and the profession or condition, of each of the parties intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time, during which each has dwelt therein, and the place in which the marriage is to be solemnized:

Provided that, if either party has dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she hath dwelt there one month and upwards.

39. Every Marriage Registrar shall, on receiving any such notice, publish the same, by causing a copy thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in his office.

Notice how to be published in ordinary cases, and how in the case of minors.

When one of the parties intending marriage (not being a widower or widow) is under twenty-one years of age, every Marriage Registrar shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him of the notice of such marriage, send, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to all the other Marriage Registrars (if any) in the same district, who shall likewise affix the same in some conspicuous place in their own offices as aforesaid.

40. The Marriage Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such notices in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Local Government, to be called the "Marriage Notice Book," and the Marriage Notice Book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in Marriage Notice Book.

41. The Marriage Registrar, upon being requested so to do by or on behalf of the party by whom the notice was given, and one of the parties intending marriage having made oath or declaration as hereinafter required, shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such oath or declaration having been made:

Certificate of notice given and declaration made to be issued, on request,

Provided that no lawful impediment according to the law of England be shown to the satisfaction of the Marriage Registrar why such certificate should not issue, and the issue of such certificate has not been sooner forbidden, in manner hereinafter mentioned, by any person or persons authorized in that behalf by this Act:

if no impediment shown or issue not forbidden:

Provided also that in no case shall the certificate be issued until the expiration of four days after the receipt of the notice, and further that where, by such oath or declaration, it appears that one of the parties intending marriage (not being a widower or widow) is under twenty-one years of age, the Marriage Registrar shall not issue his certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice of marriage.

After what interval certificate to issue.

42. The certificate mentioned in section forty-one shall not be issued by any Marriage Registrar, until one of the parties intending marriage shall appear personally before such Marriage Registrar, and shall make oath that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity, or other lawful hindrance, to the said marriage, and that both the parties have, or (where they have dwelt in the districts of different Marriage Registrars) that the party making such oath hath, had their, his or her usual place of abode within the district of such Marriage Registrar, and where either or each of the parties, not being a widower or widow, is under the age of twenty-one years, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Oath or declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

43. When one of the parties intending marriage (not being a widower or widow) is under twenty-one years of age, and both parties intending marriage are at the time resident in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and are desirous of being married in less than fourteen days after the entry of such notice as aforesaid, both parties intending marriage may apply by petition to the High Court of such town, or any Judge thereof, for an order upon the Marriage Registrar to whom the notice of marriage has been given, directing him to issue his certificate before the expiration of the said fourteen days required by section forty-one.

When parties may petition High Court to order certificate in less than fourteen days.

And the said High Court, or any Judge thereof may, on sufficient cause being shown in its or his discretion, make an order upon such Marriage Registrar, directing him to issue his certificate at any time to be mentioned in the said order, before the expiration of the said fourteen days required by section forty-one; and the said Marriage Registrar, on receipt of the said order, shall issue his certificate in accordance therewith.

Order on petition.

44. The provisions of section nineteen shall apply to any marriage under this Part, either of the parties to which (not being a widower or widow) is a minor, and any person whose consent to such marriage would be required thereunder may enter a protest against the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, by writing, at any time before the issue of such certificate, the word "forbidden," opposite to the entry of the notice of such intended marriage in the Marriage Notice Book, and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and his or her character in respect of either of the parties, by reason of which he or she is so authorized;

Provision as to consent of parent or guardian to apply and issue of certificate may be forbidden.

When such protest has been entered, no certificate shall issue until the Marriage Registrar has examined into the matter of the protest, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate for the said marriage, or until the protest be withdrawn by the party who entered the same.

Effect of protest.

45. If any person whose consent is necessary to any marriage under this Part is *non compos mentis*, or if any such person (other than the father) without just cause withholds his or her consent to the marriage, the parties intending marriage may apply by petition, where the person whose consent is necessary is resident within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the High Court, or if the person is not resident within any of the said towns, then to the Judge of the district within which such person is resident;

Where person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent, parties may petition.

and the said Court or any Judge thereof or the said Judge of the district may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way.

Procedure on petition.

If upon examination such marriage appears proper, such High Court or any Judge thereof or such Judge of the district shall declare the marriage to be a proper marriage, and such declaration shall be as good and effectual as if the person whose consent was needed had consented to the marriage; and if such person has forbidden the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, such certificate shall be issued and the like proceedings may be had under this Part in relation to the marriage as if the issue of such certificate had not been forbidden by such person.

When Marriage Registrar refuses certificate, party may petition.

46. Whenever a Marriage Registrar has refused to issue a certificate under this Part, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition, where the district of such Registrar is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the High Court, or if such district is not within any of the said towns, then to the Judge of the said district; and the said Court or any Judge thereof or the Judge of the district may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way, and shall decide thereon. The decision of such Court or any Judge thereof, or of the District Judge shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application for the issue of a certificate was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

Procedure on petition.

When Registrar in allied Native State refuses certificate, petition may be made to Governor General in Council.

47. Whenever a Marriage Registrar resident in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, refuses to issue his certificate, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition to the Governor General of India in Council, who shall decide thereon; such decision shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

If Registrar doubt authority of person forbidding, he may petition High Court or District Judge.

48. Whenever a Marriage Registrar, acting under the provisions of section forty-four, is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall apply by petition, where the district of such Registrar is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to the High Court of Judicature in the Presidency or place within which such district is comprised, or, if such district be not within any of the said towns, then to the Judge of the district within which the same is comprised.

Contents of, and procedure on, petition.

The said petition shall state all the circumstances of the case, and pray for the order and direction of the Court concerning the same, and the said High Court, or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the district, shall examine into the allegations of the petition and the circumstances of the case, and if, upon such examination, it shall appear that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, such High Court or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the district, shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid, and then, and in such case, such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage, as if the issue of such certificate had not been forbidden by such person.

Marriage Registrar in allied State not satisfied of want of authority in person forbidding, may refer to Governor General.

In all cases where a Marriage Registrar appointed under section eight, to act within the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall transmit a statement of all the circumstances of the case, together with all documents and papers relating thereto, to the Governor General of India in Council; and, if it appears to the Governor General of India in Council that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, the Governor General of India in Council shall declare that the party forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid, and then, and in such case, such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage as if the issue of such certificate had not been forbidden by such person.

Procedure on reference.

Liability of person protesting on frivolous grounds against issue of certificate.

49. Every person entering a protest with the Marriage Registrar, under this Part against the issue of any certificate on grounds which such Marriage Registrar, under section forty-four, or the High Court or Judge thereof, or the District Judge, under section forty-five or forty-six, declares to be frivolous and such as ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate, shall be liable for the costs of all proceedings in relation thereto and for damages to be recovered by suit by the person against whose marriage such protest was entered.

Form of certificate.

50. The certificate to be issued by the Marriage Registrar under the provisions of section forty-one shall be in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and the Local Government shall furnish to every Marriage Registrar a sufficient number of forms of certificate.

After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized in presence of Marriage Registrar and two witnesses.

51. After the issue of the certificate of the Marriage Registrar, or, where notice is required to be given under this Act to the Marriage Registrars for different districts, after the issue of the certificates of the Marriage Registrars for such districts, marriage may, if there be no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parties described in such certificate or certificates, be solemnized between such parties, according to such form and ceremony as they think fit to adopt. But every such marriage shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, in the presence of some Marriage Registrar (to whom shall be delivered such certificate or certificates as aforesaid), and of two or more witnesses

and in some part of the ceremony each of the parties shall declare as follows or to the like effect—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other as follows or to the like effect—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or husband*]."

When marriage is not had within three months after notice, a new notice required.

52. Whenever a marriage is not had within three months after the notice has been entered by the Marriage Registrar, as required by section thirty-nine, the notice and the certificate, if any, issued thereupon, and all other proceedings thereupon, shall be utterly void; and no person shall proceed to solemnize the marriage, nor shall any Marriage Registrar enter the same, until new notice has been given, and entry made, and certificate thereof given, at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

Marriage Registrar may ask for particulars to be registered.

53. A Marriage Registrar before whom any marriage is solemnized under this Part may ask of the persons to be married the several particulars required to be registered touching such marriage.

Registry of marriages.

54. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Part, the Marriage Registrar present at the solemnization thereof shall forthwith register such marriage in duplicate, that is to say, in a Marriage Register Book, according to the form of the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil; and the entry of such marriage in both the certificate and the Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the person by or before whom the marriage has been solemnized, if there be any such person, and by the Marriage Registrar present at such marriage, whether or not the marriage is solemnized by him, and also by the parties married, and attested by two witnesses.

Every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the Marriage Register Book.

Certificates to be transmitted monthly to Secretary to Government.

55. The Marriage Registrar shall forthwith separate the certificate from the Marriage Register Book and transmit it, at the end of every month, to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Custody and transmission of Register Book.

The Marriage Registrar shall keep safely the said Register Book until it be filled, and shall then transmit the same to the Secretary to the Government, or to such other officer as aforesaid, to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Registrars in allied Native States to transmit certificates to Foreign Secretary.

56. The Marriage Registrars in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, shall transmit the certificates mentioned in section fifty-seven to the Secretary for the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

In case of a Native Christian, Registrar to ascertain that notice and certificate are understood.

57. When any Native Christian about to be married applies for or tenders a notice of marriage, or applies for a certificate from a Marriage Registrar, such Marriage Registrar shall ascertain whether the said Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does not, the said Marriage Registrar shall translate such notice or certificate, or both of them, as the case may be, or shall cause the same to be translated to such Native Christian in the language of such Native Christian, or the said Marriage Registrar shall otherwise ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice and certificate.

Native Christians to be made to understand declarations at marriage.

58. When any Native Christian is married under the provisions of this Part, the party solemnizing the said marriage shall ascertain whether such Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does not, the party solemnizing the said marriage shall, at the time of the solemnization thereof, translate, or cause to be translated, to such Native Christian, in the language of such Native Christian, the declarations made at such marriage in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registration of marriages between Native Christians.

59. The registration of marriages between Native Christians under this Part shall be conducted in conformity to the rules laid down in section thirty-seven (so far as they are applicable), and not otherwise.

PART VI.

MARRIAGE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

On what conditions marriages of Native Christians may be certified.

60. Every marriage between Native Christians applying for a certificate, shall, without the preliminary notice required under Part III, be certified under this Part, if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise:—

(1.) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years:

(2.) The man and the woman shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity:

(3.) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living:

(4.) In the presence of the person licensed under section nine, and of at least two credible witnesses, each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, in the presence of Almighty God, and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ,

do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or husband*]," or words to the like effect:

(5.) Such declaration shall be made between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening:

Provided that no marriage shall be certified under this Part when either of the parties intending to be married has not completed his or her eighteenth year, unless such consent as is mentioned in section nineteen has been given to the intended marriage, or unless it appears that there is no person living authorized to give such consent.

On marriage (the conditions having been fulfilled) licensed person to grant certificate.

61. When, in respect to any marriage falling under this Part, the conditions prescribed in section sixty have been fulfilled, the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration shall have been made, shall, on the application of either of the parties to such marriage, and on the payment of a fee of four annas, grant a certificate of such marriage. Such certificate shall be signed by such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive evidence of the same marriage having been performed.

Register Book to be kept.

62. A Register Book of all marriages of which certificates are granted under section sixty-one, shall be kept by the person granting such certificates in his own vernacular language. Such Register Book shall be kept according to such form as the Local Government from time to time prescribes, and the said book or true extracts therefrom, duly authenticated, shall be deposited at such places and at such times as the Local Government directs.

Search in Register Book to be allowed and copy of entry given.

63. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage and keeping a Marriage Register Book under section sixty-two, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book, and shall, on payment of the fees prescribed by the Local Government under section eighty-three give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same.

Part VI not to apply to Roman Catholics.
Saving of certain marriages.

64. This Part of this Act, except so much of sections sixty-two and sixty-three as are referred to in section thirty-seven, shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate any marriage contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of Act No. XXV of 1864, previous to the repeal of that Act.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

Punishments—
for false oath, declaration, notice or certificate for procuring marriage;

65. Whoever intentionally makes any false oath or declaration, or signs any false notice or certificate required by this Act, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety-three of the Indian Penal Code.

for forbidding, by false personation, issue of certificate by Marriage Registrar;

66. Whoever forbids the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section two hundred and five of the Indian Penal Code.

for solemnizing marriage without due authority;

67. Whoever, not being authorized under this Act to solemnize a marriage in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the district in which such marriage is solemnized, knowingly solemnizes a marriage between persons one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian Religion, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; or, in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards, to transportation for a term of not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years;

or, if the offender be an European or American, to penal servitude according to the provisions of Act No. XXIV of 1855 (*to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such convicts*).

for solemnizing marriage out of proper time, or without witnesses;

68. Whoever knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage between persons one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian Religion at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

excepting marriages solemnized under special license;

The provisions of this section shall not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he has received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in section ten.

for solemnizing, without notice or within fourteen days after notice, marriage with minor;

69. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act, who, without a notice in writing, or when one of the parties to the marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, and the required consent of the parents or guardian to such marriage has not been obtained, within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage under Part III, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

70. A Marriage Registrar under this Act, who commits any of the following offences;

for issuing certificate, or marrying, without publication of notice;

(1) knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes any marriage, without publishing or affixing in some conspicuous place the notice of such marriage as directed by this Act;

marrying after expiry of certificate;

(2) after the expiration of two months after a certificate in respect of a marriage shall have been issued by him, solemnizes such marriage;

solemnizing marriage with minor within fourteen days, without authority of Court, or without sending copy of notice;

(3) without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, solemnizes any marriage when one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widower or widow) is a minor before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of such notice, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice of marriage to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district (if there be more Marriage Registrars of the district than one), and, if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar;

issuing certificate against authorized prohibition.

(4) issues any certificate, the issue of which shall have been prohibited as in this Act provided by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

71. Any Marriage Registrar knowingly and wilfully issuing any certificate for marriage after the expiration of three months after the notice has been entered by him as aforesaid, or knowingly and wilfully issuing, without the order of a competent Court authorizing him so to do, any certificate for marriage, where one of the parties intending marriage (not being a widower or widow) is under twenty-one years of age, before the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice or any certificate the issue of which has been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized to forbid such issue, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

for issuing certificate after expiry of notice, or, in case of minor, within fourteen days after notice, or against authorized forbiddal;

for unauthorizedly marrying according to usage of— the Church of England,

72. Whoever, being a person authorized under the provisions of this Act to solemnize a marriage,

and not being a Clergyman of the Church of England, solemnizing a marriage after due publication of banns or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a surrogate duly authorized in that behalf,

or Church of Scotland,

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that church,

or Church of Rome;

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that church,

for issuing certificate or marrying without publishing notice,

knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnizes any marriage between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing, or causing to be affixed, the notice of such marriage as directed in Part III of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate shall have been issued by him;

or after expiry of certificate;

for issuing certificate for, or solemnizing, marriage with minor, within fourteen days after notice;

or knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes a marriage between such persons when one of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district;

for issuing certificate authorizedly forbidden;

or knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate, the issue of which has been forbidden under this Act by any person authorized to forbid the issue;

for solemnizing marriage authorizedly forbidden.

or knowingly and wilfully solemnizes any marriage forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

for unlicensed person granting certificate pretending to be licensed;

73. Whoever, not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part VI of this Act, grants such certificate intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

for destroying or falsifying Register books.

74. Whoever wilfully destroys or injures, or causes to be destroyed or injured, any Register book or the counterfoil certificates threof, or any part thereof, or any authenticated extract therefrom,

or falsely makes or counterfeits any part of such Register book or counterfoil certificates,

or wilfully inserts, or causes to be inserted, any false entry in any such Register book or counterfoil certificate or authenticated extract,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Limitation of prosecutions.

75. All prosecutions under this Act shall be commenced within the space of two years after the offence is committed.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bar of right, by change of religion, to practise polygamy.

76. No European British subject and no person domiciled in any country by the law of which polygamy is prohibited shall acquire a right to practise polygamy by any change in his religious belief.

Punishment for marrying again during continuance of marriage under law forbidding polygamy.

77. If any person who has contracted any such marriage as is provided for by this Act, or any other marriage which by the law to which he is subject would render any subsequent marriage during its continuance illegal, marries any other person during the continuance of such marriage, he shall, whatever religion he may profess at the time of such subsequent marriage, be deemed guilty of the offence described in section four hundred and ninety-four of the Indian Penal Code, and every such subsequent marriage shall be void.

What matters need not be proved in respect of marriage in accordance with Act.

78. Whenever any marriage has been solemnized in accordance with the provisions of sections four and five, it shall not be void merely on account of any irregularity in respect of any of the following matters, namely.

(1).—Any statement made in regard to the dwelling of the persons married, or the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law:

(2).—The notice of the marriage:

(3).—The certificate or translation thereof:

(4).—The time at which the marriage may have been solemnized—

Corrections of errors.

79. Every person charged with the duty of registering any marriage, who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any entry, may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case, by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and such person shall make the like marginal entry, attested in the like manner, in the certificate thereof.

And, in case such certificate has been already transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government, such person shall make and transmit in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Searches to be allowed and copies of entries given on payment of fee.

80. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act, and hereby required to register the same, and every Marriage Registrar or Secretary to a Local Government having the custody for the time being of any register of marriages, or of any certificate or copies of certificate under this Act, shall, at all reasonable times, allow searches to be made of any marriage Register book, or of any certificate, or duplicate, or copies of certificate, in his custody, and shall give a copy under his hand of any entry in the same, on the payment of the fees prescribed by the Local Government under section eighty-three.

Certified copy of entry in marriage register, &c., to be evidence of marriage without further proof.

81. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any marriage register or certificate, or duplicate certificate, required to be kept or delivered under this Act, of any entry of a marriage in such register, or of any such certificate or duplicate certificate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such register or certificate, or duplicate copy, or of any entry therein, respectively, or of such copy.

Transmission of certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.

82. The Secretary to the Local Government shall, at the end of every quarter in each year, select from the certificates of marriages forwarded to him during such quarter, the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General of India in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and forward the same certificates signed by him to the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of being delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Local Government to prescribe fees.

83. The Local Government shall determine what fees shall be chargeable under this Act for

the receipt and publication of notices of marriages;

the issue of certificates of marriage and the registration of marriages by Marriage Registrars;

and for the entry of protests with, or prohibitions of, the issue of marriage certificates by the said Registrars;

for searching Register books, or certificates, or duplicates, or copies thereof;

and for the issue of copies of entries in the same under sections sixty-three and eighty;

and may from time to time vary or remit such fees either generally or in special cases, as to it may seem fit.

Power to make rules.

84. The Local Government may make rules in regard to the disposal of the fees mentioned in section eighty-three, the supply of Register books, and the preparation and submission of returns of marriages solemnized under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Minister [*or* Registrar] of

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.	Church, chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides, when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

Witness my hand, this day of *seventy-two.*

(*Signed*) *JAMES SMITH.*

[The *Italics* in this schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.]

SCHEDULE II.

Certificate of Receipt of Notice.

I,

do hereby certify that, on the day of , notice was duly entered in my Marriage Notice Book of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the hand of , one of the parties (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.	Church, chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides, when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	16, *Clive Street.*	23 *days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	20, *Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

and that the declaration required by section seventeen or forty-one of "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872," has been duly made by the said (*James Smith*).

Date of notice entered
Date of certificate given } The issue of this certificate has not been prohibited by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof.

Witness my hand, this day of *seventy-two.*

(*Signed*)

This certificate will be void unless the marriage is solemnized on or before the day of .

[The *Italics* in the schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.]

SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

Quarterly Returns

of

MARRIAGES

for

The Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta.* / *Madras.* / *Bombay.* }

I, ——————, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* } do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the Originals and Official Quarterly Returns of Marriage within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* } as made and transmitted to me for the quarter commencing the day of ending the day of in the year of Our Lord

[*Signature of Registrar.*]

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta.* / *Madras.* / *Bombay.* }

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.* }

When married.			Names of parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.	By banns or license.	Signatures of the parties.	Signatures of two or more witnesses present.	Signature by whom married.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

SCHEDULE IV.

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

Number.	When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian Name.	Surname.					
				James ...	*White* ...	*26 years* ...	*Widower* ...	*Carpenter* ...	*Agra* ...	*William White.*
				Martha ...	*Duncan* ...	*17 years* ...	*Spinster* ...	.....	*Agra* ...	*John Duncan.*

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,* *Martha Duncan,* } in the presence of us { *John Smith,* *John Green.* }

SCHEDULE IV,—*continued.*

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Number.	When married.			Names of parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and Surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year	Christian Name.	Surname.					
1				*James* ...	*White* ...	26 *years* ...	*Widower* ...	*Carpenter* ...	*Agra* ...	*William White.*
				Martha ...	*Duncan* ...	17 *years* ...	*Spinster* ...	.....	*Agra* ...	*John Duncan.*

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,* / *Martha Duncan,* } in the presence of us { *John Smith,* / *John Green.* }

SCHEDULE V.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Statute 58 Geo. 3, cap. 84.	An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages had and solemnized within the British territories in India.	The whole.
Statute 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 40.	An Act for marriages in India... ...	The whole.
Act V of 1852 ...	An act for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for Marriages in India."	The whole.
Act V of 1865 ...	The Indian Marriage Act, 1865 ..	The whole.
Act XXII of 1866 ...	An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 8 OF 1872.

A Bill to Amend Act XV of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872."

Extent Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Addition to section I of Act XV of 1859.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read :—

'New manufacture' defined.

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

"Provided that in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

Addition to Act XV of 1859 after section XXXVII.

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read :—

Persons invested by English law with rights as to patterns and designs to have same rights in British India.

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom."

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

Act to be read as part of Act XV of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is (*1st*) to provide that the privileges conferred by Act XV of 1859 on the inventors of new manufactures, may be extended to the inventors of new patterns and designs;

and, (*2ndly*), to provide for the enforcement in Indian Courts, of the rights of persons who have registered patterns and designs in the United Kingdom according to the English law, in the case of the infringement of those rights in British India.

R. STEWART.

The 18th March 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1872.

An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

Justices not to borrow more than 85 lakhs.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

Borrowing powers thereafter to cease.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta Municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the Trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Establishment of reserve fund.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Account of reserve fund.

Construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Interpretation.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute." "Cotton."

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company."

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse."

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

Repeal of Sections.

3. From and after the 31st July next after the passing of this Act, sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration made, or any act or offence done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

Existing warehouses not to be used till licensed.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

Existing warehouses to be inspected and reported on.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices at a special meeting shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special Committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices at a special meeting may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

Licenses for existing warehouses.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner and occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices at a special meeting they shall grant to him a license in respect thereof. Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be imposed and paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit.

Licenses for new warehouses.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and

it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which, including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices;

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, *viz.* :—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

Appointment of inspecting officers.

8. The Justices shall appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town, to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

Breach of conditions.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel, or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit, the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted shall appear to them to have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have the same powers as Justices.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices, or the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners, or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

Penalty for not taking out license.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

Penalty for establishing warehouse without license.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

Penalty for using warehouse after refusal of license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

Penalty for introducing fire, &c.

14. Whoever in contravention of the license shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

Organization of fire-brigade.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except

those belonging to the Military Department or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

Power to frame Bye-laws.

16. The Justices at a special meeting may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

(1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.

(2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade or other person specially deserving of reward.

(3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force; not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Force.

(4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.

(5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.

(6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

Powers of fire-brigade in cases of fire.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank. The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers to render assistance.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire-brigade.

Damage done to be deemed damage by fire.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

Inquiry into origin of fire.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

LICENSES AND PENALTIES.

License for using fire-works.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

License for sale or manufacture thereof.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

Penalty for using without license.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

Penalty for selling, &c.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fire-works in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to withdraw license.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after thirty days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

Liability of house-holders.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person under whose immediate control the said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

EXPENSES AND FUNDS.

Application of fund.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire-brigade account.

Contribution by Insurance Companies.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every ten thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

Insurance Companies to make returns.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices, shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

Penalty for not making a return.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such returns to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

Proportions of contribution towards payment of expenses of fire-brigade.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to Act.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices passed by resolution, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

Submission of reports.

31. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted. Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And

thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

Power to arrest.

32. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Offenders to be brought to trial.

33. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

Summary jurisdiction.

34. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided, under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction of Act.

35. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same; and so far as it relates to the Suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah, it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next :—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities; the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate of the district."

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Magistrate."

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Sub-divisional officer."

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"Municipality."

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"The Commissioners."

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"House."

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Place."

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Land."

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Bazaar."

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Road."

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Owner."

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"Official year."

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued. in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Powers of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed :—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy :—

Power to impose taxes.

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

Power to enter houses, &c.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

Assessment when to be final.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under whichhe is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for not producing license when called on to do so by an officer of the Commissioners, &c.

77. Any person required by Section 69 to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioners to make such requisition shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession. unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall reufse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school be not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall not have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or not.

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, or deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Construction of privy.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Future obstructions in highway.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Taking up pavements.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back.

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies against the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the abovementioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

Class III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

Note.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(Referred to in Section 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

Form A.—(Referred to in Section 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

Form B.—(Referred to in Sections 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

Form C.—(Referred to in Section 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on then relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month:—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows:—

Vesting of endowment.

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments.

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, issue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 711R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th March 1872.—Mr. Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, Assistant Magistrate of Begoo Serai, in Monghyr, is vested with power to dispose of cases under Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. William Brereton Hudson to be a Captain in the Chumparun Troop, Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

Dr. Brabazon Shiels Booth to be Medical Officer of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

The 28th March 1872.—Babu Sasi Pada Banurji to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub district of Buranagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 30th March 1872.—Babu Jadunath Mukherji, Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of land in the districts of Midnapore and Hooghly.

Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, from the date on which Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon may make over charge to him.

Mr. William Kemble to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. John Burney Worgan.

The following Officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service are transferred to the several grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners specified below :—

From the First Grade of Munsiffs to the Fifth Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Babu Paddalochan Das, Goalparah, (on leave).
„ Harkant, Mungledye, Durrung.
„ Ramgobind Deb, Cachar.

From the Second Grade of Munsiffs to the Sixth Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Babu Ganganath Sarmah, Kamroop.
Moulvi Fazilat Husain, Chittra, Hazareebaugh.
Babu Navin Chandra Pal, Lacdah, Maunbhoom.
„ Krishna Prasad Choudhuri, Manbazar, Maunbhoom.
Moulvi Gazaffar Ali, Hazareebaugh.
Munshi Sadanand, Kishenpore, Loharduggah.

From the Third Grade of Munsiffs to the Seventh Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Babu Lakhinath Sarma, Tezpore, Durrung.
„ Radhamohan Gossain, Burpettah, Kamroop.
„ Dinonath Sarma, North Luckimpore.
„ Champak Narayan, Nowgong.
„ Parbati Kumar Mitra, Kurruckdeah, Hazareebaugh.
„ Nanda Kumar Aykut, Raghunathpore, Maunbhoom.
„ Nilmadhab Bandyopadhyay, B.L., Loharduggah.
„ Haranath Ghosh, Luckimpore.
„ Gangagobind Sarma, Seebsaugor.
„ Anand Kumar Sarbadhikari, Golaghat, Seebsaugor, (on leave).
„ Krishna Chandra Das, B.L., Julpigoree.
„ Karunamoye Banurji, Nowgong.
„ Haris Chandra Chaki, Dhoobree, Goalparah.

The following Officers who are acting as Munsiffs will officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioners, *viz* :—

Babu Sharat Chandra Banurji to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Goalparah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Paddalochan Das, or until further orders.

Babu Sivprasad Chackravarti to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Seebsaugor, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Anand Kumar Sarbadhikari, or until further orders.

All the abovenamed Officers are invested with the powers of a Munsiff under Section 10, Act VI of 1871, which they will exercise within the local limits of the jurisdiction of their late appointments as Munsiffs.

The following Officers who have held criminal powers will continue to exercise them, *viz.* :—

Babu Ramgobind Deb, Cachar .. „ Paddalochan Das, Goalparah ...	Powers of a Magistrate.
„ NilmadhabBandyopadhyay, Loharduggah ... „ Haranath Ghosh, Luckimpore ... „ Navin Chandra Pal, Maunbhoom „ Harkant, Durrung ... Moulvi Fazilat Husain, Hazareebaugh... „ Gazaffar Ali, ditto Babu Radhamohan Gossain, Kamroop . Munshi Sadanand, Loharduggah ...	Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class.
Babu Dinonath Sarma, Luckimpore ... „ Krishna Prasad Choudhuri, Maunbhoom ... „ Nanda Kumar Aykut, Maunbhoom ... „ ChampakNarayan, Nowgong ... „ Parbati Kumar Mitra, Hazareebaugh ...	Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

The following Officers will also exercise the powers of a Deputy Collector :—

Babu Paddalochhan Das.
„ Champak Narayan.

Babu Durga Churn Mandal of Narsigdar Chok, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is licensed under Section 47, Part V, Act V of 1865, to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

The 1st April 1872.—In supersession of the orders of the 18th ultimo, Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Darjeeling, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The following Officers are appointed to officiate as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, *viz.* :—

Mr. Charles Edward Crawford Merington.
„ John Ward.
„ Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A.
„ Christopher Henry Vowell.
„ John Scobell Armstrong, from the date on which Mr. G. E. Makgill avails himself of his leave.
„ Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, L.L.M. and B.A., from the date on which Mr. W. Kemble takes charge of the District of Purneah.

The following Officers are appointed to officiate as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, *viz.* :—

Mr. James Francis Bradbury.
" Richard Maunsell Waller, B.A.
" Arthur Forbes, B.A.
" James Crawfurd B.A.
" John Whitmore, from the date of Mr J. Scobell Armstrong's promotion to act in the First Grade.
" Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, B A, from the date of Mr F.H McLaughlin's promotion to act in the First Grade.

Babu Mahendranath Gupta, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, is posted to Beerbhoom.

Babu Rajaninath Chatturji, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Purneah, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Babu Nil Chandra Chackravarti, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Burdwan Division, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 30th March 1872.—Mr. George Edward Makgill, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed six months' leave, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1471.—*Fort William, the 27th March* 1872.—*Notification.*— *Public.*—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

* * * *

Mr. P. Hurley, three months (medical certificate.)

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 2271.—*Fort William, the 27th March* 1872.—In supersession of Rule II in the first of the extracts composing the appendix to the Acting Allowance Code, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the salary of an Officiating Director General of Telegraphs shall be regulated by the rules for the grant of acting allowance to officers in civil employ generally.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No 337.—*Fort William, the 28th March* 1872.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 29th February 1872, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 50. *London, 29th February* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

1. With a view to meeting the cases, and facilitating the retirement of the senior officers of the Army subject to the Indian Retiring Regulations, Her Majesty's Government have resolved so to modify the present Regulations, as expressed in Clause 30 of the Furlough Rules of 1854, as to admit of a larger amount of furlough being reckoned as service by claimants to the higher rates of pension granted in 1866.

2. With this view, I request that it may be notified to the service that, from and after the date of this despatch the following regulation will be substituted for clause 30 of the rules above referred to, and will govern the rates of pension to be granted to officers retiring under the Indian Regulations :—

"No furlough or leave of absence, as announced in General Orders, exceeding two years in twenty years' aggregate service, three years in twenty-five years' service, four years in thirty years' service, five years in thirty-five years' service, and six years in thirty-eight years' service shall be allowed to count as service for the retiring pension; and no difference will be made in this respect between leave of absence taken in Europe or elsewhere, in or out of India, or whether the leave be on sick certificate or on private affairs."

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification from the Government of India, Financial Department, is published for general information :—

No. 2311.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Opium.

To the SECY. to the GOVT. of BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th March 1872.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board of Revenue may be instructed to inform all persons interested in the opium trade that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell, in the calendar year 1873, more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium.

2. The Government cannot, of course, until the crop is gathered, pledge itself to bring forward for sale in 1873 *as many* as 48,000 chests; but should the crop now on the ground yield more than 48,000 chests in addition to the number required to complete the provision of 1872, the excess will not be sold in 1873, but will be reserved for sale in 1874.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 19th March 1872.—The following amended Notification is published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the following orders connected with the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c.

1. Natives of Hindustan serving in Behar and Hazareebaugh shall not be required to pass in Bengali, but it will be optional with them to do so, and those who do pass will be eligible for service and promotion in Bengal as well as in Behar.

2. Officers other than natives of Hindustan will not be required to pass in Hindustani, but may do so, and will then be eligible for service and promotion in Behar and Hazareebaugh, as well as in Bengal.

3. These exemptions are not applicable to officers in the Police, who must pass in both Bengali and Hindustani as now, unless specially exempted.

4. Covenanted Civil Servants must always pass in Bengali, and those who have not passed in Hindustani will have no claim to increased powers or to the full pay of Rs. 500, and cannot have powers or promotion in a Hindustani district, although the higher powers may be conferred on them in a Bengali district if the public service requires it.

5. These relaxations of the existing rules are experimentally introduced, and it may be found necessary to revert to the present requirements that all officers should qualify in both the vernacular languages.

6. It should be understood that officers of all departments who have hitherto been required to pass the examinations are still required to pass them as modified by these rules.

7. The next examination will be held about the end of May, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

The following Rules which have been laid down for the next examination are published for general information :—

LANGUAGE EXAMINATION.

(1.) For Covenanted and other officers alike one paper shall be prepared in each of the test languages, the first half of which shall be in an easier style than the rest. Of the total number of marks assigned to the whole paper, 50 shall be allotted to the first portion, and 50 to the second. To pass for the Lower Standard, 25 marks at least in the first part must be obtained, and to pass for the Higher Standard, 50 on the whole; of which 25 must be obtained in the second part.

(2.) Covenanted Civil Servants will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in languages only.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(3.) All other officers will be required to pass for the Lower Standard—

I.—In a paper confined to Criminal Codes, which shall be prepared specially for this standard, and for which the use of books will be allowed;

II.—In part of the general paper of Local Laws, &c., as described below, which is to be answered without books.

(4.) All examinees will be required to pass for the Higher Standard in two papers containing questions on Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules.

One of these papers, which is to be answered without the use of books, will be so arranged as to serve as a test for officers by both standards; it will contain a certain number of questions, to the first half of which 100 marks will be assigned and to the last half 120; 50 marks obtained in the first half of the questions will pass officers for the Lower Standard, and a total of 120 will pass for the Higher Standard, provided that at least 60 of those 120 be obtained in the latter half of the questions.

The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will be confined to the examination for the Higher Standard.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

Regulations I, VIII, and XLVIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Regulations I and II of 1819.
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

Act XI of 1859.
Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.
Acts XXI of 1856* and XXIII of 1860.*
Act V of 1861.
Act VIII of 1871.*
Bengal Council Act X of 1871.*
The Municipal Act in force for Lower Bengal.†

In which the examination will be with the aid of books.

All the Acts of Parliament‡ relating to India, Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of Bengal Government, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue, of the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* As to the laws which are marked thus* a knowledge of the principles and general scheme of the law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details and other particulars will not be required.

† As the existing Municipal Acts are about to be reconsidered, no questions will be set on Municipal Acts at the next examination.

‡ As it is doubtful whether the Acts of Parliament are now readily accessible to officers in the mofussil, no questions will be set on them before the second examination of 1872, by which time officers can provide themselves with a collection of these Acts.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1872.—The annexed notice regarding the Survey Classes to be opened at the Presidency College in June next is published for general information, with reference to the Subordinate Executive Service Examination Rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th September last. Survey Classes will also be opened at Dacca and at Patna and at such other Colleges and Schools as may hereafter be notified.

Ample notice is given regarding these classes in order that candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service may have full time to apply for leave of absence to attend the Survey Classes. It will be in the discretion of the heads of offices to grant leave to intending candidates; but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wishes that candidates who may be expected to do justice to the opportunity and to be fit for the Subordinate Executive Service should be allowed leave of absence on such terms as may be favorable to them without prejudice to the public service.

NOTICE.

The Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies, from June to the end of January for the first year class, will include instruction in the tests in engineering and surveying prescribed in the Rules published by Government in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates, who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination, should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 500J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th March 1872.—Sahibzadah Muhammad Wahajuddin is appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 27th March 1872.—Mr. Trevor John Chichele Grant to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Monghyr.

The 30th March 1872.—Captain William Brereton Birch to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. John Masters, or until further orders.

The 1st April 1872.—Surgeon David Boyes Smith, M.D., to officiate as Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Professor of Medicine in the College, and ex-officio First Physician of the College Hospital, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major Norman Chevers, or until further orders.

Surgeon John Elliot, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Howrah, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon Robert Bird, or until further orders.

Mr. James Flyter to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Deoghur.

Prince Muhammad Rahim-ud-din is appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

This appointment and that of Sahibzadah Muhammad Wahajuddin supersede the appointments of Sahibzadah Prince Muhammad and Wahidzuddin notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th ultimo.

Babu Nimai Charan Basu is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in Balasore, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 28th March 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abinas Chandra Banurji for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th instant.

The 30th March 1872.—Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 1st April 1872.—Surgeon-Major Norman Chevers, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 2nd April 1872.—Babu Kailas Chandra Dev, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abinas Chandra Gupta, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Sutticare as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line

drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Jumoonee ...	
	„ Chetowleah ...	
	„ Kankjole ...	
	„ Bahadurpore ...	
	„ Akbernuggur ...	
	„ Inayutnuggur...	
	„ Mukraen ...	
	„ Sooltangunge ...	
	„ Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Sooltanabad ...	
	„ Godda ...	
	„ Umloo Mooteah	
	„ Pussye ...	
	„ Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	
	„ Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	„ Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	„ Mohumdabad ...	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molissur as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah. ...	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the abovementioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Khederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1429.—*Fort William, the 25th March* 1872.—*Notifications.—Public.*—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer upon Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, the privilege of the private entrée to Government House.

No. 1506.—*The 28th March* 1872.—The services of Surgeon John Elliott, M.D., appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla in Notification No. 5468, dated the 13th December last, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

No 641*G.—Fort William, the 28th March* 1872.—*Notification.—General.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confirm Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A. R. Thornhill in the appointment of Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, in the room of Mr. W. B. Buckle, resigned.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1872.—To remove any doubts that may exist as to the proper jurisdiction in cases of crime or accident occurring on the river Hooghly outside the limits of the port of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is hereby pleased to notify that so much of the river below Calcutta as is not included within the limits of the port is attached to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs; and it is further notified that the jurisdiction over this part of the river, down to the commencement of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, (the most northerly point of which on the river bank is the Byde Khallee village) is vested in the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, or the officer in charge of the head-quarters sub-division, when such an arrangement exists, and the jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the river to the sea is vested in the sub-divisional officer at Diamond Harbour.

Crimes and accidents on the part of the river above defined should be made to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, as well as to the nearest police station.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 123.

The 28th March 1872.

Transfer.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the Rajshahye to the Gya Division.

No. 124.

Notifications.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Assistant Controller, Third Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 12th February 1872, before noon.

No. 125.

The privilege leave for two months allowed to Baboo Issen Chunder Sircar, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, in this Department Notification No. 412, dated 20th December 1871, is cancelled.

No. 126.

Appointment.—Private J. Withey, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Bhaugulpore Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in that Grade.

No. 127.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. R. O'Flaherty, Apprentice Engineer, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, for three months on private affairs, without pay, under Section 9 of Supplement F to Civil Leave Code.

No. 128.

Baboo Surrut Chunder Sandle, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Gya Division, for six months on private affairs, without pay, under the above Rules.

No. 129.

Baboo Behary Lall Mozumdar, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F to Civil Leave Code.

No. 130.

The 1st April 1872.

Notifications.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hume, S.C., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, resumed charge of the Western Circle on return from privilege leave on the 27th March 1872, before noon.

No. 131.

Captain C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, resumed charge of the Darjeeling Division on return from privilege leave on the 22nd March 1872, before noon.

No. 132.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Gya Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F to Civil Leave Code.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 76.

The 2nd April 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1872:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Captain J. M. Heywood, R.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. J. Whitfield, C.E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

To be Executive Engineers, Third Grade.

Mr. T. B. Stoney, C.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.
Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

To be Assistant Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. A. H. Apjohn, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.
Mr. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

To be Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. T. Fouracres, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade.

To be Supervisors, Second Grade.

Moonshee Peetoo Khan, Overseer, First Grade.
Mr. J. M. Junior, Overseer, First Grade.

To be Overseer, First Grade.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Mitter, Overseer, Second Grade.

To be Overseers, Second Grade.

Baboo Bhobany Churn Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade.
Baboo Lukhun Chunder Chatterjee, Overseer, Third Grade.
Baboo Radhamadhub Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade.
Baboo Roodroprosunno Singhee, Overseer, Third Grade.

LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Overseer, Second Grade.

Baboo Gopeenath Chowdry, Sub-Overseer, Third Grade.

No. 77.

Mr. T. Harris, Temporary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Brahminee Division, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that Grade.

No. 78.

The 2nd April 1872.

The appointment of Mr. T. Phillips as Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, in the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Bengal, is hereby cancelled.

No. 79.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, Executive Engineer, First Grade, on special duty, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VI., Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 80.

Transfer.—Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, from the Patna Division to the Cossye Division.

Mr. Pew will be employed on Survey duty under the orders of the Collector of Midnapore, until further orders.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
for Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 8.

To all Civil and Criminal Authorities, Lower Provinces,—(dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch.
" Louis S. Jackson.
" F. Jackson,
Judges of the Court.

A COPY of the Minute recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, under date the 4th December 1871, (relative to the use of the Vernacular language in public Offices) having been communicated to the High Court, the Court are pleased to call the attention of Civil and Criminal Judges and Magistrates of all grades to the Circular Order No. 16, dated 3rd June 1864.

2. The Court consider it essential, in order to the inferior tribunals attaining their full measure of usefulness, that the language of those tribunals should be that of the great bulk of the people within their jurisdictions, and that the belief and practice to the contrary should be steadily discouraged

3. Pleaders and Mooktars who practise in the local Courts should be enjoined to abstain from the employment of foreign terms for which the Vernacular possesses equivalents in daily use, and to draft petitions and other documents in such language as their clients can readily comprehend.

4. The proceedings of the Courts, with the exception of those technical words which are of necessary occurrence, should be composed in a style such as would be adopted by persons of good education resident in the district.

5. A special caution is necessary as to the recording of oral testimony. It is too common a practice with mohurirs and other persons employed on this duty, instead of taking down the actual words in the witness (as nearly as a simple adherence to grammar will permit) to render, as it were, what he has said, into language which the writer considers elegant or appropriate, that is to say, into the Court jargon. In this way not only is the witness, if an ignorant person, perplexed when his supposed statement is afterwards read over to him, but from one witness being made to speak exactly like another, all characteristics of distinct testimony are lost, and the evidence, when afterwards referred to, loses much of its effect.

6. The Court are quite aware that that which they now require is not to be easily done; but will require patient and vigilant attention on the part of Judges of all grades. The acquired habits and traditions of years are not to be readily subverted, and the best chance of success will probably be found to lie in enlisting the aid of ministerial officers and pleaders of the higher classes, and of the greatest intelligence.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR MR. LEONARD CHARLES ABBOTT has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
The 11th March 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RUNGO LALL BANERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Hooghly Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 14th March 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NUNDKISSORE DASS has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

ORISSA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 8th March 1872.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER R. LEA has been placed in charge of the Durrung Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Governor General's Agent, N. E. F., and Commissioner of Assam.

GOWHATTY,
The 4th March 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO MADHAB CHUNDER MAITRO has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills from other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
CAMP BUGWAH,
The 14th March 1872.

Notice.

BABOO RUTTON LALL GHOSH, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG,
The 16th March 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 29th March 1872.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of Water.		Remarks.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	3	
From			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
From			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
From			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
From			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	6	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 31st March 1872 above zero 4 feet 1½ inches.

T. H. Wickes, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

Berhampore,
The 1st April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 22nd March 1872.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of Water.		Remarks.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ..	3*	0	* In one place only.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles .	3	0	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	6	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 25th March 1872 above zero 4 feet 3½ inches.

T. H. Wickes, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

Berhampore,
The 26th March 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

John Cowie,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

John Cowie,
Sheriff.

Notice.

No. 215C.

Sealed Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of iron clamps for the opium chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1871-72.

The tenders will be received in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 15th April 1872. All particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as the quantity, description, and quality of the article, being obtainable by personal application at the said Office.

The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as they may think proper to demand.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
T. B. Lane,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue, L.P.;
Fort William,
The 28th March 1872.

No. 212C.

Notification.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell, in the calendar year 1873, more than 48,000 chests of provision opium. Within that maximum amount it is as yet uncertain what quantity will be offered for sale.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 140C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 217C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th May 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares " ...	...	1,575
Total Chests ...	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st May respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 11th May 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 21st May 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th June 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	14,000	11,025	25,025

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd April 1872.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wastage allowance on cargoes of salt imported from Europe in steamers *viâ* the Suez canal has been fixed at five per cent.

The terms of this notification will be enforce from 1st August 1872.

By order of the Member in charge of Salt.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 21st March 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, April	6th	... 27 Cases, M Y	... Deccan.
„	6th	... { A quantity of old rope, 14 empty tins... / A quantity of old blocks ... } no mark	Misser.
„	20th	... 8 Packages, C P J	... China.
„	20th	... 2 Cases, [W. G. W. & Co.]	... Delhi.
„	20th	... 1 Case, Craigie, Esq.	... Ditto.
„	20th	... 1 Case, R. G. Craighe, Esq.	... Ditto.
„	20th	... 1 Robbin, S S	... Asia.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 2nd April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

1872, May	22nd	... 6 Cases, [C] Calcutta	... Nagpore.
„	22nd	... 32 Cases, [X]	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 2nd April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Mar. 23rd ...	2 Cases, [60] A. B. & Co.	... Order ...	S. S. Bertha.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, [A W N]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [A R] A. B. & Co.	... Abdool Rohoman ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Captain Beddy, care of Colvin, Cowie & Co.	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, addressed	... Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	9 Packages, [B. T. & Co.] N T	... Williamson, Magor & Co.	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Alfred D. Burke, Esq...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	5 Cases, [B D S] A B	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Sample, [C. C. & Co.]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [D] M	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, [A D M B] A. B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, D J Z	... Arlington & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [98] E D J	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, J. M. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [M] R A	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	3 Cases, [M S M I] A B	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, addressed	... H. D. Mackenzie & Co.	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, [M E M Y] A B	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	50 Drums, [N]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	10 Cases, N P C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	6 Cases, [P] S. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Package or sample, addressed	... Petrochochino Brothers.	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	8 Cases, [R B]	... Colvin, Cowie & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, T B	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	6 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1168—1)

Notification under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

THE Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Colvin's Ghât on the North to Chandpaul Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situated between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahereetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or at the wharf extending from Ahereetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between No. 6 Jetty on the North and Colvin's Ghât on the South, or at the wharf between the Mint premises on the North and Mullick's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce; such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

(True copy,)
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1872.

(1152—3)

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 30th March 1872.

Braham, Mrs. H.
Bruce, D.
Benjamin, J.
Begg, D.
Brown, E.
Brass, G.
Boon, D.
Clarke, C. W.
Curtis, T. B.
Christoper, E. C.
Crabbe, H. J.
Constable, E. A. B.
Cutbell, H. D.
Culloden, A.
Dalton, G. J. B. T.
DeRozario, G. R.
Egan, W.
Frukleton, W.
Freig, Mrs.
Fawler, Mrs.
Gomes, F.
Grant, J. W.
GopeenathChatterjee & Co.
Henry, Mrs. N.
Hickey, Mrs. H. S.
Harvey, E. H.
Inglis, F.
Makgill, G. E.
Marshall, C. H.
Neopold, A.
Netriano, J.
Nisbett, Mrs.
Palmer, E. W.
Parker, E. H.
Rawson, S.
Ronald, Mrs. E. M.
Rodrick, J.
Raphael, J. H.
Robertson, R. D.
Richardson, Mr. J.
Stewart, Capt. R. C.
Smith, Thos.
Saunders, Mrs. C.
Shave, W.
Shiels, Mrs. J. M.
Showers, Col. C. S.
Sweaton, R.
Tanner, Major H. C.
Thompson, P. J.
Tonkin, E.
Thacker, W., Staff Surgeon.
Trotter, T.
Taylor, G.
Warner, T.
Warnaud, Lt. Col.
Wilkinson, J. B.
Wilson, J.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

IN order to avoid detention at Galle of the English mail for Australia it has been arranged that the mail packet for Australia shall leave Galle immediately after the steamer from Suez arrives at that place. The mail packet for Australia will thus ordinarily leave Galle before the mail packet timed to start from Bombay on Tuesday (or Monday in the monsoon season) reaches Galle; and it has therefore been arranged that an extra steamer shall leave Bombay every fourth Saturday (afternoon) commencing with Saturday, the 6th April. All correspondence posted in India for Australia will therefore be forwarded *viâ* Bombay by this extra packet.

H. A. BROWN,
For Offg. Dy. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, 26th March 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 P.M.	7th April	*Scotia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway.	7 „	7th „	*Penang.*
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah.	7 „	8th „	
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „	10th „	*Khedive.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Telleecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay.	7 „	10th „	*Arabia.*
Australian Colonies ...	7 „	3rd „	

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 5th April 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 4th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872.

Notification.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK,
Umballa and Kalka Road.

FROM the 15th April to the 15th of May 1872, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post-Master, Calcutta.

* Post-Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

It is expected that about twelve Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th April, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office,—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1872.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dáks in Calcutta see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Sewchurn Ram and Dabeeloll, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 23rd day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Carruthers & Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Radhakissen Sett, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 11th day of March instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th March 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolly, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryots' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryots' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situate in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upest price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGHUR DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West— Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot o- this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Prot vinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The salt will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the

rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4593	A/95 99801		
	,, 99804		
	,, 99805		
	,, 99802		
	A/41 95507		
	A/68 04227		
	,, 42226		
	,, 04224		
4593	A/95 18456		
	,, 99576		
	A/96 00112		
	A/68 04226		
	A/62 46118		
	A/79 19530		
	A/62 50355		
	A/95 41221		
	A/77 14677		
	A/68 04219		
	,, 39174	10 ea.	
	A/97 27514		
	,, 27517		
	,, 27515		
	,, 27516		
	,, 27513		
	,, 27545		
	,, 27510		
	,, 26132		
	,, 26133		
	,, 26134		
	,, 26135		
	,, 26136		
	A/98 65021		
	A/97 26118		Gunesh Chunder Roy.
	,, 26119		
	A/98 65839		
	,, 65838		
	,, 65879		
	A/93 40370		
	,, 40436		
	,, 40435		
	,, 40434		
	A/94 46858		
	,, 75750		
	A/94 75757		
	,, 75758	20 ea.	
	,, 75759		
	,, 75760		
	,, 13490		
	,, 75718		
	,, 77199		
	,, 75753		
	,, 75744		
	A/98 06819		
	A/85 05325		
	,, 09695		
	,, 20720		
	,, 11033		

Notes wholly lost or destzoyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
	,, 45268	50 ea.	
	,, 54713		
	,, 53973		
	,, 54784		
	A/67 95927		
	A/96 12763	100	
4600	A/6 66876	100	J. Cornelius.
4602	A/90 41760	100	The Post-Master General, N. W. P.
4603	A/96 30101 to ,, 30200	10 ea.	
	A/98 56196 to ,, 56200		
	,, 56751 to ,, 56755	20 ea.	Hurrydoss Poddar.
	A/84 86225	100	
	,, 86226	100	
	,, 87536	100	
4604	A/57 85685	50	J. D. Freitas.
4605	A/90 10008	100	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Burdwan.
	,, 58516	100	
4607	A/95 100000	10	Gonesh Chunder Roy.
4608	A/90 74554	100	Oddyto Churn Shaw.
4609	A/86 75551	1,000	Jetmull Chorodia.
4613	A/86 71182	500	C. J. Barber.
4614	A/86 85924	1,000	
	,, 85925	1,000	
	,, 85926	1,000	
	,, 91639	1,000	
	,, 80185	1,000	
	A/90 41664	100	C. F. Pittar.
	,, 47694	100	
	,, 32802	100	
	,, 56317	100	
	,, 03812	100	
4617	A/90 42092	100	A. O. Smith.
4619	A/57 71545	50	Troyluckhonath Doss.
4620	A/84 44701	100	
	A/83 27132	50	A. W. Russell.
	A/98 13056	10	
	A/96 30723	10	
4631	A/84 74193	100	Sewdial Sooruj Mull.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4594	A/90 00021	100	Aubus Ally.
4596	A/97 49899	10	F. Lemarchand.
4597	A/84 99324	100	Basakharam Hurdial.
4601	A/90 01374	100	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
	,, 01373	100	
	,, 01372	100	
4606	A/90 21976	100	Muddon Mohun Sadoo Khan.
	,, 00988	100	
	A/84 97858	100	
	,, 26439	100	
	A/70 56938	100	
	A/83 56836	50	
4610	A/80 11243	10	F. H. Fisher.
4611	A/85 73436	50	B. L. Booth.
	,, 27723	50	
4612	A/67 53162	10	E. M. Kinnell.
	A/80 33129	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4616	A/9 53007	20	Messrs. D. Rozario and Co.
	,, 95344	20	
4618	A/74 76603	20	The Revd. Father R. Pegotti.
4622	A/83 65418	50	Prosono Coomar Banerjee
4623	A/44 01865	20	J Atkinson.
4624	A/87 86114	10	Lall Mohun Doss Bose.
4625	A/99 20121	20	Azeemuddeen Ahmud.
	,, 20122	20	
	,, 20414	20	
	A/10 04914	20	
4626	A/77 48798	10	Pokur Doss
4627	A/93 36266	20	Bonomally Chatterjee.
4629	A/86 89256	1,000	Ballakeeloll and Bulbhudder Pershad.
	,, 86010	1,000	
	,, 89511	1,000	
	,, 73963	1,000	
	,, 81438	1,000	
	,, 86120	1,000	
	,, 86119	1,000	
4630	A/77 81022	10	Lieut. C. S. Bingham.
	A/78 76097	10	
	A/76 91427	10	
4632	A/63 82011	50	Bungsheedhur Sein.
	A/11 82986	50	

Wrongly joined.

4595	A/94 10160	20	Gonesh Chunder Paul.
	,, 10159		
4615	A/93 63907	20	A. Rogers.
	,, 63906		
4628	A/35 73175	50	Purshee Shaikh.
	,, 73174		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 1st April 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. A. B. Antram of Head Office has been appointed Acting Agent at Lahore Branch.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay, Agent at Patna, has resigned the Bank's service.

Mr. W. F. Fraser gazetted to Lahore has resumed charge of the Patna Branch as Acting Agent.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1872. (1166—1)

Notice

Is hereby given that certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. G. W. Ferris, a British born subject, who died intestate at Soory, are under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same.

E. C. CRASTER,
Offg. Judge.

BEERBHOOM,
The 15th March 1872. (1145—3)

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Bounded on the North by Nimtollah Ghât Street; on the South by Cotton Street, on the East by Chitpore Road, and on the West by Strand Road.

THE period for which the assessments of the portions of the Town noted in the margin were made having expired, it is hereby notified that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta have, under Section 76 of Act VI. of 1863 (B.C.), adopted the valuations, measurements, and assessments, made on the occasion of the last assessment for the three years next following. The registers containing the aforesaid valuations, measurements, and assessments, can be inspected by owners or occupiers of property at the Office of the Justices.

It is further notified that in accordance with Section 73 of Act VI. of 1863 (B C.), the Justices will, on the 24th April 1872, at noon, hear any appeals against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments; and any person desirous of appealing against the said valuations, measurements, and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the Office of the Justices three days before the date fixed for hearing appeals. Under Section 27 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1866, no appeals can be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the assessment register as the owner or occupier of the premises to which such appeal refers.

G. W. BARTLETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
No. 3, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
Calcutta, the 1st April 1872. (1169—1)

Notice.

MR. JAMES DRUMMOND MAXWELL, and also MR. ROBERT MCDONALD ROSS and MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH, are authorized to sign our firm from this date.

J. NICOL FLEMING AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1872. (1144—3)

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, at noon precisely.

STEEL, MCINTOSH AND CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872. (1159—3)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 26th March 1872.

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1o.37,456	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs 3,76,84,083 8 0		5 77 21,716	1	6
General Treasury Balance at Branches . Rs. 2 00 37,632 9 6				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,06,77,351	1	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		13.18 178	14	1
Sundries		9,39,059	11	11
		10,41,93,761	14	4

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		88 12,233	4	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches . . .		72,82,717	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches .		1,61 39,911	2	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1 89,85.642	6	3
Dead Stock		11,89,108	13	1
Stamps		13 922	7	0
Balances with other Banks		7 73 984	0	4
Sundries		1,30,339	15	5
		5,33,27,859	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . Rs. 1,56 99,068 3 7		5,08,65.902	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 3,51,66,833 15 9				
		10,41,93,761	14	4

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th March 1872.

J GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer

(1167—1)

Abel Penn Simkins, deceased.
Statutory notice to creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors other than those who have already sent in claims, and other persons having any demands upon or against the estate of Abel Penn Simkins, late of Calcutta, who died at Calcutta aforesaid on or about the twenty-second day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted to Alfred Edmund Harriss, of Calcutta, Solicitor and the duly constituted Attorney of Abel Joshua Higg inbotham, one of the executors named in and appointed by the will of the said deceased by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its testamentary and intestate jurisdiction on the 23rd day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned at their Office situate at No. 6, Hastings Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Abel Penn Simkins, deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the said administrator has then had notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this twenty-third day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, & FRANCIS,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

6, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.* (1163—2)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

TO BE SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, made in suit No. 410 of 1870, wherein Sreemutty Sowdameenee Dossee is the plaintiff, and Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of one Aga Mahomed Hossein Sherazee is the defendant, dated the seventeenth day of July 1871, the following property, that is to say:—All that upper-roomed messuage, tenement, and premises situate, lying, and being at No. 12, formerly No. 13-5, Colootollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs and nine square feet, and butted and bounded—on the East by a public lane called Colootollah Lane; on the West by a public drain; on the North by a piece of land formerly belonging to Ramperisaud Dutt, but now the property of Hushmadad Khan; and on the South by a piece of land with tiled huts built thereon, belonging, or reported to belong, to Roopchund Auddy.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Mr. Charles Frederick Pittar, Solicitor of the plaintiff, No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 12th March 1872. (1143—2)

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of this Court in suit No. 313 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sumbhoonauth Mullick is plaintiff and Unnodapersaud Chatterjee is defendant, and bearing date the twenty sixth June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following properties, that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

All that undivided moiety or half part or share of him the said defendant of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation six cottahs ten chittacks and twenty-five feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 5, (formerly No. 4,) Wooraparah Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the north by the dwelling-house and premises of Woomes Chunder Ghose, on the south partly by a private lane leading from Wooraparah Lane and by the dwelling-house and premises of Nobocoomar Goor; on the east by the dwelling-house and premises of Kartick Ghose; and on the west by the house and premises of Doorgachurn Ghose.

LOT No. 2.

The like share of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground, containing by estimation twelve cottahs and twenty-one feet, more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 15, (formerly No. 10,) Goomgur Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the east by the tenanted house of Goopeenauth Ghose; on the west by public road; on the north by the tenanted land of Gunga Dhur Chunder; and on the south by the tenanted house and premises of Moonshee Duder Juma.

LOT No. 3.

The like share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs and twelve feet, situate, lying, and being No. 25, (formerly No. 44,) Mullungah Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the north by Obhoy Holdars Lane and the dwelling-house of Sumbhoonath Chatterjee; on the south partly by the tenanted house and premises of Ramdhone Doss, partly by a narrow lane, and partly by the dwelling-house of Puddomoney Dossee; on the east by the dwelling-house and premises of Juggomohun Doss; and on the west by a public road and W. B. Bampton's garden house.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the office of Messrs. Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 16th March 1872. (1162—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 40 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and dated the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Degumber Mitter, Hurrymohun Roy, and Pearymohun Roy, are plaintiffs, and Nittogopaul Chatterjee and Russickloll Chatterjee are defendants, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built house and premises, No. 18-3, in Baheer Simlah, north of Sukeas Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected, measuring four cottahs and nine chittacks or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a tank, now the property of Nobinchunder Bose; on the South now by Sukeas Street; on the East now by the house of Nundoram Gope; and on the West now by the house of Kessubchunder Ghose.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Mr. Charles William Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiffs, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 6th March 1872. (1135—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 690 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein Bhoyro Doss, of Burtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo inhabitant and jeweller is plaintiff, and Damodur Doss Burmono, of Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta, Hindoo infant, sole heir and legal representative of Konnoyloll Burmon, deceased, is defendant, on and, bearing date the twenty-third day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, land, hereditaments, and premises, numbered fourteen, containing by estimation one cottah thirteen chittacks and fifteen feet, situate, lying, and being at Baustollah, in Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say), on the west side thereof by a lane there leading at Baustollah Street; on the east side thereof by the house and premises of Durponarain Surnokar; on the north side thereof by the house and premises of Kanto Mitter; and on the south side thereof by the house and premises of the late Sibchurn Loll Baurah.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 6th March 1872. (1158-2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court in suit No. 327 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sonatun Doss and others are plaintiffs, and Doorga Churn Dutt is defendant, dated the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs ten and half chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Nauth's Bagaun Street, in Hautkhollah, in the town of Calcutta, and being No. 1 in the said street, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say: on the east by the land of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor; on the west by a public road called the Strand; on the north by the public road called Nauth's Bagaun Street; and on the south by the Bazar of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained from the office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872. (1161—2)

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, in suit No. 978 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, wherein Khoop Chund is plaintiff, and Rogonauth Roy is defendant, dated eleventh February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the following properties, that is to say:—

All that two-storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with out-offices and buildings, with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same are erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, bounded on the south by the Government road; on the west by the land and premises of one Bycaunt; and on the east by the Government road.

Also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the three shops and two rooms erected on part thereof, situate and being at Raneegunge aforesaid, and bounded on the south and west by the Government road; on the north by land now or late belonging to Soodiram.

Also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and building erected on part thereof, and containing by estimation one biggah more or less, situate and being at Raneegunge aforesaid, and bounded on the east by land now or late belonging to one Ramnarain Baboo.

An abstract of the title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872. (1160—2)

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette,

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872,

Payable in advance.

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When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—April 3, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ..	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—April 3, 1872.

No. 14 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white.

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor:

1°. on the west coast of Java:

a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.

b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S. 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shewn); and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong:

a eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons.

b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice must weigh it carefully, and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Navy in Netherlands India;

In his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. 1° 1′ 15″ South, and Long. 108° 30′ East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart:	Westkust Borneo.....	bl. II
	Java-zee.....	bl. I
	Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie..	bl. II

Admiralty chart; No. 2160.

English chart; China Sea (Southern part) by Wilson.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.,

O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude 6° 30′ South and 121° 17′ East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toea.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E.ly of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in Lat. 6° 21′ South, and Long. 121° 3 East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalac Toea" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I;

In his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 30th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna.					
2	Gya ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Hot ..	Good.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 30th	.....	Fair weather; east winds.	The rubbee crops have commenced to be cut Indigo is being sown; that sown early has grown up well.	
4	Sarun ..	„ 30th	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are being cut and thrashed, and promise an excellent outturn. The indigo is being sown; the early sowings having germinated well.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 30th	.....	Fair, and temperature very much higher.	The rubbee crop is now being generally gathered; it is reported to be a good crop. Of the indigo crop at present, little can be said; its actual prospects will be better known later on. Weather favorable.	
6	Tirhoot.					
7	Bhaugulpore ..	Apl. 1st	.....	Fine ...	All crops being rapidly cut and very good.	
8	Monghyr ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Dry and hot; hot west winds.	Satisfactory. Most of the crops have been cut, and are very good.	
9	Purneah ...	„ 29th	.....	Seasonable ..	Rubbee crops are promising, and are being reaped. Toree (mustard) crop has been reaped. Khasaree crop has also been reaped, and wheat, &c, are promising. The aughanny crops have been reaped.	
10	Rajmehal ..	„ 30th	.....	Very hot and oppressive.	Mohwa crops good; mangoes also very promising. Fair crop of barley being reaped.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 31st	.....	Hot, with strong westerly winds.	Mohwa is being gathered, rain is wanted for ploughing.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 30th	.....	Dry and hot ..	The only crop is mohwa flower, which is unusually good.	
13	Godda ...	„ 30th	.....	Very hot and dry; strong westerly wind.	All crops off the ground The mohwa, an important produce in these parts, promises very well	
14	Pakour ...	„ 30th	.....	Clouds gathering	Nothing to report.	
15	Jamtarra ...	„ 30th	.....	Hot and dry ...	Ditto.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 30th	.....	Days and nights hot.	Nearly all the rubbee crops of the district have been harvested satisfactorily.	There has been no rain during the past week. Cholera and small-pox are occurring in the jurisdictions of stations Tanore, Bandaikhara, and Belmarreah.
17	Bograh ...	„ 30th	.....	Hot and dry; strong winds; occasionally cloudy.	Rain needed.	
18	Dinagepore.					
19	Maldah ...	„ 30th	.....	Dry and warm Westerly winds Highest temperature 93. Barometer 29·750.	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
20	Moorshedabad ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Cool in the morning, but very hot in the day. Strong westerly wind yesterday.	Generally speaking the outturn of the spring crops is good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 30th	.....	Seasonable; days and nights hot; early mornings cool and pleasant	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 30th	New gauge 0·30	Generally fair.	Had a storm and rain, and the young sprouts are looking up.	
23	Burdwan.					
24	Bancoorah.					
25	Beerbhoom ...	Apl. 1st	.....	Fine, dry, and hot	The outturn of spring crops has not been any where more than twelve annas.	
26	Hooghly ...	Mar. 29th	.....	Clear ...	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah ...	Apl. 1st	.....	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 1st	.....	Unusually hot ...	Rain is much wanted for ploughing the lands.	
29	Nuddea ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Very hot ...	Cold weather crops gathered. Indigo good. Rain wanted for spring sowings.	Cholera still remaining in parts of the district.
30	Jessore ...	„ 30th	.....	Weather generally fair and clear; occasionally a little cloudy. Very hot during the day; the thermometer having attained 100° in the shade. Average of the 24 hours each day 87·7. Average height of barometer 29 740. General direction of wind. S. and S W.	Winter crops, good indigo; October sowings doing well. Spring sowings not commenced for want of rain.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.					
32	Dacca ...	„ 30th	.....	Dry ...	Good; but rain is wanted.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 29th	.....	Hot ...	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 30th	.....	Hot and disagreeable: strong south wind blowing all through the week. Health of the district, satisfactory.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	„ 23rd	·62	Very hot, rain urgently wanted.	The ryots are all on the look out for the first heavy shower of rain to plough their lands for the year's crop.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 23rd	.....	Very close and disagreeable.	Rain wanted.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 23rd	.....	Warm ...	Somewhat backward for want of rain.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 23rd	.....	Fair ...	Favorable.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot ...	Partial injury to spring crops by hail-storm of the 8th instant.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong	„ 23rd	.....	Sunny and foggy	Good.	
42	Cuttack ..	„ 30th	.....	Hot ..	Rain wanting. No crops on the ground.	Cholera prevalent in the district.
43	Balasore ...	„ 30th	A few drops on the 24th current.	Sultry ...	No crops at present.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
44	Pooree ...	Mar. 23rd	.....	Cloudy. Southerly wind.	Spring rice being cut. Fair outturn. Occasional cases of cholera; otherwise all well in the district. Nothing new to report from the Chilka quarter.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 30th	.....	Unusually warm	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 30th	.....	Very dry and hot	Good.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 30th	.....	Hot ...	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 23rd	.....	Unusually warm	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 23rd	.....	Variable ...	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 23rd	.....	Weather very dry; cool nights and mornings; hot sultry days with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 23rd	.....	The weather during the week has been cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 23rd	.....	Hot and dry ...	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 23rd	1·21 Thermometer max.= 80° min.= 68°	Wind pretty high during early part of week.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 23rd	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 16th	0·92	Growing warm on the hills, and most suitable for the cutting of "jhums". Fine healthy weather under the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 30th	0·65	A heavy shower of rain on the evening of the 28th; morning and evening cool, days warm.	No crop on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah.					
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 23rd	.....	Seasonable; hot and dry.	None on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling.					
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 23rd	.....	Dry ...	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872.

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 11th to 17th March 1872.	Rain from 18th to 24th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	0 63	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	2·40	17th Mar. 1872	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0 77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	0 80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	Not received	ditto	1 30	10th Mar 1872.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·70	24th Mar. 1872	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	ditto	0 15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	ditto	Not received	0·40	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	1·30	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	1·28	ditto.	
	Burhee	ditto	Not received	1·52	17th Mar. 1872	
	Puchumba	ditto	ditto	0 92	ditto.	
	Ranchee	ditto	Nil	1·56	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Palamow	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Purulia	ditto	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Not received	1·35	17th Mar. 1872	
	Chyebassa	ditto	Nil	0 42	24th Mar. 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	Not received	ditto	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dinapore { Jail	Nil	ditto	2·75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	Not received	3·32	17th Mar. 1872	
	Behar	Not received	ditto	2·06	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Barh	Nil	ditto	2·16	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Gya	ditto	Nil	2·24	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	ditto	3·56	ditto.	
	Chumparun	di to	ditto	0 51	ditto.	
	Bettiah	ditto	Not received	1·20	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	2 50	24th Mar 1872.	
	Sewan	Not received	Not received	1·21	10th Mar. 1872	
	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	2·30	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	Not received	1·12	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	ditto	1·25	10th Mar. 1872	
	Tajpore	Nil	Nil	3 52	24th Mar. 1872	
	Mudhubani	ditto	Not received	2·92	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore	ditto	Nil	3·13	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah	ditto	ditto	2·67	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	2 86	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	Not received	1·91	17th Mar. 1872	
	Bhubooah	ditto	ditto	2 26	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Benares	ditto	ditto	1·95	ditto ...	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	Not received	ditto	0·48	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	Nil	1·00	24th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Banka	ditto	Not received	1·86	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	Nil	2 08	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	ditto	Not received	3·05	17th Mar. 1872	
	Deoghur	ditto	Nil	2·34	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	1·50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1·96	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	Nil	1·84	24th Mar. 1872	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Kishengunge	Nil	Not received	1·42	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	Nil	2·43	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	2·10	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	1 12	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	ditto	1·82	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
	Bernampore	ditto	ditto	2·99	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	ditto	3·17	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	ditto	3·08	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	Not received	Not received	1·34	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Pubna	Nil	Nil	2·22	24th Mar. 1872	
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	2 35	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	0·41	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	Nil	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	1·38	24th Mar. 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	1 91	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	Not received	0·54	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	Nil	1·10	24th Mar 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0 96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	1 39	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	ditto	2 55	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	4 20	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	Not received	2·78	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Howrah	ditto	Nil	2·56	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0 12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	Not received	2·15	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	1·50	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	Not received	1·54	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Tumlook	ditto	ditto	2 53	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations	Rain from 11th to 17th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 18th to 24th March. 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	Not received	1·83	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Bongong	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Ranaghat	Nil	ditto	1·77	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1·43	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1 30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	Nil	1 50	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	2 69	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Jemdah	ditto	Not received	1 85	17th Mar. 1872	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·01	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	2 66	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	Nil	0 42	24th Mar. 1872	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	3 25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	ditto	2 70	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	Not received	ditto	2 39	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Barrackpore	Nil	Not received	3·11	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	2 48	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	2 81	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	2·59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	3 02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1 91	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	1·74	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	ditto	ditto	1 25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	Not received	2 19	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dowlat Khan	0·15	Nil	1·80	24th Mar. 1872	Not received 4th to 10th Mar.
	Perozepore	Nil	ditto	3 71	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	4 27	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Not received	2·06	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Mymensing .. .	ditto	ditto	0 86	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Not received	ditto	2 25	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Atteah	Nil	Nil	1·24	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Kishoregunge	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto.	
	Sylhet	0·62	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
	Cachar	0·56	ditto	3·76	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0·63	Not received	3·67	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Koyah	0·26	ditto	2 89	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·50	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	1·06	17th Mar. 1872	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	Nil	1·75	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	1·17	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	2·96	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	ditto	1·46	ditto.	
	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Buxa	ditto	0·50	2·45	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	0·87	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Dhoobree	Nil	Nil	1·00	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	1·48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	0 80	1·66	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0 96	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Boda	ditto	Not received	2·10	17th Mar. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·75	Nil	1·62	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowgong	Nil	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye	0·25	Not received	1·44	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah	0·20	ditto	0·73	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	0·11	Nil	2·36	24th Mar. 1872	
	Seebsaugor	0·86	Not received	6 33	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	1·15	ditto	4 97	ditto.	
	Golaghat	0·49	ditto	4 03	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·86	ditto	3·62	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	1 58	ditto	6·82	ditto.	
	Suddya	0 36	ditto	7 82	ditto.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	1·42	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	Not received	ditto	1·11	10th Mar. 1872	
	Jaowai	Nil	ditto	1 15	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	0·92	ditto	2 09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th March 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	March											
Calcutta.	24th	10	29·869	29 887	86·3	76 3	61	S W	...	...	... ..	b
		16	29 696	29 714	96 2	73 4	30	S W	...	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29·786	29 804	84 4	75·8	66	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 664	29 682	94·5	80 8	54	S S W	...	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29 829	29 847	86 7	80 3	74	S S W	...	...	... .	b
		16	29 680	29 698	96 0	77 2	39	S by W	...	...	C	
	27th	10	29 783	29 801	88 0	78 0	62	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 656	29 674	98 5	69 9	19	W S W	...	.	.....	b
	28th	10	29 818	29 836	88 0	80 5	70	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 680	29·698	95·5	78 8	45	S by W	...	...	... ..	b
	29th	10	29 764	29 782	88 2	81 5	74	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·616	29·664	93 5	79·8	53	S S W	.	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29·852	29·870	87·5	80 0	70	S S W	...	...	. . ....	b
		16	29·732	29 750	91·8	82 0	55	S by W	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	24th	10	29·883	29 889	91	83	70	S W	11·4*	...	... ..	b
		16	29 744	29·7 0	89	72	69	S	11 7*	...	.....	b, m
	25th	10	29 779	29 785	90	82	69	S W	12 2*	..	K	m, scuds
		16	29 693	29·699	89	82	73	S	15·6*	...	KS	m, scuds
	26th	10	29·867	29 873	91	82	66	S W	14·0*	.	K	b, scuds
		16	29·737	29 743	89	82	73	S	14 8*	...	.....	b, m
	27th	10	29·814	29 820	90	83	73	S W	16 2*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29·695	29 701	88	83	80	S	17 3*	...	KS	m, scuds
	28th	10	29 854	29 860	90	83	73	S W	13 9*	..	K	b, m
		16	29·700	29 706	90	84	76	S W	16·8*	...	.....	m
	29th	10	29 793	29 799	89	83	76	S	11·9*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29·697	29 703	88	82	76	S	17 6*	...	KS	m, scuds
	30th	10	29 876	29·882	90	83	73	S W	17 0*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29 784	29 790	89	83	76	S	17 2*	...	KS	m, scuds
Chittagong.	24th	10	29 817	29·909	84	79	79	N N E	3 2*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·672	29 764	87	78	65	S W	9·4*	...	.....	b, m
	25th	10	29 767	29 859	85	78	71	S	3·5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·653	29 744	88	78	62	S W	5·6*	...	.....	b, m
	26th	10	29 814	29·906	86	77	64	S W	5·8*	...	K	b
		16	29 678	29·770	85	77	68	S W	18 3*	...	.....	b, m
	27th	10	29·773	29·865	85	79	75	S	9 1*	..	K	b, m
		16	29 675	29 767	87	78	65	S W	19 0*	...	K	b, m
	28th	10	29·812	29 904	86	77	68	S W	7·4*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·715	29 807	87	78	65	S W	20 2*	...	K	b, m
	29th	10	29 762	29 854	86	78	68	S W	7 8*	...	K	b, m
		16	29 675	29 767	86	78	68	S W	19·4*	...	.....	b, m, q
	30th	10	29·849	29·941	87	79	68	S	9 4*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·755	29 847	85	78	71	S S E	3 8*	..	K	b, q
Madras.	23rd	10	29·976	30 006	86	75	57	S E by S	7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·848	29 878	84	75	61	S E by S	11*	...	... ..	b
	24th	10	29 954	29·984	86	74	54	S by E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·792	29 822	86	76	61	S E by S	11*	...	... ..	b
	25th	10	29 870	29 900	89	76	52	S by W	11*	...	... ..	b
		16	29 718	29 748	87	78	65	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29 879	29 909	89	77	56	S by W	15*	...	... ..	b
		16	29 765	29 795	86	79	72	S E	16*	...	... ..	b
	27th	10	29·887	29·917	87	76	58	S by E	13*	...	.....	b
		16	29·777	29 807	85	77	68	S S E	15*	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29 912	29 942	87	76	58	S by W	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 785	29 815	87	78	65	S E	12*	...	.....	b
	29th	10	29 872	29 902	88	76	55	S S W	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·776	29 806	88	77	58	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	24th	10	29 713	29 705	89	78	59	S E	3 6*	...	C	fair
		16	29 625	29·706	97	78	40	E S E	5 5*	...	.....	fair
	25th	10	29·713	29 795	89	78	59	S S W	4 9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·554	29 635	97	78	40	S S E	7·7*	...	... ..	fair
	26th	10	29 776	29 858	88	79	65	W S W	3 7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·610	29 691	102	73	20	E S E	3·3*	...	.....	fair
	27th	10	29 719	29·831	87	77	61	W S W	5 4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 577	29 658	100	77	32	S W	5 3*	...	.....	fair
	28th	10	29 778	29 860	89	78	59	S S W	4 6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 633	29 714	100	77	32	S S W	3 3*	...	.....	fair
	29th	10	29 676	29 757	90	77	53	S W	4·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·586	29·667	95	79	47	S S W	8 5*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	24th	10	29 889	29 891	82	75	70	E	1	..	... ..	b
		16	29·737	29·753	86	78	68	W N W	...	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29 852	29 874	82	77	78	E S E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 743	29 765	84	77	71	W S W	1	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29 911	29 933	84	76	67	S W	..	...	.....	b
		16	29 808	29 830	84	75	64	S W	1	...	... .	b
	27th	10	29 881	29 903	84	75	64	S	1	...	.. ...	b
		16	29 769	29 791	84	76	67	S W	1	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29·916	29·937	85	76	64	S S W	1	..	.....	b
		16	29 796	29 817	86	75	57	W S W	1	...	.....	b
	29th	10	29·868	29 889	85	77	68	S E	1	...	.	b
		16	29 786	29 807	85	77	68	S W	1		.....	b
	30th	10	29 971	29 993	84	77	71	S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29 856	29 878	85	77	68	W S W	2	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1872.

N B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Monthly range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	100																															
Madras ...	27	29·993	..	30·051	29·935	...	·116	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·1	...	81·6	81·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	56	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	30·001	29·969	30·064	29·945	30·026	·119	106·8	9th	114·0	6th	100·5	80·7	7·8	72·9	77·1	73·9	77·7	80·2	76·4	9th	82·5	12·0	25th	70·5	63	68	61	59	66	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	30·008	29·981	30·071	29·954	30·026	·117	...	...	...	...	...	78·3	16·2	62·1	70·8	66·3	69·9	77·6	69·6	25th	81·7	23·5	15th	58·2	77	84	79	62	83	0·17	1
False Point ...	18·7	30·048	30·026	30·109	30·000	30·057	·109	...	...	..			...		...	71·5	65·9	73·2	75·9	71·2	...	...	...	...	...	80	87	77	71	84	Nil	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·945	29·930	30·027	29·881	29·978	·146	130·9	27th	138·0	19-20th	126·0	87·9	28·2	59·7	72·7	62·9	75·6	83·8	68·3	23rd	91·0	40·0	11th	51·0	64	87	58	36	74	Nil	...
Saugor Island ...	6	30·036	30·008	30·100	29·983	30·053	·117	130·2	18th	138·7	19th	125·5	77·6	17·1	60·5	69·2	62·8	71·2	76·6	66·2	29th	81·4	32·6	10th	48·8	80	92	76	64	87	Nil	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·947	29·916	29·995	29·902	29·976	·093	135·1	31st	139·5	11th	129·0	79·6	25·0	54·6	68·0	59·7	71·3	75·6	65·5	28th	83·2	32·9	10th	50·3	70	85	64	52	78	Nil	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·026	29·993	30·103	29·969	30·041	·134	132·6	9th	148·3	10th	117·0	77·7	16·3	61·4	69·2	62·8	70·3	76·3	67·2	25th	82·3	27·7	11th	54·6	72	85	68	55	80	0·22	1
Jessore ...	20	30·020	29·999	30·076	29·956	30·051	120	..	...	..	...	..	79·1	25·1	54·0	66·1	55·6	72·5	75·6	60·9	25th	84·2	38·7	10th	45·5	73	93	60	51	88	0·09	1
Dacca ...	35	30·007	29·978	30·078	29·948	30·026	130	131·0	28th	140·3	8th	124·5	78·8	24·4	54·4	66·7	58·2	70·7	75·0	63·1	31st	82·1	36·6	10th	45·5	74	86	71	60	81	0·51	1
Cachar ...	88·91	29·951	29·932	30·018	29·883	29·972	135	121·4	28th	130·0	8th	116·0	78·2	26·3	51·9	64·1	54·2	66·0	75·8	60·4	31st	82·0	38·0	11th	44·0	78	92	77	53	88	0·67	2
Hazareebaugh ...	2,014	27·967	27·946	28·009	27·925	27·990	·084	127·8	30th	138·0	26th	120·0	74·1	23·5	50·6	61·4	53·5	63·3	70·8	58·1	23rd	81·0	40·0	10th	41·0	57	72	57	34	65	0·24	1
Berhampore ...	68	29·984	29·966	30·048	29·921	30·001	·127	127·9	30th	135·0	8th	108·5	77·6	21·7	55·9	65·6	56·4	68·4	74·4	63·1	23rd	85·0	37·5	10th	47·5	65	82	59	47	72	0·04	1
Gya ...	336	29·696	29·658	29·761	29·641	29·725	120	115·8	31st	121·0	19th	111·0	74·8	21·9	52·9	63·8	55·8	67·0	72·6	59·8	23rd	83·2	40·2	11th	43·0	65	81	60	45	74	0·43	3
Patna ...	179	29·870	29·841	29·934	29·810	29·895	124	127·5	2nd	143·0	25th	118·0	68·7	17·3	51·4	61·6	55·1	64·6	67·5	59·1	1st	76·3	33·0	11th	43·0	67	69	67	60	73	2·02	5
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·890	29·865	29·960	29·838	29·896	122	126·4	28-29th	132·0	19th	120·0	73·9	20·6	53·3	62·4	55·8	63·8	70·2	59·7	26-29th	78·0	32·0	10-11th	46·0	74	82	73	61	79	1·27	4
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·389	23·370	23·409	23·371	23·407	038	111·3	21st	132·0	25th	76·0	51·7	17·6	34·1	42·5	37·2	47·2	46·1	39·5	21st	60·0	31·0	9th	29·0	71	79	57	67	81	0·80	2
Goalparaah ...	386	29·606	29·6[illegible]2	29·661	29·541	29·6[illegible]0	120	124·5	27th	133·4	25th	72·1	78·3	22·4	50·9	63·7	54·9	65·8	70·7	63·3	21st	79·1	36·1	10th	43·0	71	89	71	55	69	0·83	2
Shillong ...	4,792	25·253	25·230	25·303	25·196	25·281	·107	1[illegible]·5·3	6th	139·0	9th	118·0	60·3	19·3	41·0	49·8	41·9	55·0	55·4	46·8	31st	68·0	35·0	21st	33·0	71	78	55	70	79	Nil	...
Benares ...	262·74	29·804	29·778	29·864	29·760	29·813	104	122·6	28th	131·0	25 h	1[illegible]6·0	72·8	.	.	61·1	52·4	64·1	71·0	57·0	23rd	82·5	..	..		76	91	69	58	88	0·30	2
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·139	29·108	29·199	29·116	29·13[illegible]	083	106·1	1st	122·0	20th	90·0	65·5	18·0	47·5	56·7	50·4	57·8	64·4	54·4	1st	76·2	37·5	8th	38·7	75	87	73	57	85	4·02	7

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1872.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years ...	30·025	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	67·6	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	71	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	0·41
Ditto ditto of 1872 ..	30·026	Ditto ditto of 1872 ...	69·2	Ditto ditto of 1872 ...	72	Actual fall in 1872 ...	0·22
Excess in 1872 ...	·001	Excess in 1872 ...	1·6	Excess in 1872 ...	1	Defect in 1872 ...	0·19

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

Stations	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level	Wind											Mean serenity.
			North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
													Miles.	
Madras .	30 021	78·1	4	36	12	4	0	1	0	3	0	75 N 53° E		
Vizagapatam ..	30 033	77·2	3	21	47	27	15	4	3	4	0	60 S 77 E	61·9	6·74
Akyab .	30 030	70·8	33	22	7	1	13	9	26	13	0	34 N 25 W		8·77
False Point ..	30 067	71·5	14	23	16	23	15	15	6	6	6	23 S 75 E		
Cuttack ..	30 029	72 9	7	19	19	20	34	11	8	1	5	37 S 40 E	38·6	9·23
Saugor Island .	30 042	69·2	30	18	6	4	26	19	8	13	0	11 N 43 W	96·6	8·83
Chittagong ..	30·042	68·2	38	10	0	0	3	7	29	37	0	67 N 40 W	123·2	9·90
Calcutta .	30·045	69·2	16	19	8	5	11	14	37	14	0	28 N 64 W	57·1	
Jessore .	30 041	66·1	28	13	4	10	4	1	4	18	42	31 N 4 E	..	9 10
Dacca	30 044	66 7	23	12	3	9	8	7	18	22	16	28 N 36 W	631	9·29
Cachar ..	30 046	64 2	5	14	34	16	10	16	8	2	19	31 S 64 E	118·0	8·27
Hazareebaugh ..	30 035	67 1	22	6	5	7	13	3	13	56	0	49 N 40 W	114·8	7·69
Berhampore ..	30 054	65 8	42	21	4	1	6	5	17	20	8	50 N 14 W	38·7	8·04
Gya .	30 051	64 8	11	11	22	8	5	4	12	24	27	18 N 9 E	49·2	7 89
Patna ..	30 060	62 1	1	5	2	1	0	2	12	11	90	15 N 55 W	58·7	6·27
Monghyr ..	30 060	62 8	8	10	12	1	3	24	30	13	23	29 N 84 W	43·7	7·37
Darjeeling .	30 090	62·4	1	2	25	11	3	12	53	15	2	31 S 80 W		5 55
Gowalparah .	30 011	64·8	7	5	64	6	3	16	20	3	0	31 S 81 E	71·9	5·34
Shillong ..	30 001	6[illegible]·4	26	3	7	3	11	5	12	38	19	40 N 39 W	60·8	8·09
Benares ..	30 083	61·8	4	24	22	2	1	4	19	10	34	21 N 26 E	35·6	6·13
Roorkee ..	30·077	59·2	1	11	1	11	2	1	0	25	72	13 N 6 W	44 6	5·73

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by °.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March ...	22nd	29 870	93·5	77·5	140·5	84 2	76·7	71·4	0 66	S S W & S E	...	87·8	...	...	Stratoni, cirri, and clear.
	23rd	·865	95 0	78 0	144·8	84·8	76·4	70 5	·63	S W & W by S	...	84·3	...	...	Cirri and stratoni.
	24th	·791	96·4	76·7	147 0	85·1	75·8	69 3	·60	S W	...	112 7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	25th	·725	95·0	76·7	142 0	84 0	77 0	72·1	68	S & S S W	...	119·1	...	○	Clear.
	26th	·751	96·0	77·7	144.5	85·2	78 7	74 1	·70	S S W & S by W	1·3	161·0	...	...	Clear and scuds.
	27th	·725	98·5	78·0	145·0	86·3	76 1	69 0	·58	S S W & S W	1 3	210 2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	28th	·743	96·5	78·5	145 0	86 1	78 8	73·7	·68	S S W & S by W	..	228·5	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	29th	·712	95·3	77·6	143·0	85·0	79·0	74·8	·72	S by W & S S W	0·7	151·8	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	30th	·773	96·7	78·5	145·2	85·4	78 7	74·0	·70	S S W & S by W	0·4	234·0	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	31st	·826	93·5	78·4	138.0	85·2	79·1	74·8	·72	S S W & S by W	...	214·0	...	...	Cirri and clear. Drizzled at 7 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21·8
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	98·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97·7
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·44
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	...	3·25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2·79

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1872

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29 958
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 16th	30·133
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 P.M. on the 7th	29·809
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·324
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·038
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·901
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·137
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	72·5
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 29th	89 7
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 9th and 10th	58 0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	31·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	80 7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	65·3
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15 4
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	66·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6 1
Computed mean dew-point for the month	61·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11 0
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·550
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	6·02
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·61
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	133·5
	Inches.
Rained seven days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·37
Total amount of rain during the month	2 82
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	2 34
Prevailing direction of the wind	S S W & W by N

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th March 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16*th March* 1872, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	107,346	2,07,053 2 5	18,979 17 5	677,798 20	3,62,799 9 3	33,256 12 7	52,236 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.	161 12 2	14 16 7	....	283 7 0	25 19 7	40 16 2
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	1,022,993	15,47,749 9 4	141,877 0 11	7,530,565 0	45,31,360 3 3	415,374 13 8	557,251 14 7
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,130,339	17,54,802 11 9	160,856 18 4	8,208,363 20	48,94,159 12 6	448,631 6 3	609,488 4 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,484	1,72,386 12 11	15,802 2 6	661,966 10	3,82,877 14 4	35,097 2 10	50,899 5 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	134 11 8	12 7 0	.....	299 3 10	27 8 7	39 15 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,163,090½	17,51,350 10 10	160,540 9 7	7,273,179 0	42,73,536 8 3	391,740 17 0	552,281 6 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16*th March* 1872, *on* 223 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	6,232	21,014 6 2	1,926 6 4	61,350 30	19,411 14 6	1,779 8 6	3,705 14 10
Or per mile of railway	.	94 3 9	8 12 9		87 0 9	7 19 7	16 12 4
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	52,127	1,63,876 3 7	15,021 19 9	724,418 0	2,05,037 14 6	18,795 2 10	33,817 2 7
Total for 11 weeks ...	58,359	1,84,890 9 9	16,948 6 1	785,768 30	2,24,449 13 0	20,574 11 4	37,522 17 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	4,345½	14,324 7 11	1,313 1 6	96,216 0	31,888 11 9	2,923 2 8	4,236 4 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .. .	.....	64 3 9	5 17 9	.....	143 0 0	13 2 2	18 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,133	1,90,414 9 1	17,454 13 4	595,089 20	1,77,195 6 6	16,242 18 2	33,697 11 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16*th March* 1872, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,780¼	19,662 0 3	1,802 7 0	162,990 37¼	37,845 9 1	3,469 3 6	5,271 10 6
Or per mile of railway .	184	125 10 2	11 10 4	1,041 0	241 13 2	22 3 4	33 13 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year..	319,429	2,10,109 8 0	19,260 0 9	1,120,221 30¾	2,57,205 3 7	24,577 2 11	42,837 3 8
Total for 11 weeks ...	348,209¼	2,29,771 8 3	21,062 7 9	1,283,212 27¾	2,95,050 12 8	28,046 6 5	48,108 14 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	41,318¼	23,274 10 4	2,133 10 2	151,182 21	30,753 5 0	2,819 1 1	4,952 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	264	148 11 6	13 12 8	966 0	196 8 2	18 0 3	31 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	346,085¼	2,09,179 0 10	19,174 14 9	1,339,141 34	2,75,396 14 11	25,244 14 6	44,419 9 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16*th March* 1872, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,503	1,112 7 3	111 5 0	20,847 0	597 3 3	59 14 5	170 19 5
Or per mile of railway .	268	39 11 8	3 19 6	745 0	21 5 3	2 2 8	6 2 2
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	153,571	22,548 14 3	2,254 17 9	318,101 10	9,999 0 3	999 18 0	3,254 15 9
Total for 24 weeks ...	161,074	23,661 5 6	2,366 2 9	338,948 10	10,596 3 6	1,059 12 5	3,425 15 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,140	1,256 13 3	125 13 8	14,939 20	449 2 3	44 18 4	170 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	290½	44 14 2	4 9 9	533 29	16 0 7	1 12 1	6 1 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	161,038	34,789 11 0	2,478 19 5	270,286 28	8,777 5 0	877 14 9	3,356 14 2

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd March 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1872.

An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, and to legalize certain marriages the validity of which is doubtful; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Conditions upon which marriages under Act may be celebrated.

2. Marriages may be celebrated under this Act between persons neither of whom professes the Christian or the Jewish, or the Hindu or the Muhammadan, or the Parsi or the Buddhist, or the Sikh or the Jaina religion, upon the following conditions:—

(1.)—Neither party must, at the time of the marriage, have a husband or wife living:

(2.)—The man must have completed his age of eighteen years, and the woman her age of fourteen years, according to the Gregorian calendar:

(3.)—Each party must, if he or she has not completed the age of twenty-one years, have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian to the marriage:

(4.)—The parties must not be related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal.

1st Proviso.—No such law or custom, other than one relating to consanguinity or affinity, shall prevent them from marrying.

2nd Proviso.—No law or custom as to consanguinity shall prevent them from marrying, unless a relationship can be traced between the parties through some common ancestor, who stands to each of them in a nearer relationship than that of great-great-grand-father or great-great-grand-mother, or unless one of the parties is the lineal ancestor, or the brother or sister of some lineal ancestor, of the other.

Appointment of Marriage Registrars.

3. The Local Government may appoint one or more Registrars under this Act, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, for any portion of the territory subject to its administration. The officer so appointed shall be called 'Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872,' and is hereinafter referred to as 'the Registrar.' The portion of territory for which any such officer is appointed shall be deemed his district.

One of the parties to intended marriage to give notice to Registrar.

4. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, one of the parties must give notice in writing to the Registrar, before whom it is to be solemnized.

The Registrar to whom such notice is given must be the Registrar of a district within which one at least of the parties to the marriage has resided for fourteen days before such notice is given.

Such notice may be in the form given in the first schedule to this Act.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in the marriage Notice Book.

5. The Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of every such notice in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Government, to be called the "Marriage Notice Book under Act III of 1872," and such book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Objection to marriage.

6. Fourteen days after notice of an intended marriage has been given under section four, such marriage may be solemnized, unless it has been previously objected to in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Any person may object to any such marriage on the ground that it would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two.

The nature of the objection made shall be recorded in writing by the Registrar in the register, and shall, if necessary, be read over and explained to the person making the objection, and shall be signed by him or on his behalf.

Procedure on receipt of objection.

7. On receipt of such notice of objection the Registrar shall not proceed to solemnize the marriage until the lapse of fourteen days from the receipt of such objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, until the lapse of fourteen days from the opening of such Court.

Objector may file suit.

The person objecting to the intended marriage may file a suit in any Civil Court having local jurisdiction (other than a Court of Small Causes) for a declaratory decree, declaring that such marriage would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two.

Certificate of filing of suit to be lodged with Registrar.

8. The officer before whom such suit is filed shall thereupon give the person presenting it a certificate to the effect that such suit has been filed. If such certificate be lodged with the Registrar within fourteen days from the receipt of notice of objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, within fourteen days of the opening of such Court, the marriage shall not be solemnized till the decision of such Court has been given and the period, allowed by law for appeals from such decision, has elapsed; or, if there be an appeal from such decision, till the decision of the Appellate Court has been given.

If such certificate be not lodged in the manner and within the period prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, or if the decision of the Court be that such marriage would not contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, such marriage may be solemnized.

If the decision of such Court be that the marriage in question would contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, the marriage shall not be solemnized.

Court may fine when objection not reasonable.

9. Any Court, in which any such suit as is referred to in section seven is filed, may, if it shall appear to it that the objection was not reasonable and *bonâ fide*, inflict a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the person objecting, and award it, or any part of it to the parties to the intended marriage.

Declaration by parties and witnesses.

10. Before the marriage is solemnized, the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the Registrar, sign a declaration in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act. If either party has not completed the age of twenty-one years, the declaration shall also be signed by his or her father or guardian, except in the case of a widow and in every case, it shall be countersigned by the Registrar.

Marriage how to be solemnized.

11. The marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of the Registrar and of the three witnesses who signed the declaration. It may be solemnized in any form, provided that each party says to the other, in the presence and hearing of the Registrar and witnesses, 'I, [*A*] take the [*B*] to be my lawful wife (*or* husband).'

Place where marriage may be solemnized.

12. The marriage may be celebrated either at the office of the Registrar or at such other place, within reasonable distance of the office of the Registrar, as the parties desire. Provided that the Local Government may prescribe the conditions under which such marriages may be solemnized at places other than the Registrar's office, and the additional fees to be paid thereupon.

Form of certificate.

13. When the marriage has been solemnized, the Registrar shall enter a certificate thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to be called the 'Marriage Certificate Book under

Act III of 1872,' in the form given in the third schedule to this Act, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.

Fees.

14. The Local Government shall prescribe the fees to be paid to the Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him under this Act.

The Registrar may, if he think fit, demand payment of any such fee before solemnization of the marriage or performance of any other duty in respect of which it is payable.

The said Marriage Certificate Book shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be admissible as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of a fee to be fixed by the Local Government for each such extract.

Penalty on married person marrying again under Act.

15. Every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself to be solemnized under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section four hundred and ninety-four or section four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be; and the marriage so solemnized is void.

Punishment of bigamy.

16. Every person married under this Act who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage, shall be subject to the penalties provided in sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife, whatever may be the religion which he or she professed at the time of such second marriage.

Indian Divorce Act to apply.

17. The Indian Divorce Act shall apply to all marriages contracted under this Act, and any such marriage may be declared null or dissolved in the manner therein provided, and for the causes therein mentioned, or on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two of this Act.

Law to apply to issue of marriages under Act.

18. The issue of marriages solemnized under this Act shall, if they marry under this Act, be deemed to be subject to the law to which their fathers were subject as to the prohibition of marriages by reason of consanguinity and affinity, and the provisoes to section two of this Act shall apply to them.

Saving of marriages solemnized otherwise than under Act.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under its provisions; nor shall this Act be deemed directly or indirectly to affect the validity of any mode of contracting marriage; but if the validity of any such mode shall hereafter come into question before any Court, such question shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed.

Registry of marriages contracted before passing of Act

20. All persons who have heretofore contracted marriages in the presence of at least two witnesses, according to any form whatever, may at any time, previous to the first day of January 1873, have such marriages registered under this Act, and such marriages shall thereupon be deemed to be and to have been as valid as if they had been contracted and solemnized under this Act: Provided that persons who have such marriages registered under this section must, on such registry, sign a declaration in the form given in the fourth schedule to this Act.

No marriage shall be registered under this section unless conditions (1), (3) and (4) of section two were complied with; and no such marriage shall be registered under this section if, during its continuance, either party has contracted a subsequent marriage.

Penalty for signing declarations or certificates containing false statements.

21. Every person making, signing or attesting any declaration or certificate prescribed by this Act, containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Indian Penal Code.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 4.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District.

I hereby give you notice that a marriage under Act III of 1872, is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date thereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say):—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or profession	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.
A B	*Unmarried. Widower.*	*Landowner.*	*Of full age.*	.....	*23 days.*
C D	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	.....	.....

Witness my hand, this day of 187 .

(*Signed*) *A. B.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 10.)

Declaration to be made by the Bridegroom.

I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I am at the present time unmarried:

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Mahammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion:

3. I have completed my age of eighteen years:

4. I am not related to *C D* [*the bride*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal:

[*And when the bridegroom has not completed his age of twenty-one years*:

5. The consent of my father [*or* guardian *as the case may be*] has been given to a marriage between myself and *C D*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(*Signed*) *A B* (*the bridegroom*).

Declaration to be made by the bride:—

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I am at the present time unmarried:

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion:

3. I have completed my age of fourteen years:

4. I am not related to *A B* [*the bridegroom*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she is a widow*:

5. The consent of *M N* my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*] has been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D*:

G H, *I J*, *K L*, (*three witnesses*).

[*And when the bridegroom or bride has not completed the age of twenty-one years, except in the case of a widow*:

Signed in my presence and with my consent by the above *A B* and *C D*:

M N, the father [*or* guardian] of the abovenamed *A B* [*or C D, as the case may be*.]

(Countersigned) *E F*,
Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 *for the District of*

Dated the day of 18 .

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 13.)

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *E F*, certify that, on the of 18 appeared before me *A B* and *C D*, each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are signed hereunder, made the declarations required by Act III of 1872, and that a marriage under the said Act was solemnized between them in my presence.

(Signed) *E F*,
Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 *for the District of*

(Signed) *A B*,
C D,

G H, *I J*, *K L*, (*three witnesses*)

Dated the day of 18

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 20.)

Declaration to be made by the Husband.

I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows:

1. I was married to *C D* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*):

2. I was, at the time of my marriage to my wife, *C D*, unmarried:

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsi, Bhuddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion:

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage:

5. I am not related to *C D* [*the wife*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section 2 of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal:

[*And when the bridegroom had not completed his age of twenty-one years*:

6. The consent of my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*], had been given to a marriage between myself and *C D*, and had not been revoked.]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment and also to fine.

(*Signed*) *A B* (*the husband*).

Delaration to be made by the Wife:

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows:

1. I was married to *A B* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*):

2. I was, at the time of my marriage to my husband, *A B*, unmarried:

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion:

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage:

5. I am not related to *A B* [*the husband*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisoes of clause (4) of section 2 of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride had not, at the time of her marriage, completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she was then a widow*:

6. The consent of *M N* my father [*or* guardian, *as the case may be*] had at such time been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and had not been revoked:]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such state-

ment I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D*:

G H, } (*two witnesses.*)
I J, }

(Countersigned) *E F,*
Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 *for the District of*
Dated the day of 18 .

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to oaths and affirmations; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oaths Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

2. It extends to British India, applies to all oaths or affirmations taken or made by or administered to British subjects in Native Indian States,

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Persons liable to be sworn may, if they object to oath, make simple affirmation.

3. Every person who may by law be sworn or called upon to make a solemn affirmation, in any capacity whatever, may, if he objects to such oath or solemn affirmation, make in place thereof a simple affirmation to the same effect, omitting the words 'So help me God,' 'In the presence of Almighty God,' or other expressions of the same nature.

Powers of Court as to certain oaths when tendered by parties or witnesses.

4. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorise such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

If the party or witness refuses to take the oath he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

5. No omission to take any oath or to make any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmation.

6. Nothing in this Act shall apply to oaths or affirmations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 6 OF 1872.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law by which the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders of the Civil Courts throughout British India is regulated; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Privy Councils Appeals Act, 1872:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not apply to suits tried by a High Court in any of the Presidency Towns in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction;

Commencement.

and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The several enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

3. If any person desires to prefer an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any final judgment, decree, or order made on appeal or revision by any High Court or other

Court of final appellate jurisdiction in India under the law for the time being in force relating to appeals,

or from any final judgment, decree, or order made by a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds ten thousand rupees, or such amount as may be fixed as the limit for such appeals from time to time by the orders of Her Majesty in Council,

or in which such judgment, decree, or order involves directly or indirectly any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property the amount or value of which is not less than ten thousand rupees, or such other amount as aforesaid,

or from any other final judgment, decree, or order made either on appeal or otherwise when the High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council,

and the application for the admission of the appeal is presented within six months from the date of the judgment, decree, or order appealed from,

the Court shall admit such appeal subject to such rules and orders as may be made from time to time by Her Majesty in Council in regard to the disposal of such appeals.

Notice to opposite party.

4. When the High Court or other Court as aforesaid has admitted any such appeal as is mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall forthwith cause notice of such appeal having been made to be given to the opposite party in the suit to which the appeal relates.

Court may direct enforcement of judgment appealed against or stay injunction pending result of appeal.

5. If application be made to that effect, the Court may either direct the judgment or order against which an appeal has been preferred to be enforced, sufficient security being taken for the performance of such decree or order as Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or it may direct, on like security being given, that no injunction for the enforcement of the judgment or order shall be issued pending the result of the appeal, or that if any such injunction has been issued, its execution shall, so far as may be practicable, be suspended.

Appellant to give security for costs.

6. In either case, the Court shall require the appellant to give security for the payment of such costs as it may think likely to be incurred by the appeal within such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the judgment or order appealed from, as to it may seem fit.

Appellant may petition for security from opposite party for staying execution.

7. Any person who desires to prefer an appeal to Her Majesty in either of the cases hereinbefore mentioned, may present a petition to the High Court or other Court as aforesaid for the purpose of obtaining security from the opposite party for staying execution of the judgment, decree, or order against which he is about to appeal, within six months from the date of such judgment, decree, or order.

Court may require further security when that first given is insufficient.

8. If at any time during the pendency of such appeal the security taken is from any cause shewn to be inadequate, the Court which has admitted such appeal may, on the application of the opposite party, require further security; and may, in default of such further security being given, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, enforce the judgment, decree, or order against which an appeal has been made as if no such security had been given; if the original security was given by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, compel him to deliver the property to which the appeal relates, and such property shall be dealt with according to the rules in force applicable to such case.

Court to transmit to Queen in Council certified copies of all proceedings.

9. In every appeal under this Act, the Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty in Council under the seal of the Court two correct copies of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders taken, held or made in the suit or case appealed so far as the same are relevant to the matters of appeal, together with a copy of the reasons recorded by such Court for or against the judgment, decree, or order against which the appeal has been preferred. The expense of preparing the said copies and of translating so much of the original documents as are not in that language, shall be defrayed by the party prosecuting the appeal; and the amount required to cover such expense shall be deposited by the appellant within the period allowed for furnishing security for the costs of the appeal;

Deposit of costs by appellant.

No appeal until deposit made.

Until such deposit is made, the appeal shall not be admitted.

Execution of decrees of Queen in Council.

10. The orders or decrees of Her Majesty in Council when duly certified shall be enforced and executed subject to the directions of the High Court or other Court as aforesaid, by the Judge by whom the suit was originally tried in the manner and according to the rules and laws applicable to the execution of original orders or decrees made by such Judge.

Petition for execution to Court which made decree appealed against.

11. Any person who desires to enforce or obtain the execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid, shall present a petition to the Court which made the first decree or order appealed from, and the said petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed.

Appeal from order of such Court relating to enforcement of decree in appeal.

12. An appeal shall lie from any decree or order made by such last mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as herein before mentioned, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as an appeal from a decree or order made upon a petition for the enforcement or execution of the decree or order first appealed from.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of enactment.	Title	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797.	A Regulation respecting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to his Most Excellent Majesty and his Most Honorable Privy Council.	The whole.
„ V of 1803	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company; and for extending the Jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut over the said Provinces, and all the Civil Courts established therein.	The whole.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818.	A Regulation prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort Saint George.	The whole
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827.	A Regulation prescribing the Forms of Proceeding of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals and Rules for the Trial of the same.	Section 100
Act II of 1844.	An Act respecting the Expenses of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.	The whole.
Act XXV of 1852.	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Zillah and City Judges in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	So much as is not repealed.
Act II of 1863	An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations	The whole

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to the admission and transmission of appeals from the judgments and orders of the Civil Courts in India to Her Majesty in Council is distributed over the following enactments, namely—

Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797 and Regulation V of 1803
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827, Section 100 ... ...
Act II of 1844 ... ..
Act XXV of 1852 .. ...
} In force in the Regulation territories

And Act II of 1863 . In force in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The chief object of the Bill is to reduce into one Act the provisions of these several enactments, with such alterations of a purely verbal character or of arrangement as are incidental to the work of consolidation.

In consequence of the recent alteration of the law relating to appeals in Oudh—an alteration which is likely to be extended soon to British Burma—it has become necessary also to provide for the admission of appeals from the decrees and orders of Courts of final jurisdiction under the law for the time being in force relating to appeals, as the existing rules of procedure in respect of the admission of appeals to the Privy Council apply only to appeals from the decrees or orders of the Courts of highest civil jurisdiction.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 8th March 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 7 of 1872.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the redemption and foreclosure of mortgages in the territories in which the Bengal Regulations are directly or indirectly in force; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Mortgage Procedure Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, respectively, and to Oudh and the Central Provinces; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Mortgagor of landed property desiring to redeem it, may deposit amount of debt within year after due date.

3. Any person who has, by conditional sale or otherwise, mortgaged any landed property, and is desirous of redeeming the same may deposit the amount due on account of principal and interest (if any) in respect of such mortgage in the chief Civil Court of the district in which the the mortgaged land is situated, at any time within one year from the latest date fixed for the re-payment of the loan.

Notice of deposit to mortgagee.

The Court shall receive such deposit and cause a written notice of the same to be delivered to the mortgagee.

Effect of deposit.

The deposit so made shall be deemed to preserve to the mortgagor the right of redeeming his property, and if the land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the mortgagor shall be entitled to recover possession subject to such adjustment of accounts as may be required under the terms of the mortgage.

Mortgagee desiring foreclosure may bring suit.

4. When any person in whose favour a deed of mortgage and conditional sale of landed property has been executed is desirous of foreclosing the mortgage and rendering the sale absolute, he may, on or after the expiration of the

period stipulated for the repayment of the consideration for which the mortgage was executed, institute a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Condition to attach to decree for foreclosure.

5. If the Court makes a decree of foreclosure in such suit, the foreclosure shall be conditional on the non-payment by the mortgagor of such amount as the Court finds to be due by him to the mortgagee, within one year from the date on which the mortgagor received notice of the institution of the suit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The procedure relating to the preservation of the right of redemption of mortgaged property and to foreclosure in force in the Bengal Presidency is prescribed by the Bengal Regulations I of 1798, XXXIV of 1803 and XVII of 1806.

The object of the proposed legislation is (1*st*) to consolidate the law by which this procedure is regulated; and, (2*nd*), to amend the procedure by assimilating it in a certain measure to the English law on this subject.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 18*th March* 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act) was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and beg to recommend the following alterations:—

Petition from certain Muhammadans of Calcutta and its suburbs, dated 9th November 1870.
Memorial from certain ship-owners of Bombay.
Opinion of the Advocate-General, Bengal, dated 12th November 1870.
Endorsement, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 34, dated 14th July 1871, forwarding telegrams from Home Department, Nos. 5095 and 5124, dated 23rd and 22nd November 1870.
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Home Department, No. 5615, dated 20th December 1870.
From Advocate-General, Calcutta, dated 9th January 1871.
Circular from Home Department, Nos. 733 to 736, dated 7th January 1871.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 113, dated 19th April 1871, and enclosures.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1541, dated 13th June 1871, and enclosure.
From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 612, dated 28th February 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 540-6, dated 27th February 1871.
Note by Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, dated 5th December 1871.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 177, dated 18th December 1871, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Madras, No 2 dated 5th January 1872
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 163, dated 13th January 1872, and enclosures.
Demi-official letter from Hon'ble F. S Chapman, dated 10th January 1872, forwarding Resolution of the Government of Bombay (General Department), No. 52, dated 15th January 1872, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 234, dated 18th January 1872, and enclosure.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 424, dated 26th January 1872, and enclosures.
Telegram from Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 435, dated 20th January 1872.
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 771, dated 15th February 1872, forwarding letter from Chamber of Commerce, dated 7th February 1872.

2. We consider that the scope of chapter II of the Bill might, with advantage, be enlarged, so as to include—

1*st*, all sea-going vessels, without distinction, except ships-of-war or transports;

2*nd*, all sea-going vessels which may depart from any port or place in British India or in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty to any port or place whatever, whether in the Red Sea or elsewhere, and whether owned by or commanded by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty or by others.

3. We propose to alter the definition of "Native Passenger Ship" so as to mean vessels carrying more than sixty Native passengers, and to provide that servants in attendance on their masters are not to be counted as Native passengers. By this alteration, we consider we shall meet any objection which the Peninsular and Oriental, the British India and other large and well regulated Steam Navigation Companies might otherwise reasonably offer to being brought under the provisions of the Act.

4. We propose that the quantity of stored water shall not, even when the vessel is provided with a serviceable condenser, be less than at the rate of four gallons per head per week.

5. With a view to the case of ships owned by persons other than British subjects, we have provided that, when a Convention between the Indian and Turkish Governments has been entered into, to the effect that all Masters of Native Passenger Ships leaving a Turkish for an Indian port, shall execute a bond binding them to touch at Aden and get a clean bill of health from that place, the Master of any such vessel arriving without such clean bill of health, shall be liable forthwith to pay the full penalty of the bond.

6. We recommend that the Bill as thus amended be passed.

F. S. CHAPMAN.
J. F. STEPHEN.
R STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 5*th March* 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

Extent of Act.

"2. This Act extends to British India and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State."

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than sixty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section."

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space to be appropriated to passengers in the between decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorised in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage, for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Governor General of India in Council and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether it be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred, and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

6. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary of State for India (Judicial), No. 42, dated 14th September 1866.
Second Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of Substantive Law for India.
Report on Native papers for the week ending 17th August 1867.
Note by the Assistant Secretary in the Home Department (Legislative) on the Second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. $\frac{2538}{219}$, dated 4th November 1867.
Remarks by Hon'ble Sir W. Morgan, Chief Justice, High Court, North-Western Provinces, on Part IV.
Observations by the Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.
From Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 6680, dated 20th December 1867, and enclosure.
Remarks by John Cochrane, Esq., dated 18th December 1867.
From Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 6759, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosure.

2. We have recast Parts I, II and III of the original Bill, composing the first sixty-one sections, and have thrown the provisions

Observations by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, dated 18th December 1867.

Further remarks by John Cochrane, Esq., dated 24th December 1867.

From First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 45, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures.

Certain questions by Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, dated 16th December 1867.

Note by C. D. Field, Esq., dated 14th January 1868.

Remarks by Rae Chunna Mull of Delhi, dated 15th January 1868.

Note by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Home Department (Legislative), dated 24th January 1868.

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 495, dated 28th January 1868, and enclosure.

From Civil and Sessions Judge of Rájsháhi, No. 41, dated 31st January 1868.

From Deputy Commissioner, Lohárdága, No. 1069, dated 7th January 1868.

From Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nágpur, No. 7, dated 31st January 1868.

From Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 328, dated 31st January 1868, and enclosures.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, dated 11th February 1868.

From Secretary of State for India, No. 42, dated 14th September 1866, and enclosures.

From Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 8th February 1867, and enclosures.

From Commissioner of Mysore, No 105-8, dated 2nd April 1868, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 425, dated 18th April 1868, and enclosures.

From J. W. B. Money, Esq., Barrister-at-law, dated 21st May 1868.

From Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Naddea, No. 1688, dated 26th August 1868, and enclosure.

From First Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, No. 39, dated 7th September 1868, and enclosures.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th September 1868.

Minute by Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated 11th September 1868.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 915, dated 3rd April 1868, and enclosures.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 691, dated 28th April 1868, and enclosures.

From Commissioner of Coorg, No. 81-5, dated 29th April 1868.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 219, dated 6th May 1868.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 616, dated 11th May 1868.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1478, dated 19th May 1868, and enclosure.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1505, dated 29th May 1868.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 171-6, dated 10th June 1868, and enclosure.

From Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 1108, dated 14th July 1868, and enclosures.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4411, dated 10th August 1868, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 3782, dated 7th September 1868, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 3903, dated 14th September 1868.

From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4008}{195}$, dated 16th September 1868, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1567, dated 3rd December 1868.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 18th March 1869.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 18th March 1869.

Note by Hon'ble J. F. Stephen, dated 6th February 1870.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 47, dated 24th November 1870.

Notes by the Hon'ble Members on Secretary of State's despatch, No. 47, dated 24th November 1870.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 11, dated 23rd February 1871.

From P. W. Department, No. 1809R, dated 25th September 1871, forwarding letter from Secretary to Government, Panjáb, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, No. 3078G, dated 9th September 1871, and enclosures.

Note by Hon'ble J. F. Stephen, dated 29th October 1871.

From P. W. Department, No. 167 G. R, dated 31st January 1872.

From Financial Department, No. 1338, dated 23rd February 1872, and enclosure.

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1257, dated 18th March 1872.

which they embodied into a form which appears to us to be simpler and more intelligible. In particular, we have remodelled that portion of the Bill which treats of contracts in general, and which, as it originally stood, was, we thought, somewhat obscurely arranged. The fundamental terms of the subject have also been more precisely defined. The following are the grounds of the alterations which we suggest:—

3. Section 4 of the Bill is in these words—'A contract is an agreement between parties, whereby a party engages to do a thing or engages not to do a thing. A contract may contain several engagements, and they may be either by the same party or by different parties.'

Throughout the Bill, the expressions 'agreement,' 'contract,' 'binding agreement,' 'engagement' and 'engagement by contract' are used indiscriminately. This wording appeared to us to be wanting in precision, and we have endeavoured to place the subject in a clearer light by a definition of contract, which is based on the following theory: The first step towards a contract is a proposal. If the proposal is accepted, it becomes a promise. Where two men agree, either by proposal and acceptance of a promise, or by entering into reciprocal promises, there is an agreement; and, if the agreement is not purely gratuitous, that which causes it is its consideration. These terms proposal, promise, agreement, consideration are all in common use, and fitly describe relations which arise between man and man quite independently of law. What difference, then, does the law make? It enforces some agreements, it does not enforce others, and there is a third kind which it enforces at the option of one party to them, but not at the option of other parties. An agreement to commit a crime, an agreement to sell a horse, and an agreement obtained by misrepresentation, are all agreements; but the law will not enforce the first at all; it will enforce the second at the option of either party, and the third at the option of one party, but not of the other. All agreements may be put into one or other of these three classes; those which cannot be enforced at all we have called void agreements; those which can be enforced by any of the parties we have called contracts; and those which can be enforced at the option of one party only, we have called voidable contracts.

4. In some cases, a contract which, when made, is enforceable, ceases to be enforceable owing to subsequent occurrences, as, for instance, when a person contracts to paint a picture, and dies before he can complete it. In this case the contract becomes void.

5. By defining these fundamental terms, we think that the Act is made much clearer throughout, and, in particular, it becomes easy to arrange it in a systematic way.

6. The first point to be dealt with is, obviously, the law as to proposals, which are the first step towards a contract. Accordingly, chapter I of the draft deals with the communication, acceptance, and revocation of proposals. Its provisions do not differ very materially from sections 6 and 7 of the Bill, but they are adapted to some extent from the New York Civil Code.

7. Sections 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Bill treat of the validity of contracts under certain circumstances; but it seemed to us that they are not so drawn as to convey readily to the mind of a student the general theory on which they rest. They correspond to chapter II (sections 10-30) of the present draft, which embodies them all, with the addition of a few sections suggested by, or adapted from, the New York Code. The theory on which the whole subject depends is contained in section 10 of the present draft, which explains the rest. 'All agreements are contracts, if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration, and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.' Each member of this proposition is then separately explained. Section 11 defines who are 'competent persons,' and section 12 defines 'soundness of mind,' which is an element of competency; section 13 defines 'consent'; section 14 specifies the five causes—namely, coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and mistake—which may interfere with the freedom of consent; section 15 defines 'coercion'; section 16 defines 'undue influence'; section 17 defines 'fraud'; section 18 defines 'misrepresentation'; section 19 describes the effect upon an agreement of coercion, undue influence, fraud, and misrepresentation; and sections 20 and 22 deal with the effects of mistakes in fact and law.

8. These sections together give, broadly and fully, the meaning of a valid contract and of the nature of the elements of which it is composed. The following sections, 24-30, declare what agreements are void. These matters in the original draft are mixed up indiscriminately with its other provisions. Thus, agreements void for uncertainty are dealt with in section 12, between the subject of mistake and that of consideration. It is not expressly said, but only implied (section 13), that an unlawful agreement is void, and section 13 is somewhat clumsy. Nothing is said as to agreements in restraint of marriage or trade, or as to wagers, or as to agreements not to sue. We have recommended distinct provisions to be made for the effect of an unlawful object or consideration, the absence of consideration, contracts in restraint of marriage or trade, and contracts in restraint of legal proceedings; contracts the meaning of which cannot be ascertained, and contracts by way of wager. As to contracts in restraint of legal proceedings, we have provided, in section 28, that while, on the one hand, a contract, by which a person is restricted absolutely from enforcing his claims in Court, is void; on the other hand, parties may agree that, in the event of a dispute arising between them in respect to any specified matters, it shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable. We recommend that, when such a contract to refer has been made, it shall be a bar to any action brought in respect of the matters to which it relates, other than an action for the amount awarded in arbitration. This appears to us to embody the results of the latest English decisions, and to be consonant with justice and good sense.

9. Sections 14-17 of the original Bill are replaced by chapter III of the Draft now submitted, headed "Of Contingent Contracts." The original sections appeared to us to mix up two matters which are essentially distinct, namely, (1) agreements contingent upon an event collateral to the agreement—as, if A contracts to pay a sum of money to B, if B lives to be twenty-one. (2) Reciprocal promises—as, if A contracts to pay for a horse, if B delivers it. The result is a good deal of confusion. It is difficult to see why sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Bill are separated by nine other sections from the seven sections which are put under the heading "Of Conditional Contracts" When carefully examined, it will be apparent that the attempt to simplify by neglecting the distinction to which we have referred has caused this, and that the result is to make a clear subject obscure. It also introduces, we think, positive error. Thus, sections 26 and 27, taken together, provide that 'an engagement by contract may be made with the condition superadded that it shall be terminated in case a specified uncertain event shall happen;' and that, 'if at the time of the contract the event is repugnant to law or morality,' the condition is invalid. Suppose a man engages, by contract, to carry goods safely unless they are taken from him by thieves or robbers, the contract is clearly good; yet, under the terms of these sections, the condition would be void. This arises from the neglect to distinguish between conditions independent of a contract, and conditions which form a part of the contract. It is surely one thing to contract to indemnify a man if some one else robs him, and another to contract to indemnify him if he robs some one else. Each contract contemplates the commission of a crime; but the first regards it simply as a possible contingency, the second involves a promise to commit it. Besides this, it is extremely difficult to make any clear distinction, if the arrangement of the Bill is maintained, between the provisions of sections 26 and 27, referred to above, and those of section 13, which relates to consideration. According to section 13, it is essential to the validity of a contract that there should be a good consideration, and lawfulness is essential to the goodness of a consideration. By section 14, a condition may be something which constitutes the consideration; by sections 26 and 27 the condition 'must not be repugnant to law.' If the condition is part of the consideration, sections 26 and 27 re-enact, in a somewhat obscure and disjointed way, what is enacted much more clearly by section 13.

10. The present draft is intended to avoid this by separating three cases—

1. The consideration for the contract. This is provided for in sections 24 and 25.

2. The case of agreements made contingently upon some event independent of them. This is provided for in chapter III, sections 31-36.

3. The effect which the relation between reciprocal promises has on the order in which they are to be performed. This is provided for in sections 51 to 58, which form one of the sub-divisions of chapter IV "Of the Performance of Contracts."

11. No doubt the word 'condition,' or 'conditional,' might be applied in a popular way to each of these three matters. If A's promise is the consideration of B's; or if A makes a promise to B contingently on C's death; or if the intention is to say that, if A promises to pay for B's horse on delivery, A need not pay unless and until B is ready to deliver—it might be said that the consideration of A's promise in the first case, C's death in the second case, and B's readiness to deliver the horse in the third case, were respectively the *conditions* of A's promise, or that A's promise was *conditional* upon them; but we think that, if the sections to which we have referred (namely, 24 and 25, and 51 to 58 of the draft) are read and compared with the corresponding sections (13 to 31) in the Bill, it will be found that the distribution of the subject under the three heads now suggested makes it much clearer.

12. Section 32 of the original Bill has been omitted. Its substance is disposed of in the Evidence Act.

13. The sections in the Bill (33 to 51 inclusive) relating to Performance of Contracts are not arranged upon any particular principle, though they appear sound in substance. We propose to arrange them as follows:—

Contracts which must be performed:
By whom contracts must be performed:
Time and place for performance:
Order of performance of reciprocal promises:
Appropriation of payments:
Contracts which need not be performed.

14. These headings appear to place the subject in its natural order, which is not the case with the original Bill. The arrangement there adopted is such, that the general principle that each party to a contract must perform his own part in it, unless he is in some way excused from doing so, is nowhere plainly laid down. The first section (33), which relates to the subject, lays down a principle of no great or general importance, namely, that a man may, in certain cases, perform a contract vicariously; so, too, the draft Bill puts the subject of Tender (sections 45, 46) at the very end of the chapter. It ought, in our opinion, to come at the beginning, as a qualification upon the general rule that contracts must be performed. We have accordingly placed it there (see sections 37, 38). As to the question by whom contracts should be performed, the original Bill is arranged in a rather confused way In sections 33 and 34 it provides for two unimportant matters about delegating the performance of a contract, and accepting performance by a third person. It then goes on (sections 35, 36), to a most important matter—dispensation from an old contract and the substitution of one contract for another; and, after an interval of ten sections, it provides for the devolution of liabilities on the representatives of contractors (sections 47-50). It appears to us that sections 35 and 36 fall properly under the head of 'Contracts which need not be performed;' and sections 47 to 50 under the head of 'Persons by whom Contracts must be performed.'

15. Part III of the Bill relates to what are commonly called quasi-contracts. As to this we have omitted sections 54 and 55. The Law of Evidence provides, to a large extent, for the cases referred to in section 54, by the rule that one party to a contract is precluded from setting up a state of facts other than that which he caused or intentionally allowed the other party to believe to exist. Section 55 seems to us to belong more properly to the law of torts. Illustration (*c*), especially, is a pure case of an action for misrepresentation, and the mode of computing the damage which the misrepresentation has occasioned.

16. We have omitted all reference to special branches of the law of contract, which, at present, are regulated either by express legislation or recognized custom, *e. g.*, the law of Shipping, of Bills of Exchange, Insurance, Master and Servant, Carriers, &c. This omission renders the present Bill so far incomplete; but we consider this incompleteness a less evil than the inconvenience of dealing with so many varied and intricate subjects in a single enactment. It will be easy at a future period, when the present Bill has been for a time in operation, and its results have been practically tested, to deal with all or any of the subjects above referred to, and to add them as a new chapter to the Act With this view leave has already been asked to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Carriers, and it would no doubt be desirable that the law of master and servant should at an early date be put into a clearer form than that in which it is at present. No sufficient information has at present been collected to render legislation on this subject safe.

17. As to the question of title in the vendor, the original Bill provided that a *bonâ fide* purchase from the person in possession of goods should have the effect of passing the ownership, provided that the circumstances were not such as to raise a presumption that the vendor had no right to sell. The propriety of this provision was much discussed, and its probable result in facilitating the disposal of stolen property strongly insisted upon. When property has been stolen from its rightful owner, and has found its way into the hands of an innocent purchaser, it is a mere question of expediency as to which of the two shall bear the loss of the transaction. It is difficult to lay down any general rule, grounded on

equitable considerations, because the blame, if any, in the transaction may quite as easily attach to one party as the other. The owner may have used every reasonable precaution and the purchaser may have been grossly negligent, or the purchaser may have been cautious and the owner negligent. After much consideration, we have resolved on abandoning the principle laid down in section 75 of the original Bill, and have provided for the subject in section 108 of the draft now submitted. We propose that a seller shall be unable to give a better title to goods than he has himself, except in the following cases, namely :—

1. When the seller is by consent of the owner in possession of a dock-warrant or other document showing title to the goods sold :
2. When the seller is one of several joint owners of the goods sold and in possession of the goods by permission of the other joint owners :
3. When the seller has obtained possession of the goods under a voidable contract and the contract has not been avoided before the sale; provided that the circumstances which render the contract voidable do not amount to an offence.

In each of the above cases, it is necessary that the purchaser should have acted on good faith, and that the circumstances should not have been such as to give him reasonable ground to suspect that the seller had a right to sell.

18. With regard to the distinction between "penalties" and "liquidated damages," we have seen reason to modify the terms of the original section (53). It provides that, "when a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract itself as the amount to be paid in the case of such breach, the amount so named shall be paid accordingly;" in other words, it treats all such sums as if they were liquidated damages, and never regards them as penalties. We are quite conscious that it is highly desirable to simplify the law by removing the distinction between penalties and liquidated damages; but we are clearly of opinion that, under the peculiar circumstances of this country, the best way to do so is to provide that all such sums shall be treated as penalties. It is notoriously the practice of the Natives to introduce heavy penal stipulations into their agreements, and these are always intended to operate simply *in terrorem*. It may, no doubt, be said that, by changing the law, the people might be led in time to a better system. But partly through the tenacity of habit in the Natives, partly through the time which it takes to diffuse acquaintance with a new rule, and partly also through the fact that, in the case of bond-debts, it is the creditor who frames the instrument, there would be a great deal of positive suffering inflicted, and possibly more than the legislature has a right to impose, before the result aimed at by the Bill could be attained. We have accordingly altered the first clause of this section as follows :—

"When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named."

We have provided, however, that when, by the provisions of any law, a person binds himself under a penalty to perform any condition, he shall be liable to pay the whole of the penalty if he fails to perform the condition. This is intended to provide for the case of recognizances, bail-bonds, and the like.

19. Section 152 of the Bill provides that, "where the bailment is gratuitous, the bailor is entitled at any time, upon reasonable notice, to the restoration of the goods bailed." We have substituted (section 159) the following provision grounded on the New York Code, paragraph 958 :—"The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit derived actually by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived."

20. In section 159 of the Bill we have inserted (section 166) the words "in good faith" before "delivers."

21. Section 161.—After this section we have introduced, from the New York Code, § 943, the following clause (169) :—

"When a thing which is commonly the subject of sale is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses upon demand to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value; or
(2) when the lawful charges of the finder in respect of the thing found amount to two-thirds of its value."

22. Section 163 of the original Bill provides that, "in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, bankers, factors, and wharfingers have no right to retain any goods bailed to them as a security for a general balance of account." No reason is given for the abolition of the general lien in these cases, and we think it expedient to alter the section (171) thus :—

"Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court, and policy-brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account,

any goods bailed to them, but no other persons have a right to retain as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them unless there is an express contract to that effect."

Pledge by possessor of documentary title to goods.

23. Section 170 of the original Bill provided that "a person who is in possession of goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehousekeeper's certificate, warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly."

To this we have added (section 178) a proviso which seems to us necessary with a view to discouraging the pledge of stolen property—

"Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner or from any person in lawful custody of them by means of an offence or fraud."

24. Section 186 of the original Bill forbids an agent to employ another to perform acts which he has undertaken to perform personally. We have added, in section 190 of our draft, the words "unless, by the ordinary custom of trade, a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed."

25. Section 191.—This section of the original Bill provides that an agent, in the absence of his principal's directions, is bound to conduct his business according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind. We have added, in section 211 of our draft, the words "at the place where the agent conducts such business" [*Ireland* v. *Livingtson*, 2. L. R. Q. B. 107, per Shee, J]

We have provided in section 217 that "an agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent."

26. Section 201 of the original Bill provides that "gross" misconduct in the business of an agency shall disentitle the agent to remuneration in respect of the matter misconducted. The illustrations, however, are not of gross misconduct, and we think that any misconduct should disentitle him. We have omitted the epithet 'gross,' and, in illustration (*a*), we have changed 'insufficient' into 'bad.'

27. Section 202.—This section of the original Bill declares the agent's lien on "goods, papers and other property of the principal." We have, in section 220 of our draft, inserted the words "whether moveable or immoveable," after "property."

28. Section 203 of the original Bill provides that, "where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, *but without his knowledge*, he may elect to ratify or to disown" them. We have inserted, in section 196 of the present Bill, after "knowledge," the words "or authority."

Section 226 of the original Bill we have altered (section 202 of our draft) thus:

29. "Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, *in the absence of an express contract*, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest."

30. Section 262.—We propose to limit the winding-up jurisdiction conferred by section 262 of the original Bill (section 265 of our draft) to "the Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place, or principal place of business of the firm is situate."

31. We have, in numerous instances throughout the Bill, omitted illustrations, wherever they appeared to us either to be unnecessary, or too complicated to be readily intelligible, or when, as being the result of English decisions, they introduced collateral circumstances and principles other than those which they were intended to illustrate, and were thus liable to be misunderstood, except when read in connection with the whole of the surrounding facts.

32. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed.

J. F. STEPHEN.
J. STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 12th March 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.

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SCHEDULE.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.

As amended by the Select Committee.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Enactments repealed.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affec

the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Proposal"

(a.)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

"Promise."

(b.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise.

"Promisor" and "Promisee."

(c.)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee.'

"Consideration."

(d.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise.

"Agreement."

(f.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.

"Reciprocal promises."

Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises.

(g.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.

"Contract."

(h.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.

"Voidable contract."

(i.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract.

Void contract.

(j.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

CHAPTER I.

Of the communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are said to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, revocation or acceptance, or which has the effect of communicating them respectively.

Communication when complete.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete

as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be ou of the power of the person who makes it

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(b.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against A, when the letter is posted; as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(c.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. His revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

A proposes by a letter sent by post to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his letter of acceptance at any time before or at the moment when it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Acceptance by performing conditions.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

Promises, express and implied.

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTS, VOIDABLE CONTRACTS, AND VOID AGREEMENTS.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

What agreements are contracts.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

Who are competent to contract.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(*b.*) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

Consent defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

Free consent defined.

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Coercion defined.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time or place where the act was done.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

Undue influence defined.

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained.

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress is so treated as to make him consent to that to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

Illustrations.

(1.) A, a young woman who has resided during her minority in the family of B, her guardian, continues to reside with him after attaining majority, and is induced, by means of his influence, to enter into a contract with him which is disadvantageous to herself. B employs undue influence.

(2.) A, having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age, obtains, by parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due upon the advance. A employs undue influence.

(3.) A is induced, by B's influence over him as his legal adviser, to convey an estate to B for his benefit. B employs undue influence.

(4.) A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced by B's influence over him, as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional assistance during the rest of A's life. B employs undue influence.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

Fraud defined.

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a

contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that under the circumstances of the case, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence in itself is equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are in treaty for a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(*b.*) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(*c.*) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(*d.*) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

Misrepresentation defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1)—The positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing a party to an agreement, however innocently, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing which is the subject of the agreement.

Agreements caused by fraud or misrepresentation.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

The party whose consent was so caused may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was obtained thereby, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party on whom such fraud was practised or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(*b.*) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B to believe erroneously that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(*c.*) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(*d.*) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(*e.*) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A; and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Mistake of fact.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be considered a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(*c.*) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Mistake of one party not caused by the other.

22. A contract is not voidable because merely it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party: and they are lawful considerations.

(*c*). A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a

certain voyage. Here A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(*d.*) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(*e.*) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*f.*) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(*g.*) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money, without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(*h.*) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*i.*) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(*j.*) A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(*k.*) A engages her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

Considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Promises without consideration void unless registered, or for certain purposes.

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless—

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances; or unless—

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity as between the donor and donee of any gift actually made.

Illustrations

(*a.*) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(*b.*) A puts his promise to give Rs. 1,000 to B into writing, and registers it. This is a contract.

(*c.*) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(*d.*) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(*e.*) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A verbally promises to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

Contract in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor, is void.

Contract in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Exception in favour of sale of good-will.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business within specified local limits so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

Exception in favour of partnership arrangements.

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last exception.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

Restraints upon legal proceedings.

28. Every agreement by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract by which two or more persons agree that any dispute that may arise between them in respect of any specified matters shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the matter so referred.

When such a contract to refer has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance, and if a suit other than for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any matter which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the action.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to references to arbitration.

Certainty of subject.

29. Agreements the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(*b.*) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*c.*) A, who is a dealer in cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B "one hundred tons of oil." The nature of A's trade

affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(*d.*) A agrees to sell to B "all the grain in my granary at Ramnagar." There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*e.*) A agrees to sell to B one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C. As the subject of the agreement is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make it void.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

Wagers.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

CHAPTER III.

Of Contingent Contracts.

Contingent contract defined.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Enforcement of contingent contracts.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(*b.*) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(*c.*) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Contingent contracts on an event which becomes impossible.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

When contingency is a living person's future conduct.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when the person does anything which renders it impossible that he should do the thing within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

Contingent contracts on an event to happen within a fixed time.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of time fixed, the event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, the event becomes impossible.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time has expired and the event has not happened, or, before the time has expired, if it becomes certain that the event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year, and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

Contingent agreements on impossible events.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

What contracts must be performed.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, or make compensation to the promisees for the non-performance of them, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of their death before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional.

2. It must be made at a proper time and place, and under such circumstances that the person to whom it is made may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person by whom it is made is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound to do by his promise.

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to offer.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse on the 1st March 1872, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

Power to terminate contract on refusal of party to perform it wholly.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a singer, enters into an engagement with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night the singer wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(*b.*) A, a singer, enters into an engagement with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night the singer wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B she sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money. He may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from a third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of the promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Sharing of loss by default.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section contained shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of such payments.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(*c.*) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

Release of one joint contractor.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free such joint promisor from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Devolution of joint rights.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

Time for performance of engagement where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time for performance of engagement where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application, he may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the 1st January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance at a proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by person entitled to claim it.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. This is a good payment by B.

(*b.*) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement. This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(*c.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(*d.*) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

Order of performance of different engagements.

52. Where the order in which reciprocal promises are to be performed is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented, and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss which he may have sustained in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B, and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may have sustained by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise and must make compensation to B for his failure.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-execution of the contract.

(*c.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed and B must make compensation.

(*d.*) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

Effect as to time in contract to do certain things at certain times.

55. When any party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do them at those times, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to perform at the time agreed, but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss he may have incurred by such failure.

If, in case of a contract voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by its non-performance at the proper time, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice of his intention to do so to the promisee.

Promise to do an impossible act or one which afterwards becomes illegal.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or, by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Where one person contracts to do something which he knows, or with reasonable diligence might have known, and which the other party to the contract did not know, to be impossible, or unlawful, the person so contracting is bound to make compensation to such other party for any loss which he has sustained by the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(*b*.) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(*c*.) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(*d*) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. The Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(*e*) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions B is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Alternative reciprocal promises one set of which is unlawful.

57. If persons reciprocally promise to act in a certain way, and, under specified circumstances, to act in a certain other way, and, if any of the promises to be substituted under those circumstances for the first set of promises are for an unlawful object or consideration, the set of promises to be substituted are a void agreement; but the set of promises for which they are to be substituted may be a contract.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, form a valid contract.

The second set are for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and are a void agreement.

Reciprocal promises one of which is in the alternative, one branch of the alternative being unlawful

58. In the case of an alternative promise one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice and a void agreement as to the opium.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

Where there are several distinct debts and the debt to which payment is to be applied is indicated.

59. Where a man, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A owes B (among other debts) 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the 1st June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the 1st June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(*b*) A owes to B (among other debts) the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

Where there are several distinct debts and the debt to which payment is to be applied is not indicated.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the payer, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being relating to the limitation of suits.

Where neither party makes any appropriation.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not recoverable under the law relating to the limitation of suits. If they are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

Contracts may be rescinded or altered.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(*b*.) A owes B 10,000 rupees A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives him a mortgage of A's estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(*c*) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

Dispensation with, or remittance of, or acceptance of, satisfaction in lieu of performance.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for it, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(b.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(c.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(d.) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount.

(e.) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

Consequences of rescission or alteration.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under agreement or contract void or rescinded.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of A's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(b.) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the 1st of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the 1st of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(c.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(d.) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which he would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Parties mutually bound to facilitate performance.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT.

Supply of necessaries to persons incapable of contracting.

68. If a person incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A supplies B, a minor, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(b.) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

Reimbursement of person paying what another is bound to pay.

69. A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zemindar. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

Effect of non-gratuitous act of which a person enjoys the benefit.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and the other enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to restore, or to make compensation to the former in respect of, the thing so done or delivered.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(b.) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid by mistake or coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid by mistake, or under coercion, must repay it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(b.) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE BREACH OF CONTRACT AND NON-PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS.

Party rightfully terminating contract entitled to compensation.

73. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(*a*.) A, a singer contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents himself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. A is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Payment of sum specified to be paid in case of breach.

Payment of compensation.

74. When a contract has been broken, and has not been discharged, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if he had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B at a certain price, to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(*b*.) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the 1st of January, a cargo (which A is to provide) and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(*c*.) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(*d*.) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(*e*.) A, in November, contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 100 bales of jute, to be delivered on the 1st of January. On the 15th of December, A gives notice to B that he will not accept the jute. On the 1st January, the jute is tendered to A, who refuses to accept it. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the sum which B could obtain for the jute on the 1st of January.

(*f*.) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapúr, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some unavoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapúr is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapúr at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(*g*.) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(*h*.) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the 1st of January, for a certain price. Freights rise, and, on the 1st of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the 1st of January.

(*i*.) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(*j*.) A delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained by not obtaining the Government contract.

(*k*.) A having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, in consequence, fails to perform his contract with B. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(*l*.) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and was compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(*m*.) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the 1st of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house so badly that, before the 1st of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made.

(*n*.) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(*o*.) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(*p*.) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the 1st of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the 1st of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the 1st of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the 1st of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(*q.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(*r.*) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the 1st of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till long after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(*s.*) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the 1st of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the 1st of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

75. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

Explanation.—Where under provisions of any law, any person enters into any bond to perform any condition under a specified penalty, he is liable to pay the full amount of such penalty if he does not perform the condition of the bond.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation not exceeding Rs. 1,000 as the Court considers reasonable.

(*b.*) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation not exceeding Rs. 5,000 as the Court considers reasonable.

(*c.*) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

'Goods' defined.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means and includes every kind of moveable property.

'Sale' defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

Sale how effected.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance

of ascertained goods for a price,

or of a price for ascertained goods,

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price or when the earnest is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods are delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(*b.*) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(*c.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(*d.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(*e.*) B, on the 1st January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the 1st March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

Effect of agreement for sale of thing to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

Sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

(*b.*) A contracts to build a ship for B for a price, payable by instalments, dependent on the progress of the building of the ship, and the ship is to be built under B's superintendence. The ownership of the materials incorporated with the ship passes to B at the time of incorporation, as this was intended by the parties, but the materials lying in A's yard, though suited and intended for the ship, do not pass to B until they are actually incorporated with the ship.

Sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(*b.*) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine which his carts must pass over on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

Sale when goods are unascertained at date of agreement.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by subsequent appropriation.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by seller's selection.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

Agreement for sale of immoveable and moveable property combined.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

Buyer's risk.

86. When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(*b.*) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(*b.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some corps grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(*c.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the 1st January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the 1st March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

Determination of unfixed price.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

Delivery how made.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(*b.*) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(*c.*) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(*d.*) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(*e.*) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the bill. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

Effect of delivery to wharfinger or carrier.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

Effect of part-delivery.

92. A delivery of part of goods in progress of the delivery of the whole has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(*b*) A sells to B a stack of fire wood, to be paid for by bill on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(*c.*) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

Seller not bound to deliver until buyer applies for possession.

93. In the absence of any special promise to the contrary, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for possession.

Place of delivery.

94. In the absence of any promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale, and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

Seller's lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

Lien where payment to be made at a future day, but no time fixed for delivery.

'Insolvency' defined.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B stops payment. A may retain the goods for the price.

Where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession.

97. Where, by the contract the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

Power to stop in transit.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

When goods are to be deemed in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer, or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(*b.*) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(c.) B, who lives at Puná, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Puná by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Puná, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(d.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(e.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

Continuance of right of stoppage.

101. The right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's re-selling the goods while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

Cessation of right on assignment of bill of lading.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(b.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

Stoppage on payment to pledgee of amount of claim.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for those goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(b.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees B assigns the bill of lading for those goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C. upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

Stoppage how effected.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

Notice of seller's claim.

105. Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

Right of seller on stoppage.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit which may occur on such re-sale.

TITLE.

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

Exception 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner in possession of any good or in possession of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to the goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary: Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

Exception 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

Exception 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession, unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the seller or the person whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(b.) A, a merchant, intrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to

sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(*c.*) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(*e.*) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, persuades B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which D has sustained by being prevented from getting back the horse.

(*f.*) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

Seller's responsibility for badness of title.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or person claiming under him, for loss thereby caused, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Implied warranty of goodness or quality.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Warranty of soundness on sale of provisions.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty on sale of goods by sample.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Warranty on sale of goods sold as being of a certain denomination.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(*b.*) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods of the denomination employed in the order are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

Sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

Non-responsibility for latent defects.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had at the time of the sale a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

Rejection or return of goods sold with warranty.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods, which at the time of the contract were not ascertained, or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them, provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(*b.*) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample, and informs A that he means to claim compensation. B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now repudiate the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(*c.*) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Refusal to accept when goods not ordered are sent.

119. When the seller sends goods not ordered with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

Effect of wrongful refusal to accept.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

Rescission on failure to pay price at time fixed.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Sale of several lots by auction.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Puffers at auction.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

'Indemnity' defined.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

Rights and liabilities of indemnity-holder when sued.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for him to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

Definitions of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.'

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default. The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done or any promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*b.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*c.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamindárí, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(*b.*) A guarantees B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100 for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100

(*c.*) A guarantees B the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C payable in one month. B delivers five sacks to C. A pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130. A continuing guarantee may be at any time revoked, as to future transactions, by the surety, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(b.) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, but being aware of its existence, the liability of each of the two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable to one-fourth of the losses on over drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(b.) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged from future liability under his guarantee by the change, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and. without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money. and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the 1st January. A is discharged from his liability as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c). A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Agreement to give time to principal debtor made with a third person.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free that one from any responsibility to the others.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the monies due on the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence, only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation.

142. Any guarantee which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment.

143. Any guarantee which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Illustrations.

(a.) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(b.) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Implied promise to indemnify surety.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety, and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(a.) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(b.) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues A upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(c.) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment of rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable as between themselves to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(b.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

147. Co-sureties who are bound in different sums are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(c.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, *viz.*, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. Each has to pay the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Bailment.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall when the purpose is accomplished be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering

the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

Delivery to bailee how made.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed of which the bailor is aware and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(*b.*) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe, though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

Care to be taken by bailee.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Bailee when not liable for loss, etc., of thing bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of them described in section 151.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured, B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(*b.*) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

Mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

Mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively, but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of bales and any other incidental damage.

Mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B without A's consent mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

Re-payment by bailor of necessary expenses.

158. Where by the conditions of the bailment the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

Restoration of goods bailed gratuitously.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailment by several joint owners.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of, one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Re-delivery to bailee who has no title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of, the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

If the bailee delivers the goods to a person who is entitled to them as against the bailor, he is not responsible to the bailor for such delivery; but the burden of proving that such person was so entitled to them is upon the bailee.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a third person claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

Right of finder of goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he has a right to retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder has a right to sue for such reward and to retain the goods until he receives it.

May sue for the amount not to apply to salvage.

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses upon demand to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

Bailee's particular lien.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service, involving the exercise of labour or skill, on the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain the goods until he receives remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(*b.*) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

Bankers, factors, and wharfingers have no general lien.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee' defined.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

In case of subsequent advances.

174. The pawnee shall not retain the goods pledged for any other debt or promise than the debt or promise for which they are pledged, except by contract between the parties; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Extraordinary expenses incurred by pawnee.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right where pawnor makes default.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise in respect of which the goods were pledged, at the stipulated time, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security, or may sell the thing pledged on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of the sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

Defaulting pawnor's right to redeem.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any time before the actual sale of them, but he must, in that case pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

Pledge by possessor of documentary title to goods.

178. A person who is in possession of goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner or from any person in lawful custody of them by means of an offence or fraud.

Pledge where pledgor has only a limited interest.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

Suits by bailor or bailee against wrongdoers.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made, and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Apportionment of proceeds of such suits.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

CHAPTER X.

AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may be a principal.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may be an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Agency created without consideration.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

Definitions of expressed and implied authority.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A, to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent having an authority to do any act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on any business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose of or usually done in the course of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(*b.*) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority in an emergency to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Agent for sale may have goods repaired.

(*b.*) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

When agent cannot delegate.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must be employed.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal. The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent. The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons, and the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Relation between principal and person to whom agency is duly delegated.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(*b.*) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case, and if he does this he will not be responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(*b.*) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

Effect of ratification.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge, or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(*b.*) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot by ratification be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an unauthorized person, requires on account of B, the owner of a chattel, the delivery of the chattel to B. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make the holder liable for damages for default.

(*b.*) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

Termination of agency.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency, or by the business of the agency being completed, or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind: or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Where agency is coupled with an interest.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(*b.*) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

Revocation of agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in his hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(*b.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation or renunciation.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, or the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to him by the other.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards by letter revokes his authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(*b.*) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell some cotton lying in a warehouse in Bombay for him, and afterwards by letter revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(*c.*) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him on behalf of the representatives of his late principal.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him, subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

AGENT'S DUTY TO PRINCIPAL.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues he must account for it.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to the principal the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(*b.*) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Skill and diligence required from agent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent B in London, to whom a large sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss as, *e. g.*, by variation of rate of exchange, but not further.

(*b.*) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(*c*) A, an insurance broker employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*d.*) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's accounts.

214. It is the duty of an agent in cases of difficulty to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency without first obtaining the consent of the principal, and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction if the case show either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Agent dealing on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(*b.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B on looking at the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine.

A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent without the knowledge of his principal deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

Agent's right of retainer out of sums received on principal's account.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

219. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

Misconduct disentitles agent to remuneration.

220. An agent who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which has been so misconducted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C and lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(*b.*) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

Agent's indemnity against consequences of lawful acts.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by him in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(*b.*) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

Agent's indemnity against consequences of acts done in good faith.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(*b.*) B, at request of A sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(*b.*) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make a compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set-off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(*b.*) A being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does which is within his authority can be separated from the part which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

When excess of agent's authority is not separable.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(*b.*) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce nor be bound by contracts on behalf of principal.

Implication of contract to contrary.

230. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases :—

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad.

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal.

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract, but the other contracting party has the same rights as against the principal as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the engagement, can only obtain it, subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Principal's liability where agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

Liability of pretended agent.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his supposed employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting not as agent but on his own account.

Liability of principal inducing belief that agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

237. When an agent has without authority done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he had by his words or conduct induced such persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(*b*.) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

Effect on agreement of misrepresentation or fraud by agent.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if they had been made or committed by the principals; but misrepresentations made, and frauds committed, by agents, in matters, which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation which he was not authorized to make by B. The contract is voidable as between B and C at the option of C.

(*b*). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER IX.

OF PARTNERSHIP.

'Partnership' defined.

239. Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a firm.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(*b*.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(*c*.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(*d*.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(*e*.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner or the representative of a deceased partner to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Contract for servant's remuneration by share of profits.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person engaged in any trade or undertaking by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein nor give him the rights of a partner.

Annuity out of profits to widow or child of deceased partner.

243. No person being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving by way of annuity a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

Portion of profits received for sale of good-will.

244. No person receiving by way of annuity or otherwise a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner is liable as such to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

Minor partner.

247. A person who is under the age of majority, according to the laws to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority.

248. A person who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership while he is a partner; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

251. Each partner who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same

extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, and B trade in partnership—A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill to exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the fraud.

(*b.*) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(*c.*) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers . a sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such payment, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(*d*) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined as between themselves their rights and obligations; such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the net profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A, receiving one-half of the net profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

General rule determining partner's mutual relations.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of the partners to each other are determined by the following rules :—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money belonging to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss.

(2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnershi p.

(3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business.

(4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business.

(5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the majority of the partners; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners.

(6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners.

(7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members.

(8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time.

(9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can during such term retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court.

(10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases :—

(1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind.

(2.) When a partner other than the person suing has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors.

(3.) When a partner other than the person suing has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person.

(4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract.

(5.) When a partner other than the person suing is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners.

(6.) When the business can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

Application of original terms to partnership continued under them.

256. If a partnership entered into for a fixed term be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

General duties of partners.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(*b*.) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants, trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Profits made in competing business.

260. Every person introduced as a partner into a pre-existing firm, is subject to all the obligations incurred by the firm before he was introduced.

Liability of incoming partner.

261. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm, to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

262. The estate of a partner who has died is not liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death in the absence of agreement to the contrary.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

263. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be paid to him or applied in payment of his separate debts. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

Payment of partnership-debts, and of separate debts.

264. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

Continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution.

265. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution of which no public notice has been given, unless they had themselves notice of such dissolution.

Notice of dissolution.

266. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

267. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law now in force in India relating thereto, until further provision shall be made in that behalf.

Limited-liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole, except section 4.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers...	
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Section 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.

BOMBAY ACT.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act III of 1865.	An Act to amend Act XXI of 1848 (for avoiding wagers).	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March 1872:—

We, the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to which the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter was referred have, in addition to the papers enumerated in our preliminary report of the 30th January last, considered the papers marginally noted, and beg to make the following recommendations:—

From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 282, dated 27th February 1866, and enclosures.

From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3263, dated 15th October 1866, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 884A, dated 4th December 1865.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 80, dated 26th January 1866.

From Secretary to Government, Home Department, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 199, dated 10th January 1867.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 156J, dated 30th January 1872, forwarding letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 357, dated 17th January 1872, and enclosures.

From Solicitor to Government (Bengal), No. 104, dated 29th January 1872, forwarding opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th January 1872.

Office Memo., Home Department, No. 231J, dated 3rd February 1872, forwarding letter from Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 434, dated 20th January 1872, and letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 333, dated 20th January 1872, and enclosures.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 226J, dated 3rd February 1872, forwarding letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 161-429, dated 9th October 1871, and enclosures.

Telegram from Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 6th February 1872
" " " " Madras, dated 6th " "
" " " Chief Court, Panjáb, dated 6th " "

Office Memo., Financial Department, No. 1030, dated 8th February 1872, forwarding Office Memo., Home Department, No. 113, dated 23rd January 1872, and enclosures.

Petition from certain Members of the Bombay Association, dated 5th February 1872.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 113P, dated 9th February 1872, forwarding Office Memo., Foreign Department, No. 13J, dated 24th January 1872, and enclosures.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 122, dated 10th February 1872.

From Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, dated 1st March 1872.

Petition from British Indian Association, dated 29th February 1872.

From Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 25, dated 19th February 1872, and enclosures.

From Assistant Registrar, High Court, Bombay, No. 276, dated 28th February 1872, and enclosures.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 428, dated 7th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No. 11, dated 12th February 1872.

Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{432}{18}$, dated 15th February 1872, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 970, dated 29th February 1872, forwarding Minute by Mr. Justice Gibbs, dated 20th April 1866.

Notes by Robert Hill Pinhey, Esq., dated 16th September 1871.

Note by R. West, Esq.

Correspondence of Judicial Officers of Bombay, with notes, memoranda, &c.

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1016, dated 4th March 1872, and enclosure.

Endorsement, Home Department, No 464, dated 9th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 992, dated 9th February 1872, and enclosures.

Endorsement, Home Department, No 481J, dated 12th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 307A, dated 27th February 1872, and enclosures.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 480J, dated 12th March 1872, forwarding letter from Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb and its Dependencies, No. 426, dated 12th February 1872, and enclosures

Office Memo, Foreign Department, No. 519 G, dated 13th March 1872.

Endorsement, Home Department, No. 545 J, dated 18th March 1872, forwarding letter from Commissioner of the Dacca Division, No. 138T, dated 8th February 1872, and enclosures.

Memo. by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, dated 19th March 1872.

Notes by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and by the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, dated 21st March 1872.

2. With regard to European British subjects, we have, except in one particular, maintained the arrangements proposed in the first resolution of our preliminary report. We recommend (*a*) that a Magistrate of the first class, who is a European British subject and a Justice of the Peace, shall have power to try European British subjects for offences of the class usually tried by Magistrates, and, on conviction, to pass any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine.

(*b*.) That a Sessions Judge, who is a European British subject, may try European British subjects for offences which are not punishable with death or transportation for life, and which can, in his opinion, be adequately punished with a sentence of one year's imprisonment and fine. In case the Sessions Judge considers that such punishments are inadequate, he will transfer the case for disposal to the High Court.

3. In trials of European British subjects before a Sessions Court, the Judge will follow his ordinary procedure, and the trial will be either with assessors or by jury. Not less than half the assessors or jurors, as the case may be, are to be European British subjects. To obtain this number we have allowed the Judge to summon persons who could, in other trials, claim exemption.

4. We maintain the proposal referred to in the preliminary report, Resolution 1, clause 4, that any European British subject may apply to a High Court for an order to bring the applicant before it and to examine the legality of his imprisonment; and we have empowered the High Court to make the necessary inquiries, by affidavit or otherwise, either before or after the issue of such an order, with a view to ascertaining the state of the case.

5. We consider such an order preferable to the common law writ of *Habeas Corpus* on account of the intricacies of procedure connected with the issue of and returns to that writ.

6. We propose, accordingly, that no writs of *Habeas Corpus* or Mainprise shall be issued beyond the Presidency towns. Whether, as the law now stands, they can be issued, may be regarded as a moot point; but we think the existence of such a power would be unsuited to this country. The provisions of the Penal Code on "Wrongful Restraint" appear to us to be quite sufficient protection for personal liberty in all common cases.

7. We have cleared up the doubt which has hitherto existed as to whether all portions of the Code apply to European British subjects, by providing that, except in respect of the special privileges above described, and in respect of orders under chapter thirty-seven to give security in cases of bad livelihood, the Criminal Procedure Code shall be applicable to all persons alike.

8. With regard to the second Resolution of the preliminary report, we have, after communication with the several High Courts, come to the conclusion that it would not be convenient to deal in this Bill with the procedure of Police Magistrates in Presidency towns, and of High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction within the like limits. The subject is, however, one which, in our opinion, calls for early legislation; and we recommend that a Bill which has been prepared in the Legislative Department, dealing with these matters, should be taken into consideration at the first convenient opportunity.

9. As to Resolution 3, we do not recommend the abolition of the jury system; but we think that the opinion of a majority of the jurors with the concurrence of the Judge should decide the case; and that, if a Judge differs from the verdict of the majority of the jury, he should have power to refer the case to the High Court, which may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

10. To come to the details of the Bill as now amended, several additions have been made to the chapter of definitions. We have assigned a precise meaning to "Investigation," "Inquiry," "Trial," "Judicial proceeding," "Province," "High Court," "European British subject," "Sessions case," "Magistrate's case," "Summons Case" and "Warrant case," "Cognizable," "non-cognizable," &c. The effect of these definitions will be, we think, to render the provisions of the Code more distinct and intelligible.

11. We have provided that the criminal Courts shall have jurisdiction in offences created by special and local laws which are silent as to the tribunal intended, but no Court is to take cognizance of offences punishable with more than twice the maximum punishment which it can inflict, nor is it to inflict a punishment in excess of its powers.

12. In Part II, we make provision for the constitution of all criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court. Besides the ordinary Courts, power is given to the Local Government to appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, whose powers will be on the same footing as the Assistant Sessions Judges at present existing in Bombay.

13. We have grouped, in several consecutive sections, the powers, judicial and miscellaneous, of Magistrates. Section 20 sets forth the punishments which Magistrates of the first, second and third classes may inflict: section 21 gives a list of all the principal miscellaneous magisterial powers, and the following sections, 22—29, specify which of these powers are to be inherent in each class of Magistrates, and which of them may be conferred on Magistrates by the Local Governments and the Magistrate of the District, respectively.

14. Sections 32—34 deal with the effect of irregularities. With a view to preventing trials being improperly set aside on account of irregularities not involving a substantial failure of justice, we have provided, in the case of all the most probable irregularities, what the precise effect of an irregularity shall be.

15. We have provided that the Magistrate of the District may distribute the criminal business of his district locally, by giving to specified Magistrates the power to entertain complaints in certain areas.

16. The position of the Magistrate of the District in relation to all other Magistrates having jurisdiction in the district has been distinctly defined: all other Magistrates, including Magistrates in charge of a division of a district, have been made subordinate to him, and we propose to invest him with power to withdraw any case or class of cases from a Subordinate Magistrate, and to try it himself or transfer it to any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

17. The Local Government is empowered to create Divisions of Districts, and we have clearly described the position of the Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, and his relations to the Magistrate and other local officials.

18. In the districts where there are Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, we have provided that the Chief Executive Officer of a District may try, as a Magistrate, cases not punishable with death; but in any case in which a sentence of more than three years' imprisonment is passed, the order must be confirmed by the Court of Session.

19. We have provided for the creation of Special Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates.

20. We have provided that the High Court may transfer any case from one subordinate Court to another, or may itself dispose of it, following the procedure of the Court from which the case was transferred.

21. We have inserted a chapter dealing with the appointment of Public Prosecutors, and defining the conditions on which private individuals may be allowed to conduct prosecutions.

22. We have added "Murder" and "Offences against the State" to the list of offences which it is the duty of the public to report: and we have embodied several provisions of the Bengal Regulations, which define the responsibility of landholders and others for the detection and prevention of local crime.

23. We have added sections empowering private individuals to arrest, in non-bailable cases, for offences for which a Police officer could arrest without warrant when committed in his sight; a power which at present exists, but is not distinctly conferred by law. In the chapter on Police investigations, we have rendered it obligatory to reply to questions asked by a Police officer, and we propose to provide that a Magistrate may assist the Police, when necessary, by coming to the spot, and recording depositions or confessions.

24. We have inserted a section to provide for the arrest, by masters and mates of British merchant vessels, of deserters from such vessels, and have defined the duty and responsibility of the Police in this matter.

25. We have made the venue sections of the Code applicable to Police inquiries, so that henceforth the same principles will guide a Magistrate and a Police officer in determining whether he has jurisdiction to inquire or to investigate.

26. We have provided that Police officers, deputed by the officer in charge of the Police station to make an investigation, should have power to take the statements of persons and search for any necessary evidence, in the same manner as the officer in charge of the Police station.

27. We have cleared up a doubt which previously existed as to the detention in Police custody by order of a Magistrate, and whilst we have not required the accused person to be at once brought brought before a Magistrate—as that course would defeat the object in view—we have provided that, if such an order is passed by a subordinate Magistrate, he shall report the fact and his reasons for passing the order to the Magistrate of the District or of the division of the district. Thus securing a close supervision over the grant of these orders.

28. We have provided that officers in charge of a Police station holding inquests, may summon any necessary witnesses, and we have empowered Magistrates to hold inquests in substitution for, or in addition to, the inquest by the Police. It is proposed also that any powers exerciseable by a subordinate Police officer may be exercised by his superior throughout the local jurisdiction of the superior.

29. In Part IV, we have distinctly defined the classes of Magistrates who may entertain complaints, act without any complaint, or commit to the Court of Session, and have set forth the procedure necessary for compelling appearance.

30. In chapter XIII, we have, following the provisions of an old Regulation, provided for the issue of a warrant to landholders and other persons for the apprehension of criminals on their estates.

31. We have provided that the dismissal of a summons case shall operate as an acquittal.

32. In chapter XIV, we have cleared up the doubt which formerly existed as to whether a Court might, except in summons cases, allow an offence which was by law compoundable, to be compounded in Court. We recommend that this should be allowed.

33. In chapter XVIII, we have provided a procedure for the summary trial of all summons cases and certain other specified offences. We have made the power to hold summary trials inherent in the Magistrate of the District, but have empowered the Local Government to invest first class Magistrates or Benches of Magistrates with all or any of the powers mentioned in this chapter. The chief feature of the summary trial, as we propose it, is that instead of the usual record of the proceedings, there will be a mere register in non-appealable cases, and a curtailed record of the evidence in appealable cases. In summary trials held by Magistrates of the first class or Benches of Magistrates exercising first class powers, there will be no appeal from a sentence of three months' imprisonment or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

34. In chapter XIX, section 249, we have provided in the case of trials by a Session Judge that the depositions given before the committing Magistrate may be referred to and used by the Court.

35. We have provided that an Appellate Court may, if it think fit, enhance the sentence passed by the original Court; but if the sentence was passed by a Magistrate, the punishment is not to exceed that which a first class Magistrate could award, and we have made provision for notice of appeal being given in certain cases to the prosecution.

36. We have explicitly stated, in the chapter on Trials before the Court of Session, the privilege of counsel for the prosecution and defence to address the Court in the conduct of their case, and we have given the Court power to examine the accused at any stage of the proceedings.

37. With a view to emphasizing the responsibility of the Magistrate of the District for the peace and order of the district, we have provided that appeals from orders by Magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour shall, in every instance, lie to this officer.

38. In the chapter on Reference, we have provided that the High Court shall have the same powers in cases tried by juries as in cases tried with the aid of assessors.

39. We have somewhat amplified the powers of the High Court as to revision.

40. We have inserted sections in the chapter on Trials before the Court of Session defining the relative duties of the Judge and the jury.

41. We have allowed Appellate Courts desiring further evidence the option of taking such evidence themselves, or of ordering it to be taken.

42. We have given authority to the High Court to postpone and commute a sentence of death passed on a pregnant woman.

43. We have provided that, when a person sentenced to whipping is incapable, on medical grounds, of undergoingthe whole of the sentence, the Court may pass any other sentence in lieu of the part of the whipping not undergone.

44. In chapter XXIV, section 328, we have provided that, in cases where, without objection on the part of the accused, evidence has been taken partly by one Magistrate and partly by another, the conviction may, if the accused person has not been prejudiced, be upheld.

45. In section 327, we have provided that, in the case of accused persons who abscond, any competent Court may record the statements of persons acquainted with the facts of the case, and that such statements shall subsequently be available for the purpose of the trial.

46. Commitments made on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another will, in every case, be sustainable.

47. We have provided for the issue of a Commission by the High Court or Court of Session for the purpose of taking evidence in cases in which serious inconvenience would result from requiring the personal attendance of the witness.

48. In cases where the punishment consists only of fine, we have provided that the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed the imprisonment the Court is competent to inflict as a substantive sentence.

49. We have added explanations and illustrations to elucidate the law relative to the power of the Courts to try two or more offences at one time, as the corresponding section of Act XXV of 1861 has given rise to a very large number of constructions by the superior Courts, and several of these rulings enunciate conflicting principles.

50. In order to render section 75 of the Indian Penal Code operative, we have provided that persons coming within its provisions shall ordinarily be committed.

51. We have empowered the Governor General in Council and the Local Government to revoke a conditional pardon granted by him or by it. This is to meet the difficulty of proving in a Court of justice that a man knows more than he pretends to know.

52. We have provided that, in addition to summons cases, the Court may, in the trial of certain specified offences, record evidence in the mode provided for summons cases. The object being to simplify the record in trials where technical points are not likely to occur.

53. We have restricted the power to grant warrants of search for letters in the Post Office to Magistrates of Districts.

54. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, an officer in charge of a Police station could require an officer in charge of another Police station to search for anything necessary to the conduct of an investigation, but no power was given to the latter to comply with the requisition. We have supplied the omission.

55. We have legalized the existing practice of searching arrested persons.

56. We have empowered the Court of Session in all cases to direct the admission of accused persons to bail.

57. In the chapter (XXIX) on the formation of lists of assessors and jurors, we have provided that the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector. We have exempted all officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the District, and have given power to the Local Government to exempt any person from liability to serve as a juror or assessor.

58. We have provided, generally, that distress warrants may be executed in the district in which they are issued and in any district in which they may be endorsed.

59. We have restricted the power of tendering a pardon, on condition of evidence being given, to cases triable exclusively by a Court of Session.

60. In chapter XXVI, we have given Magistrates, in warrant and sessions cases, the power of refusing to summon any witness who clearly appears to be unnecessary; we have extended to all warrant and non-cognizable summons cases the provision now applicable only to sessions cases, enabling the Court to require deposit of the expenses of a witness prior to summoning him.

61. We have made the necessary provision for securing documentary evidence, and for impounding such documents as the Court thinks fit.

62. In chapter XXXI, we have provided, in the case of criminal lunatics, that it shall rest with the Local Government to decide whether a criminal lunatic, who is pronounced harmless by a Commission, shall or shall not be released.

63. We have redrawn the chapter on Charges, with a view to increased simplicity; and we have introduced provisions as to joinder of several charges in a single trial, and of several persons in a single charge.

64. In chapter XXXIV, we have stated the matters which the finding must necessarily contain, but have left the Courts to adopt the form in which those matters shall be expressed.

65. In chapter XXXV, with a view to avoiding miscarriages of justice, we have provided that a sanction for a prosecution under any specified section shall cover a prosecution for the same facts under any other section.

66. We have provided that any person having the care of a married woman may institute a prosecution for adultery committed with her. This provision is designed to meet the case of Native soldiers while on service.

67. We have added a chapter on the dispersion of unlawful assemblies, in which the duties of the Magistrate, the officer commanding the troops, and the soldiery are distinctly laid down.

68. In chapter XXXVIII, we have distinctly provided that the provisions for taking security for good behaviour shall not apply to European British subjects; such cases appear to be sufficiently and more appropriately dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act.

69. We have restricted the power to make orders to prevent obstructions and prohibit nuisances to Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts, and to such Magistrates as may be specially authorized to exercise this power.

70. In chapter XXXIX, we have provided, in local nuisance cases, for the mode in which the jury shall be summoned, and in which its duties shall be performed.

71. In chapter XL, we have given power to criminal Courts convicting any person of an offence attended with criminal force, by which any person was dispossessed of immoveable property, to restore the dispossessed person to possession without prejudice to the decision of a civil Court.

72. Under chapter XLI, we have provided that an order of maintenance may be enforced as a warrant for the levy of a fine in any district in which the person to whom the order is addressed may happen to be.

73. In the schedule, we have to some degree extended the powers of Magistrates. There are many offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with very severe sentences, but which embrace within their definitions crimes of every shade, from the offence which demands the heaviest penalty, to that which is suitably punished by a short term of imprisonment. In extending the power of the Courts to try offences, we have left it to their discretion to exercise jurisdiction or to commit for trial as the circumstances of each case may demand.

74. Subject to the above amendments, we recommend that the Bill be passed.

75. The Committee wish, in conclusion, to record the valuable services which have been rendered by Captain Newbery throughout the preparation of this Bill, and the important assistance which they have received from his experience, industry and skill. It is in no small degree owing to him that the Bill has, within the limited time prescribed, been advanced to its present stage of completeness.

J. F. STEPHEN.
G. CAMPBELL.
J. STRACHEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.
W. ROBINSON.
F. S. CHAPMAN.
R. STEWART.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 12th March 1872.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

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A Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Part I, C. I, ss. 1—4.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the presidency towns;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Saving of special procedure.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class" and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references.

The references made in the Acts mentioned in column one of the fifth schedule to this Code shall be taken to be made to the sections of this Code given in column three of the said schedule.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" means any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding"

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is taken.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"High Court."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case."

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case."

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a police officer may, by any law in force, arrest without warrant.

Parts I & II, C. I—IV, ss. 5—19.

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Summons case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Warrant case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act or by any other law in force.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act or by any law in force.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

Of Criminal Trials and Inquiries.

Grades of Criminal Courts.

5. There shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st Class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What Officers to hold inquiries.

6. All inquiries shall be held by Magistrates according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences.

7. All Criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Offences under local and special laws.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its ordinary powers, or try any such offence if it be punishable with more than twice the punishment which such Court is competent to inflict.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

9. All Judges and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government, but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise, but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

Power to alter Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter or vary from time to time the number or extent of such divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so varied or altered.

One Court for each Division.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years, but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Magistrates and their Powers.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates to be of three classes.

Magistrates of the First Class,

Magistrates of the Second Class, or

Magistrates of the Third Class.

Part II, C. IV, ss. 20—22.

Magistrates' powers to try offences.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, First Class.

Magistrates of the First Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, Second Class.

Magistrates of the Second Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months;

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, Third Class.

Magistrates of the Third Class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the Second or Third Class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, nor may a Magistrate of the Third Class pass a sentence of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd grade Magistrates. (s. 47.)

(5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168—170.)

(6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(7.) Power to attach and sell moveable property in cases judicially before him. (s. 354.)

(8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers :—

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on 3rd class Magistrates.

(*a*.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b*.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power :—

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers :—

Powers which may be conferred on 2nd class Magistrates.

(*a*.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)
(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b*.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers :—

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(2.) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the 1st class may be invested with the following powers :—

Powers which may be conferred on 1st class Magistrates.

(*a*.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).
(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141).
(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142).
(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s 417.)
(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
(*b*.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

28. Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to 1st class Magistrates, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers :—

Powers of Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

(1.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
(2.) Power to withdraw cases (but not appeals) and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
(3.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(4.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive police reports. (s. 141.)
(5.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
(6.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(7.) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 360.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 29—37.

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate, he shall not have power to demand security to keep the peace.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a 1st class Magistrate, the following powers:—

(1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law to act in the matter, does any one of the following things:—

(1) If he makes over a case taken up on complaint to another Magistrate,

(2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,

(3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,

(4) If he holds an inquest,

(5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,

(6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person who is within his local jurisdiction, and has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry,

his proceedings shall not be set aside on that ground.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If it considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law to act in the matter, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void. That is to say:—

(1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,

(2) If he entertains a case without complaint,

(3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,

(4) If he tries an offender summarily,

(5) If he decides an appeal,

(6) If he calls for proceedings,

(7) If he issues a search warrant for a letter in the Post Office,

(8) If he revises a bail order,

(9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,

(10) If he demands security to keep the peace,

(11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,

(12) If he demands security for good behaviour,

(13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,

(14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,

(15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,

(16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,

(17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or

(18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the First Class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and Chief executive officers of District may be invested.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or fine, or both, and whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District.

Proviso.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such jurisdiction.

Division of Districts into divisions.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until they are so varied or altered.

Existing divisions preserved.

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a Division of a District.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of division of district.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

Special Magistrates.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a 1st, 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a division of a district, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act, but if he does not do so the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before such Court.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate having jurisdiction as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself or refer it to any officer subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate before whom the case was originally brought shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge. he may record the finding and submit his proceedings and forward the accused person to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and summon any further witnesses and take their evidence, and shall pass such sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law. Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate sub-

Part II, C. IV & V, ss. 48—62.

ordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases,

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of district to distribute business by localities.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders. Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his District.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

53. The Magistrate of the District may vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

55. When, in consequence of the office of the Magistrate of a District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Appointment of public prosecutor.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal, and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakíl to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge, and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the person accused shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the person tried shall be acquitted.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person prosecuted by the public prosecutor has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of

C. the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public
ss. prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division in which the district to which they are appointed is situated, but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction, or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done or any such consequence has ensued.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge for the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge for wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another;

or not in one district only,

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or offence is continuing,

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one, or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts, it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing on which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the person accused was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

"European British subjects."

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

Part II, C. VII, ss. 73—85.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of any European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

First class Magistrates being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can be adequately punished by such Magistrate, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence, and on conviction may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine up to one thousand rupees, or both.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

75. When the offence complained of is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

If the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Court of Session.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, but not Assistant Sessions Judges, may pass on European British subjects any sentence warranted by law not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

If at any stage of the proceedings the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division within which the offence is ordinarily triable be not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the Magistrate, as aforesaid, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire by affidavit, or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application, or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. The High Courts shall issue no writ of *habeas corpus*, mainprise, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial, and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly, and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person who is not a European British subject is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

Parts II & III, C. VII —IX, ss. 86 —93.

Procedure of High Courts.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns, and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace, and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Place of confinement.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hnndred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

Landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, owner or occupier of land; and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

When Police may arrest without warrant.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

FIRST.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

SECONDLY.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

THIRDLY.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

FOURTHLY.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette, or notification.

FIFTHLY.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

SIXTHLY.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

SEVENTHLY.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

93. Any person known or suspected to have committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person and with a view to future proceedings.

Part III, C. IX, ss. 94—108.

Arrest of vagabonds.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person found lurking within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, house-breaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

97. A Police officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property moveable or immoveable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer authorized to make the arrest shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If no warrant can be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Procedure when Police officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of another Police officer whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

Of Arrest by Private Persons.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall only be made at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, who shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

How to proceed with person arrested.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person to a Police officer, and in absence of a Police officer shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police without the order of a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

112. Every complaint preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Upon information, &c., Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction, but they may investigate offences committed outside of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

Preliminary inquiry.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him, to proceed to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

Where Police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and, after recording them on such report, shall transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which he is investigating, and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person be under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Police not to record statement or confession.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance.

Part III, C. X, ss. 122—130.

Powers of Magistrates to record statements and confessions.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is tried or inquired into. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"Upon inquiry I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

Investigation by Police.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and all persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him, or he may do so without such requisition, and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than twenty-four hours without special authority.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order with his reasons for making it to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of the accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

Daily record of proceedings.

126. A Police officer making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his inquiry, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his inquiry.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. The prisoner and his agents shall not be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

Report of Police officer.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

Admission to bail.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Bail not to be excessive.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

Terms of Security.

Complainants and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary

Part III, C. X, ss. 131—138.

by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to such Magistrate.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the prosecutor or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any other security for his appearance than his own recognizance.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing.

Police to report apprehensions.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of a division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

Discharge of person apprehended.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of a division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate authorized to entertain complaints.

Power to summon persons.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of such death. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry into cause of such death by nearest Magistrate.

135. The nearest Magistrate duly authorized may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer, and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police-station during his absence or illness.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of stations within the limits of such stations.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise powers of District Superintendent.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police, or, in absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

Part IV, C. XI, ss. 139—150.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a*.) Upon information or report by a Police officer.

(*b*.) Upon a complaint by a private person.

(*c*.) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Who may act without complaint.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to entertain a complaint of an offence without sanction where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Sessions for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complainant.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if in his judgment there is no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

Issue of process.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On complaint summons may issue.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaints.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Summons.

Form of summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing (in duplicate) and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him, or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

156. A Magistrate may (notwithstanding the issue of such summons), either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a 1st class Magistrate duly authorized in that behalf, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.

158. The provisions relating to a summons and its issue contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except summonses to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of he office in which the person summoned is employed, and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Warrant.

Form of warrant.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if he be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate for his appearance before the Magistrate to be named in the warrant on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, but who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it should the person for whose arrest it was issued enter on or be in his estate, farm or charge.

Should the person against whom the warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Warrant to several persons.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

166. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

The Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

167. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to the Magistrate or to a Police officer (not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station) in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

169. If a warrant be executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine shall, if the person apprehended appear to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and he be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, to whom the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

Proclamation for person absconding.

171. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if satisfied that he absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

The proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of the Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

172. The Magistrate of the District may, on a report from the Magistrate who has issued the proclamation, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made, and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate of the District, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be declared to be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

173. When any person whose property has been declared to be at the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence of which the person arrested is suspected has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

Notification of substance of warrant.

176. A Police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Warrant how executed.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

178. If a person against whom a warrant of arrest is issued forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person against whom a warrant has been issued has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Breaking of door or window.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zenána.

181. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

No unnecessary restraint.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

Right of accused to be defended.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Part V, C. XIV and XI ss. 187—197.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Criminal Courts to be open.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any complaint, or for the purpose of conducting any inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or the High Court or any Superior Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But any such Court may, if it think fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to or be or remain in such room or building without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, complainants may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

192. The Magistrate may at any stage of the proceedings summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused.

193. The Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

194. If from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Provided that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

When accused person to be discharged.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapter XVI or XVII of this Act.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

When commitment to be to a High Court.

197. If the accused person (not being a European British subject)

has committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session, and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

Contents of charge.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

Copy of charge.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried, and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or to the officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court, and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

199. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him, and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he may wish to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate see fit to give them free of cost.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or officer to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the trial of summons cases by Magistrates.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

Non-appearance of complainant.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day, upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

206. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, and show no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

207. If the accused person do not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

Recovery of such compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may

Part V, C. XVI XVIII ss. 210—222.

be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, in default of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Withdrawal of complaint.

210. If a complainant at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of the agent, if the accused person has been permitted to appear by agent, or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant cases.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply.

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

Discharge of accused.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

Charge to be drawn when offence is apparently proved.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, the accused person has not been prejudiced.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that the accused person has been prejudiced by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

Plea.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Evidence for the defence.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

What offences may be tried summarily.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two

hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(5). Theft under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(6). Theft under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees in value.

(7). Receiving stolen property under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates exercising 1st class magisterial powers.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates exercising less power.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

(a) The serial number;

(b) The date of the commission of the offence;

(c) The date of the report or complaint;

(d) The name of the complainant;

(e) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;

(f) The offence complained of or proved;

(g) The prisoner's plea;

(h) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(i) The sentence; and

(j) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates acting under section two hundred and twenty-two passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of judgment.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under the provisions of section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of the Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session in original jurisdiction.

231. Except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session shall be by jury in

any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans (whether European British subjects or not) or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Election to be tried without jury.

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

Number of jury.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

Commencement of trial.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to plead, or claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, if the accused person desire it, shall consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall, if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

Names of jurors to be called.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons, or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of either of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against either of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, either of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, either of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, or to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Examination of witnesses.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Examination of accused.

250. The Court may from time to time at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court consider that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to the place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

Duty of Judge.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and in his discretion to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which has been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide upon all questions of fact submitted to them by the Judge at the trial, being guided in such decision by the statement of the law given to them by the Judge;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

Parts V & VI, C. XIX & XX, ss. 258—269.

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*.) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

When juryman or assessor may be examined.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Cases tried with assessors.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Decision vested in Judge.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

Cases tried by juries.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Procedure where jury differ.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law. If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, and if it convicts the accused person, it shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case, and may from time to time adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.—APPEALS.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals from convictions by Civil Courts.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

Appeal from Magistrates.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class may appeal to the Court of Session.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate to prosecute the case.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

270. Any person convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If the person be sentenced to death, the Session Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if the convict signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall delay the transmission of the reference. hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Session Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed, and where the reasons given by the Session Court are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal in any case which might have been appealed by the person convicted had a conviction been had; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

No appeal in petty cases.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or of whipping.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Appeals from summary convictions.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or bench of Magistrates of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of whipping.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

Procedure where appellant in jail.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

Appellate Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance a sentence.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a 1st class Magistrate.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

281. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspend-

ed, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Release of appellant on bail.

282. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, unless such error or defect has occasioned a substantial miscarriage of justice, either as affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or as prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction

285. Except as provided in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final.

Finality of orders on appeal.

286. Unless otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie from any order or sentence of a Criminal Court.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order or sentence of Criminal Court.

Chapter XXI.—Reference.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the sentence shall not be executed without the confirmation of the High Court.

Sentence of death.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge or may acquit the accused person.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

289. If the Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or such sentence as it thinks fit.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall be determined and signed by at least two Judges of the Court.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

291. When the High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, in any part of the territories to which this Code has been extended as aforesaid, consists of a single Judge, he shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

Chapter XXII.—Superintendence and Revision.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it,

Power to High Court to make rules, &c.

for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept in such Courts, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts,

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

All rules framed by the Court, all repeals and alterations thereof under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars of trials held by such Courts as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Reference to High Court.

Provided that in committable cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

297. If in any case either called for by itself, or reported for orders or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in the proceedings of the Court below, it shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Powers of revision.

If it considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or discharged, it may order the accused person to be committed;

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted,

Power to alter finding and sentence.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Proviso to power of altering finding.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul conviction.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision be suspended; that any person imprisoned under such order be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court other than the High Court shall alter any sentence or order of any Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

In exercising its powers of Revision it shall be in the discretion of the High Court to hear any person interested in the matter.

Exercise of Revisional jurisdiction optional.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

Courts may order inquiry.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

Provided that, in any case revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not reverse the verdict of a jury, or alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below except as herein provided.

Proviso.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

Provisions of section 283 to apply.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution;

Part VII, C. XXIII, ss. 302—311.

or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such order to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to imprisonment, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Execution of sentence under section 301 or 302.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court may order the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Levy of fine.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court which sentences him may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Payment of fine in compensation.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

309. In every case punishable under any law in force with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Court confirming the sentence if such order is not received within the fifteen days.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

311. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs, and in the case of a juvenile offender, it

shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the rattan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Nor by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order his discharge, or sentence him in lieu of whipping or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of the law, the Court may sentence him for the offences of which he has been convicted to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall the person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the extent of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

EXPLANATION I.—Where the law provides a specific penalty for a compound offence, the accused person shall not be liable to be tried severally for each offence which forms a part of such compound offence.

Illustrations.

A commits the offence of lurking house-trespass by night and also steals twenty rupees from the house so entered. A is only liable to punishment under the latter clause of section 457 of the Indian Penal Code, and may not be tried for both house-trespass and theft on separate charges.

A commits the offence of rioting. A is punishable under section 147, Indian Penal Code, and may not, on the same facts, be also convicted of being a member of an unlawful assembly.

A commits the offence of rioting and continues in the unlawful assembly after it has been ordered to disperse. A is punishable under sections 147 and 145, Indian Penal Code.

A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be tried separately for each of these three offences.

A joins an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon and partakes in a riot by such assembly. A is punishable under section 148, Indian Penal Code, and not under sections 144 and 145, Indian Penal Code.

Z criminally intimidates A, B and C at the same time. A, B and C may each bring separate charges on which Z may be separately punished.

A steals a watch which is subsequently found in his possession. A cannot be convicted of theft and of receiving the watch.

A commits dacoity and removes his share of the plundered property to his house where it is subsequently found. A may be tried for dacoity, but he is not liable to be tried, in addition, for receiving the property plundered by such dacoity.

EXPLANATION II.—If the punishment which may be inflicted on conviction of one of the offences which forms part of a compound offence be greater than that which may be inflicted for the compound offence, the accused person may be tried on separate charges for each offence, provided that the punishment shall not exceed that which might by law be inflicted for the gravest offence of which such accused person is found guilty.

Illustration.

A commits house-breaking by day and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A is liable, under section 454, Indian Penal Code, to three years' imprisonment, and the offence of adultery (section 497, Indian Penal Code) is punishable with five years' imprisonment. A may be tried for house-breaking and adultery; but, on conviction for both offences, the punishment may not exceed that prescribed for adultery.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate consider that the offence appears to have been committed, be committed to the Court of Session:

Proviso.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District

Parts VII & VIII, C. XXIV, ss. 316—327.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which remainded unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence be for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

318. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person to whom a pardon has been given fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon the person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Power to commute punishment.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness taken and duly attested by a Magistrate may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

324. The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it see sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any criminal trial or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any Criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

326. The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Record of evidence in the absence of the accused.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts, and such depositions may, on his apprehension, be put in on his trial for such offence if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Part VIII, C. XXIV & XXV, ss. 328—334.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, it shall be competent to such Magistrate last named to decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate shall be of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new trial.

Commitments on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another valid.

329. Whenever from any cause any Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When a commission may issue.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Mode of issuing commission.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed and take, or shall summon and take, the evidence of such witness before himself in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session to which he is subordinate stating the reasons for the application, and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

in summons cases and in trials by 1st and 2nd class Magistrates of certain offences;

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

The memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

in all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before the Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Evidence in English.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language no translation shall be necessary.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, unless the Magistrate or Sessions Judge be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall form part of the record:

or in English or in language in ordinary use in district.

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

In cases referred to in Section 333 Magistrate may record as provided in section 334 or section 335.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Form of record of evidence.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

Procedure in regard to evidence when completed.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person if in attendance, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

340. In all cases whatever when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, in all cases where he is present in person.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Of the Examination of Persons accused.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings, put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seem just from such refusal.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examina-

Part VIII, C. XXV & XXVI s. 347—354.

tion proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, recording his reason for so doing, may tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his or their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

348. The High Court as a Court of reference, and the Court of Session, after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session in like manner and on the same condition may, at any time during a trial, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appear to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session at the time of trial, or to the High Court as a Court of reference, that any person who has accepted an offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial summon (in the manner provided by chapter XII) any witness whose evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

352. If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue his warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

353. If the warrant cannot be executed and the Magistrate is satisfied that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as he deems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made, and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as he thinks fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the exe

cution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which he may impose upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to the Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Magistrate shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

In inquiries preliminary to commitment.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant, and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness he shall record his reasons.

When accused person is to be committed.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness, but, in doubtful cases, he may, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance may be necessary before the Court of Session, shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session.

SUMMONS CASES.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused, and he may require in such cases a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

In cases tried upon warrant.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and summon them before him to give evidence.

The Magistrate shall also summon, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him if such witness be in attendance, but he shall not be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

364. If any witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which shall be put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

Part VIII, XXVI and XXVII, s. 365—375.

In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may at the conclusion of the proceedings order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.—OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender, or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place, he may grant his search-warrant, and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend, and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and such Magistrate may, if he think fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search-warrant directed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of jurisdiction of Magistrate issuing it.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate issuing the warrant, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made, and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, it shall be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found, and unless there be good cause to the contrary, he shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate, who shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of the warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town.

If the warrant is to be executed within a presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or other place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or any counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or other place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such house or other place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins therein found, which he may reasonably suspect to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Search by officer in charge of Police-station.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or a Police officer making an investigation considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of such station.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and the subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search under this section made by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

When officer of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer on being so required shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Inspection of weights and measures.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If he finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

382. If the house or place to be searched is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or in-

Parts VIII & IX, XXVII & XXVIII, 384—395.

ner door or window of the house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of zenána.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for the woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the apprehending officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

389. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any non-bailable offence, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Power to direct admission to bail.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon liberate him.

Discharge of sureties.

395. The sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the personal recognizance or in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their Attendance.

List of jurors and assessors.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at a time and place to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and, shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors in trials before the Court of Session, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government, and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

Court to summon jurors.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of sessions, cause the Magistrate to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them, and shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 234.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned in the manner hereinafter prescribed as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans be not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of summons

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

Service of summons on officer of Government.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed, and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

The list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the committal of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of the property as he thinks proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If the property is of a perishable nature, or if it appear to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, he may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds in trust for the owner subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain the same, or the proceeds thereof if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appear within six months.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, the property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Stay of such order.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

420. The order passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or of a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Interpreter to be sworn.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the truth in his interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Lunatics.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If the Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of

mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, he shall if he appear to be sane at the time of inquiry be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If the accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

Procedure in case of person committed before a Court of Session being lunatic.

425. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of investigation or trial.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court, or if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound at any time to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him, and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be, it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every three months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid, who shall make a special report to the Local Government as to his state of mind.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight, and the certificate of such officer or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 430 is declared capable of being discharged.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged or to be detained in custody or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum, and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary; and report to the Local

Parts IX & X, C. XXXI—XXXIII, ss. 434—439.

Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that the person so detained may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government thinks necessary to appoint, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and thirty-two and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section, and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.—CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person accused of any offence above referred to should be imprisoned, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the contempt, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a 1st class Magistrate who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause the accused person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Session Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject, and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Session Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

Charge to state offence.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient statement.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be noted in the margin of the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition necessary by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Illustrations.

(a). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code, but the sections by which they are defined must be noted in the margin.

(d). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the person accused of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the person accused of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.)—A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.)—A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.)—A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.)—A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.)—A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence or to state those particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.)—A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.)—A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.)—A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.)—A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that he was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.)—A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that he was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is to be tried for any amendment of the charge made against him, and in considering whether any error in any charge did in fact mislead the person accused, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

How Court of Session may deal with charge.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate, a copy of which charge shall be given to the person accused.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making the amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new

trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable him to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Defendant may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Effect of material error.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision is of opinion that any person convicted of any offence was in fact misled in his defence by any error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper. If it is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft, and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences of one kind may be charged in a year.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

Facts forming a connected transaction.

454. If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

Illustration.

A breaks into a house, murders the owner, steals his property, and injures a policeman who tries to arrest him. He may at one time be charged with and tried for house-breaking, murder, theft and hurt.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the person accused may be charged with having committed any such offence, and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

457. When a person is charged with an offence and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*).—A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment or attempt of such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*.)—A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*.)—A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*.)—A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him within the year. They may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two others.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which together with such act constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence if the consequences had not happened or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*)—A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that robbery was committed, he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(*c.*)—A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*)—A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

Judgment in the alternative.

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections or under which of two parts of the same section the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

When judgment is to be pronounced.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

Proviso.

If the language of the Judge be not English and the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language, and prefer to write his judgment in it, the judgment may be written in English.

Judgment what to contain.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination; the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it, and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the judgment or order.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained

Part X, C. XXXV, ss. 467—476.

against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such officer or servant of Government shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Court of Justice, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

470. The sanction contemplated by sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

It may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one embracing an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, provided the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, the Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try him upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the M[illegible]te to cause the attendance of such witnes[illegible] that [illegible]e trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections [illegible] and thirty-five, [illegible]our hundred and thirty-six [illegible]our hundred hundred and seve[illegible] and four Court shall try any person for an offe[illegible]nty-two, no [illegible]ce committed in contempt of its own authorit[illegible]y.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

474. In any case triable by the C[illegible]ourt of Session exclusively [illegible] any Civil Court before wh[illegible]ich any such offence was com[illegible]mitted may, instead of sendi[illegible]ng the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete[illegible] the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail [illegible]the accused person to take his trial before t[illegible]he Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquir[illegible]y under this section, the Civil Court may exe[illegible]rcise all the powers of a Magistrate, and its proc[illegible]eeding in such inquiry shall be deemed to have b[illegible]een held by a Magistrate.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

475. When any such commitm[illegible]ent is made by order of a Ci[illegible]vil Court, the Court shall [illegible] frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provide[illegible]d, and shall send the same with the order of com[illegible]mitment and the record of the case to the Magistr[illegible]ate of the District or other Magistrate of th[illegible]e 1st class, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

476. Whenever any Civil [illegible]r Criminal Court commits o[illegible] holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Prosecution for adultery.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police officer.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such unlawful assembly to disperse accordingly.

Use of force to disperse.

481. If upon being so commanded any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse it by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and apprehending the persons who form part of it.

Use of Military Force.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

When use of Military Force is not an offence.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly the dispersion of which he regards on reasonable grounds and in good faith as necessary to the public security.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops to disperse such assembly by such force, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion may appear proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

485. No officer obeying any such requisition shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force, and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, but as soon as he can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

489. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before any Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate as aforesaid by which or by whom the accused person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate as aforesaid by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted,

the Court or Magistrate aforesaid so convicting the accused person, or so passing the final sentence or order as aforesaid, may, in addition, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one

year if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless he bind himself within such period:

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Where convicting officer is not in charge of division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a 1st class Magistrate to whom such Magistrate is subordinate, who shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

Security to keep the peace.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives credible information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon him to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace with or without sureties as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace may be issued on any report or other information which appears reliable and which the Magistrate believes, but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

Form of summons.

492. The summons shall set forth the substance of the information, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively.

Penalty of bond.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect, and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and of the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty.

Warrant of arrest.

494. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

495. The Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, and permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

496. If on the appearance of the person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if the person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may commit him to prison until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497.

When a person is committed to prison under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever within that term he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further injury as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If the person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate directs under the orders of the Court of Session, he may be kept in confinement for such further period or until within that period he gives such bond.

Discharge of recognizances.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by one of his subordinates, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by the bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by the recognizance or other bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it was issued, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the party shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and the penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Security for good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provision of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining them and requiring any further information or evidence which it judges necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it judges proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a limited period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a competent Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

510. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing sections failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

511. The Magistrate of the District is empowered, at any time, to exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Discharge of surety.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, he shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it was issued, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour:

Manner of taking evidence under Part XI, Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

And any evidence taken under Part XI, Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

516. It shall be competent to a Magistrate to refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Local Nuisances.

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life, or riots.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

Explanation I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the following provisions, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the individual upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

Explanation II.—An order may in emergent cases, or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

Explanation III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual; or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

Explanation IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made by him or by his predecessor in the same office.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code and under any Local or Special Law.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever the Magistrate of a District or the Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

he may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well (as the case may be),

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

Service or notification of order.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, the order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person to whom such order is issued shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same or to appear before the Magistrate before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid, or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether the order is reasonable and proper.

Person ordered shall obey or may claim a jury.

On receiving such application, the Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

Constitution of jury.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the person appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Suspension of order.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed does not decide and report within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order for the appointment, their functions shall cease from the date of the expiration of such period, unless they be continued by special order of the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of non-appointment of or neglect by jury.

If from any of the above causes no decision be made by the jury, the order of the Magistrate may be carried into effect as hereinafter provided.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Attendance of jury.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person to whom the order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one is issued does not obey such order,

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

or show cause against the same as hereinafter provided,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate who issued such order may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of the moveable property of the person aforesaid within or without his jurisdiction. If the goods are without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize their attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done to give effect to such order.

526. If in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom cause was shown shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order within a time to be fixed in the notice and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

527. If the person to whom the order of the Magistrate is issued appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

528. If, pending the inquiry by a jury, the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person mentioned in that behalf in section five hundred and twenty-one, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 *(for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay)*, of the Government of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction, he shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

The Magistrate as aforesaid shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute, or if the parties are in joint possession, what is the share of which each party is in possession.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—The Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information, but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, such Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appear to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless that right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry, or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

534. Whenever in any Criminal Court any person is convicted of an offence attended with Criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such Criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

536. If any person having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof, order him to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband.

Alteration in allowance.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the payee and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the payer may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, in the Presidency Towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(*a*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*b*) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(*c*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*d*) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts altering to Criminal Law and Procedure.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1812...	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for Establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	Section four.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistence or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clause one.
XVII of 1829	A Regulation for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of Burning or Burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	Section three, clause one from and including the words "and any zemindar" to the end of the clause. Clauses two and three.

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	Section five.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
1 of 1830 ...	A Regulation for declaring the Practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The preamble. Section three, clause one, from "and any zemindar" to the end; clauses two and three. And sections four and five.
	BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one two, three seven, eight, nine, fourteen, clause four, fifteen, clause one. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.

SCHEDULE II.—FORMS.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 152).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of *(state shortly the offence charged)*: You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 159).

To *(name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant)*.

Whereas of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*): You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*sections* 196, 197 *and* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 493).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give vidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence unishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct tha you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful

power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 161.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session." In (*d*) omit "by the said Court."

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*). I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

and that you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

SCHEDULE IV.

Explanatory Notes.—1*st.*—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code; or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2*nd.*—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3*rd.*—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th.*—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd or 3rd class.

5*th.*—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6*th.*—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7*th.*—Column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 ºa s and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Impisronment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ⅛ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or qoth.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Prince in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for three years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate, 1st class.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts :—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities; the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

Context.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the se[illegible] meanings hereby assigned them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district." "Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer." "Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality." "Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House." "House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place." "Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land." "Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar." "Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road." "Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"[illegible]ner." "Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether [illegible] money or in kind, or in charge of the [illegible]n connection with which the word is [illegible]hether on his own account or as agent [illegible]e for any other person, or who would [illegible]e the rent if such land or premises [illegible] to a tenant. Provided that no person [illegible]ng the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year." "Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified,

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

Repeal of certain Acts.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedul[illegible] hereto annexed shall cease to have effect t[illegible] except as to any assessment made, or as [illegible] act done, or as to any liability incurred, [illegible] any money due, or as to any proceeding [illegible] fore commenced. Provided that the rep[illegible] Act of any enactment shall not affect a[illegible] which such enactment has been applied [illegible] to. And all references made to any of t[illegible] named in the said schedule in subsequent [illegible] orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners appointed under Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) vested in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

Actions, &c., by or against Commissioners not to abate, &c.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

Appointment or election of Commissioners

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

Qualifications of Commissioners and members of Ward Committees.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Their removal.

Ex-officio members.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respecti jurisdictions, and it shall further be compete to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as Commissioner of any such Municipality a officer in the service of Government holding salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to the Commissioners under any of the provisions in Act contained.

Election of Commissioners by the rate-payers.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

Rotation of members.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

Seniority of members.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

Mode of entering into contracts.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

Commissioners incorporated.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of ," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

Public streets, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Quorum.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Powers of Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

No Commissioner to be personally liable for contracts, &c., but only for wilful misapplication, &c., of money.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

Power to impose taxes.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(*a*)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(*b*)—A tax not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(*c*)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(*d*)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(*e*)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(*f*)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(*g*)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

Duties of Commissioners in assessing.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

Existing assessment may be revised.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Assessment to be published.

36. When the assessment in any Municipal[illegible] shall have been so made [illegible] settled as provided by th[illegible] preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Power to adopt old assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Limitation of appeal.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

and the orders passed by the Commissioners on such application shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Applications under this section to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under Section 41.

Appeals from assessment made by Ward Committee.

43. Any person who shall have been assessed by a Ward Committee, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may appeal to the Commissioners. And with regard to such appeals, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41, and the orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting on such appeals shall have the same effect and finality as orders passed by the Magistrate under the said section. Appeals to the Commissioners at a meeting shall be subject to the same limitation of time as appeals to the Magistrate under the said section.

Power to assess on account of newly occupied tenement.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to require any Commissioners or Ward Committee, as the case may be, to make an assessment on account of the occupation of any house which may have been constructed, or any house or other holding which may have become liable to assessment after the general assessment which may then be in force shall have been made, or which may have been by mistake or accident omitted from such assessment. Notice of the amount assessed in accordance with such requisition shall be given to the person so assessed, who may appeal or apply against such assessment according to the provisions of Sections 41, 42, or 43, within one month after the service of such notice.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

45. It shall be lawful for any person upon whom any assessment shall have been made, who shall, during the period for which such assessment is valid have ceased to occupy any property in respect to which he may have been assessed, or whose property to be protected, and circumstances may have changed during the period aforesaid, to apply on unstamped paper to the Commissioners; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such application, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary by examination of the applicant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may amend the assessment of such applicant as to him shall appear just, or may confirm the same; and in case he shall confirm the said assessment, may order that the applicant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred by reason of such application. The decision of such Magistrate upon such application shall be final.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

46. The Commissioner of the division, with the sanction of the Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise, or to cause to be revised by the Commissioners or Ward Committee, the assessment of any Municipality, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and if necessary amend the same, or cause it to be revised and amended.

CHAPTER 3.

Taxes on houses.

Tax on houses.

47. When it shall be determined that a tax on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands shall be imposed in any Municipality, such tax shall be paid by the owners of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments, except as hereinafter provided.

Annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, how to be ascertained.

48. The gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the tax may be reasonably expected to be let, shall be deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands, and such value shall accordingly be fixed by the Commissioners from year to year, commencing from the date on which this Act shall have come into operation.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and ground on which it stands.

49. Whenever any house or building belongs to one owner, and the ground on which the same stands, and which is usually occupied therewith, belongs to another, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to assess such house or building and ground together at one consolidated rate. The amount so assessed shall be payable by the owner of the house or building, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the ground, such proportion of the tax so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the whole property assessed.

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

50. If the sum due on account of any tax from the owner of any house, building or land remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the place, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the Municipal Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, and whenever such tax shall be paid by or recovered from such occupier, he may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof. Provided also that if the tax so deducted is a consolidated tax payable by the owner of a house or building under the next preceding section, the same shall, after such deduction, be deemed to have been paid by such

owner within the meaning of the last mentioned section.

Rate of annual tax how to be fixed.

51. The Commissioners shall, at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after their appointment, assess or determine the rate of such annual tax to be levied from the date on which this Act may come into operation till the expiration of the current year, and at a meeting not less than fifteen days before the expiration of each year, shall determine the rate of such tax for the ensuing year.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

52. The Commissioners may require the respective owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings, and lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and they, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, may enter, inspect and measure any such houses, buildings or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof. When the valuation of the houses, buildings, and lands, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall cause lists containing the valuation and assessment to be made out, and shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the lists or copies thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect such lists, and to make extracts therefrom, without the payment of any fee.

Power to enter houses, &c.

Public notice of valuation and assessment to be given.

53. The Commissioners shall at the same time give public notice of a day and hour, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time valued, or the valuation is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation and assessment shall be made at or before the time fixed in the notice.

After revision, amendments to be authenticated by signature of three Commissioners.

54. After the appeals have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the lists shall be authenticated by the signature of not less than three of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said lists, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein, and subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year for which the assessment shall be made. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said lists by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made, or by striking out any property not liable to the tax, or reducing the amount of the tax, without notice; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the tax, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when the person interested first received notice thereof; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal to the said Commissioners by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the notice of such amendment.

Further alteration or amendment of assessment.

New lists need not be prepared every year.

55. It shall not be necessary to prepare new lists, or to determine the rate of the tax every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the lists for the preceding year (with such alteration as may in particular cases be deemed necessary), as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section 53 of this Act.

Hearing of appeals.

56. Appeals against any tax assessed under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners and their adjudication, and the assessment by the Commissioners of any tax when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, shall be final; and no person shall contest any assessment in any other manner than by appeal as hereinbefore provided.

Assessment when to be final.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

57. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

CHAPTER 4.

Taxes on carriages and wheeled vehicles.

Tax on carriages, &c.

58. When it shall be determined that a tax on carriages, horses, and elephants shall be imposed in any Municipality, the Commissioners shall declare at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, such tax shall be imposed on all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of such place; and thereupon such tax shall be payable quarterly. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include, gun-carriages, or ordnance carts or wagons; cavalry horses or horses of the mounted police; horses belonging to officers

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

62. The Commissioners [illegible] to time cause [illegible] and entered, [illegible] columns, in a bo[illegible] by the Commissioners, and to be o[illegible] inspection of any person interested [illegible] list of the persons liable to the paymen[illegible] tax, a description of the carriages and an[illegible] respect of which they are liable, and the [illegible] of the tax thereon.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Proviso.

Commissioners' decision final.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

Fee for registration.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

the same to be registered under the last preceding section, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee, and the Magistrate may seize and detain the vehicle. If the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall become vested in the Commissioners, and be employed for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

Taxes on trades and callings.

Tax on trades and callings.

70. When it shall be determined that a tax on trades and callings shall be imposed in any town, such determination shall be notified, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, and from the 1st day of April next following such notification, every person who shall within the town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall take out a license, and shall pay for the same an annual fee not exceeding such sum as in the said schedule is mentioned. The table of fees leviable under this chapter shall be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners, subject to the confirmation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

License to be granted by Commissioners, and to specify particulars.

71. Every license under the next preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Duration of license.

72. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January next following the notification shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

Licenses to be renewed on expiring.

73. Every person to whom such license shall be granted, and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

74. The Chairman, or in a first class municipality a sub-committee of the Commissioners, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered bazaars, hâts, or public markets, within the meaning of this Act.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

75. As soon as may be after the first day of September in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

Penalty for not taking out a license.

76. If at any time after three months have elapsed from the day of the date of the said notification, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section 69, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which, in the judgment of such Magistrate, would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

77. Any person required by Section 69 [illegible] to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license [illegible] ed so to do by an officer duly empower- [illegible] ing by the Commissioners to make such [illegible] shall, on conviction before a Magis- [illegible] e liable to a penalty not exceeding one [illegible] d Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Taxes on processions, &c.

Tax on processions.

78. When it shall have been determined that a tax shall be levied in any Municipality on processions and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, such determination shall be duly notified, and from the date of such notification no person shall organise or conduct a procession or public ceremony within the limits of such Municipality without first taking out a license from the Commissioners. Licenses under this section shall be granted at the following rates namely:—

	Rate of license.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat elephants are to be used, or fire-works are to be displayed, or guns fired	100 Rs. for each day.
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than two hundred persons are to attend... ...	50 „ „
License for a procession or ceremony whereat more than fifty and not more than two hundred persons are to attend	10 „ „
License for a procession at which less than fifty people are to attend	2 „ „

Penalty for organising procession without license.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Market dues on sale of goods.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

Power to lease the same.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

Table of tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Municipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Refusal to pay toll, &c.

86. Every person crossing at any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Bye-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either sides above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

Toll-keepers.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

Lieutenant-Governor may make over existing ferries.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Tolls on vehicles, &c., entering town.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

Tolls to be levied on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipal limits.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Troops, military stores, police, &c., exempt.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

The Commissioners may compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a payment in lieu of tolls.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

Police to assist toll collectors.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Illegal collection of tolls.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Table of tolls to be exhibited.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or printed in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Tax Collector to prepare assessment register.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

Payment of tax by instalments.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

Bill to be presented.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

Receipts to be given.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

Tax Collector to remit collections.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Recovery of taxes.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F. set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

Sale how to be conducted.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Costs.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.

108. Every tax collector and other servants appointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

111. All monies, rents, and profits received by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

Payment on account of Police.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is to say—

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

Estimates to be published.

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

119. The Commissioner of the division shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the work executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Disposal of sums collected.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

Mode of drawing money.

122. All orders for payment of money from the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

Accounts to be prepared.

123. Within one month after the commencement of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATH.

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of births to be given within one month.

128. The father or mother of every child born within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Information of death to be given.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Person giving information to sign the register.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strength of the force.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

Alteration therein.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

Appointment of police.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond town.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

Police to be paid monthly.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

Maximum amount chargeable on account of police.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of Municipality may be transferred to Magistrate if Commissioners fail to maintain roads and pay for police.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

Or if Commissioners fail to maintain district roads or provide means of elementary education.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

the Lieutenant-Governor, or such delegated officer as aforesaid, to call upon the Commissioners to repair or maintain such roads, or to provide such means of elementary education as may seem to the Lieutenant-Governor fit; and in case they shall not within three months make due provision for the same, to authorize the Magistrate to collect and apply to these purposes any of the municipal taxes hereinbefore authorized to be imposed.

Commissioners may be required to contribute towards the cost of Government schools.

139. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Commissioners of any Municipality to contribute the whole or a part of the cost of any elementary school established within such municipality, provided that in no case shall the contribution made under this section for any one year exceed one-sixth part of the balance of the Municipal Fund available, after the cost of police has been met, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. An elementary school shall be deemed to be a vernacular school or a school with a vernacular department, provided that the fee for each vernacular scholar at such school is not more than one anna per month.

PART IX.—MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Duties of Commissioners, &c.

Limits of the operation of this Part.

140. The provisions of this and the next succeeding Part shall be have force in any Municipality until they shall have been specially extended thereto, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend any or all of the sections in this Part to any Municipality created under this Act, and the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to withdraw any Municipality from the operation of all or any of the sections of this Part.

Names of streets and numbers of houses.

141. The Commissioners may cause a name to be given to any road and affixed in such place or places as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in every road for the purpose of identifying such house; and the Commissioners at a meeting may cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Places of deposit for filth.

142. The Commissioners shall provide all cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of night-soil, dung, and other filth, and shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of such night-soil, dung, and other filth, and for keeping all cattle, carts, and implements, required for the removal thereof, and for other purposes of conservancy.

Occupiers of houses to remove night-soil, &c., to carts of Commissioners.

143. It shall be the duty of the occupier of every house within the limits of any Municipality to remove from his premises all night-soil, dung, and other filth into carts provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying away the same, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct. Provided that of the occupier of any house shall prefer to carry away the said night-soil, dung, or other filth, it shall be open to him to do so in conformity with the provisions of Section 146 of this Act.

Proviso.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

144. All dirt, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected by the Commissioners from the roads, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be held to be the property of the said Commissioners, who shall have power to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Dust boxes in streets.

145. The Commissioners may cause any number of movable or fixed dust boxes, or other convenient receptacles wherein dust and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in roads to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in the said receptacles.

Removal of night-soil.

146. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove night-soil or other such offensive matter, and the manner in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be removed.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

147. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose, may inspect all privies, drains, and cess-pools within any Municipality at any time between sunrise and sun-set, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cess-pools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies drains, or cess-pools.

All public streams, &c., to be under direction and control of the Commissioners.

148. All public streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells in any town shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places, &c.

149. The Commissioners shall have power to set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams, or channels, not being private property, for the inhabitants to bathe in, and also to set apart tanks or other places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

150. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of any premises to cleanse any private tank, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water within any such premises which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood; and if such owner refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter such premises, and do all such necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the

owner of such premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

151. Whenever any lands or premises being private property or within any private enclosure, appear to the Commissioners to be, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or want of drainage, in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such premises, and if he do not within one week after such notice begin to cut, clear, and remove such vegetation, or to drain such land, and do not complete such work with the due diligence, the Commissioners, their officers and workmen, may after forty-eight hours' notice, enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

152. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they see fit, drain off into any sewers and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or no

CHAPTER 2.

Penalties.

Altering names of streets, &c.

153. Whoever wilfully removes, obliterates, or destroys any name or number affixed under section 141 of this Act, or under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Depositing dirt in streets, &c.

154. Whoever commits any nuisance, deposits, or permits his servants to deposit any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, broken brick, mortar, or other rubbish, in any road or on the pavement or verandah of any house, or on any ground between the house and the road, or any public quay, jetty, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high water-mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on public highway.

155. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any road or public highway; or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

156. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the limits of any Municipality, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in or upon the roof of any outhouse, or in any yard or ground attached to, and occupied by the occupier of such house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Filthy houses.

157. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within any Municipality, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Licensed public necessaries.

158. It shall also be lawful for the Commissioners to grant to such persons and for such period as they think fit, licenses to keep privies for public accommodation, subject to such conditions as may be necessary for the preservation of public health and decency. Any such person holding such license, and failing to observe the conditions prescribed in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing, to cancel any license granted under this section.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

159. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put any earth, dirt, or other filth, rubbish, or night-soil into any sewer not specially appropriated for such purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Fouling water by bathing, &c.

160. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners, bathes in any public stream, channel, water-course, tank, reservoir, spring, or well, or in any other manner fouls the water thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c., in a filthy state.

161. Whoever being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any road or public highway, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding three Rupees for every day after conviction for such offences during which the offence is continued.

CHAPTER 3.

Conservancy works.

Common privies.

162. The Commissioners shall provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Construction of privy.

163. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to prescribe the form or construction of privy which the owner or occupier of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality may have on his premises; and such owner or occupier shall have such privy shut out by a wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood; and any such owner or occupier having a privy constructed in a form different from that prescribed by the Commissioners, or failing to shut it out from public view in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach of the provisions of this section after written notice duly given by the Commissioners to such owner or occupier.

Sewers and drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

164. All public sewers, drains, and other works for conservancy existing in any Municipality at the time this Act comes into operation, or which may afterwards be made, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Sewers, &c., to be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners.

165. All public sewers, or other works for the improvement, or the conservancy hereafter required in any Municipality shall be constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, who shall be empowered to purchase any land necessary for such purpose from funds at their disposal; or such land shall, if necessary, be taken under the sanction of Government, under the provisions of any Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Branch drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

166. All branch drains, and all privies and cess-pools within any town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be repaired and made efficient at the cost of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong. If any such owner neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to repair and make the same efficient in such manner as may be required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be made efficient, or, if necessary, removed, and the expense of such removal or repair shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for making drains, &c., contrary to Commissioners' orders.

167. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool, which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. And the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be removed, or may cause such amendment or alteration to be made therein as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

CHAPTER 4.

Obstructions in the road.

Future obstructions in highway.

168. Whoever builds any wall or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment, in any road or public highway, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such road or highway, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees: and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Taking up pavements.

169. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any road or public highway, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

170. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building as aforesaid, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after this Act shall have taken effect, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or public highway, or obstructs, or projects or encroaches into or upon, any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road or highway; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal or alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

171. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of any house or building in any road or public highway before this Act shall have been extended to the place, to be removed or altered as they shall think fit; provided that notice be given of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against, or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Houses projecting beyond line of highway, when taken down to be set back

172. Whenever any house or building, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road or public highway or beyond the front of the house or building on either

side thereof, shall be taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or towards the line of the road or highway, or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

173. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to cut and trim any hedges or trees which overhang any road or public highway, so as to obstruct the passage; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date of service thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges or trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Roofs amd external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

174. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by a by-law to be made in manner hereinafter provided, to direct that the external roof and walls of huts or other buildings about to be erected or renewed in or near any road or public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

175. No person intending to build or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in or near any public highway, without the permission of the Commissioners, and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night: and whoever so deposits materials or so makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and cause to be lighted such materials or hole, or remove such materials or fill up or otherwise make secure such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

176. If any house or other building, tank, well, or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground be, for want of sufficient repair or protection, dangerous to human beings, the Commissioners shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier of the premises, if any, and shall also cause notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such premises, requiring the owner, or occupier, if any, forthwith to take down, secure, repair, or protect such building, tank, well, or hole, or other dangerous place; and if such owner or occupier do not, within three days after such notice, begin to comply with the requisition, and do not carry on the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may cause the same to be taken down, secured, repaired, or protected, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expense of such work shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such property so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

177. If, in any road any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and also to the occupier thereof, if any, requiring such owner or occupier to take down or secure the same within a fixed time; and in default the Commissioners shall cause such repairs to be made or such buildings to be removed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises so making default, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Occupier may retain or recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner, and one owner may enforce contribution from other owners.

178. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required by the Commissioners to be executed, or any alterations or improvements to be made in any building, premises, or place, and such work, alterations, or improvements are executed by the occupier of such house, place, or premises, or by the Commissioners, at his expense, the cost thereof may be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provided always, that in case the occupier has a beneficial interest in such building, premises, or place, he shall deduct or recover such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the entire cost of such work, alteration, or improvement, as the value of the owner's interest bears to the value of the joint interest of him and the occupier. And provided also, that in case the rents issuing out of any such building, premises, or place belong to more persons than one, who are entitled to the same, either as being joint proprietors of such building, premises, or place, or as having intermediate and other interests therein, the cost of any work, alteration, or improvement as aforesaid payable by the owner, shall be borne by such persons in proportion to their respective interests, and any one or more of such persons, who may have been compelled to pay more than a just proportion in the first instance, shall have like remedies againt the others, for enforcing contribution by them, as are hereby given to the occupier as against the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses, &c.

179. The materials of any such house, building, wall, or other structure or any part of the same which may be pulled down as provided in Section 176, may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of the expenses incurred. Any overplus of such sale shall on demand be restored to the owner of such house, building, or wall, and if unclaimed shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

Penalty for establishing certain offensive and dangerous trades within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tanner brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufact or place of business from which offensive or wholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government, or of Commissioners.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, sha be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under th authority of the Lieutenan Governor of Bengal, without a license from th Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning places to be closed.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

Operation of this chapter.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing small-pox.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to various matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place, subject to this Act, without a proper certificate, before forty days from date of inoculation.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Mode of procedure.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

187. If shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

Duration of license, and terms on which granted.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

Vice-Chairman bound to certify fit places.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

Penalty on permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

Power to close unlicensed places.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Present markets to be registered.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

Mode of registration.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

Transfers to be registered.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Penalty on omission to register.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

Power to Municipal Commissioners to construct markets.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

Power to make rules for Municipal markets.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

Jurisdiction of Commissioners

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in persuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

Bye-laws for Benches.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

Appointment of punchayets.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

Power to make unions of places.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

Election of punchayet.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district sha have power to accept resignations and to fill vacancies in punchayets either by election or appointment. Every member of a punchaye shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not b eligible for membership unless he be resider within one mile from some part of such place.

Power to appoint punchayet on application of villagers.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

Limits of Municipalities.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

Municipal taxation.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (*a*) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

Manner of assessment.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

Collection of the tax.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

Manner of realization.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the abovementioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

Appeal against distress.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

Application of tax.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars. and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

Appointment of chowkeedars.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any chakran lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar,

Registry of chowkeedars by the police.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

Dismissal and fine of chowkeedars.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

Duties of chowkeedar.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

Procedure on arrest by chowkeedars.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

Control of chowkeedars by punchayet.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

Mode of paying chowkeedars.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

Application by chowkeedar for payment of his salary.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

Powers of punchayet may be exercised by the Magistrate.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

Accounts.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

Jurisdiction of a punchayet.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

Assessment not to be impeached if the directions of the Act are in substance complied with.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any perso sustaining any damage b reason of the exercise of an of the powers vested in the Commissioners, thei officers or servants, under this Act.

Commissioners empowered to make by-laws.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinatter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such by-laws. Provided that no -law shall be repugnant to any law in force, d that no fine for any one infringement of a -law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in e of a continuing infringement no fine shall eed five Rupees for every day after notice from Commissioners of such infringement.

Confirmation and publication of by-law.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the eutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have en published for such length of time and in such anner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal all order.

Bye-laws until repealed or altered, to be of like effect as if inserted in this Act.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers, until after one month's notice of cause of action.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

No charge to be instituted under this Act without consent of Commissioners.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 5.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	*Title.*
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [*here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made*] upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ) the first day of ( ), and the first day ( ), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this day of

Magistrate of

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)

Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0	12
For every horse ...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0	12
For every elephant ...	6	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar. Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight. Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	25
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ... ... Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ... ... Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ... Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	25

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III. Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chouk ... Every Poddar or Money-changer ... Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	12

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III.... ... ... Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât	4

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ( )

To of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

ble of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 „ 10 „	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rupees due for rates (*or taxes*) or rates [*and taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said to the amount of the said sum of Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the s you are to certify the same to us toget with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.*)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 18 , and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing*

Date *the warrant of distress.*

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . . *Births in the Municipality of*

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 . *Deaths in the Municipality of*

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure on the maintenance of education and on then relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month:—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows:—

Vesting of endowment.

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

Appointment of trustees.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appropriation of endowments

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

Suits in court.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein issue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

New trustees.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 766R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 3rd April 1872.—Moulvi Muhammad to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Dinagepore, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Dinagepore.

The following officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Babu Saroda Prasad Chaturji.
„ Akhoy Kumar Sen

The 5th April 1872.—Babu Piyari Mohan Banurji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,

Sarun, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Bhaugulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Babu Sarada Prasad Chaturji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

Moulvi Amir Husain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar in Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the Sudder Station of Sarun, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 6th April 1872.—Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances, of the Sub-district of Pubna, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Pubna.

The 8th April 1872.—Mr. James Douglas White, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jamtarah, in Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is promoted to the Sixth Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Moulvie Faizullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and to have charge of the Sub-division of Sungoo. Lieutenant Gordon is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class and those of a Deputy Collector, and is also empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 9th April 1872.—Mr. William Heysham, Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring the land required for extending the open excavation through the Salt Water Lake's reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappah, Mounpoor, and Bantollah, Pergunnah Calcutta, from the Mookulpatea Khal eastward.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 4th April 1872.—Mr. John Berney Worgan, Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 8th instant for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough embarking at Bombay.

The 8th April 1872.—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave for three days from the 8th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough to enable him to join his appointment.

Moulvi Muhammad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, for two months, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Section 8 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Revd. Isaac Allen of his appointment as Marriage Registrar of Birbhum.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 2521.—*Fort William, the 5th April* 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for the memo. in Civil Pension Code, Supplment A., Section 3:—

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.—From every allowance except (1) travelling allowance at mileage rates, (2) minimum furlough allowance, (3) subsistence allowance while on furlough, and (4) establishment allowance.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees, or a proportion of fees received, (8) allowance on privilege leave, and (9) allowance on subsidiary leave.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees, or a proportion of fees received, (8) sumptuary allowance, (9) allowance on privilege leave, and (10) allowance on subsidiary leave.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 5th April 1872.

No. 2520.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from Stamp duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 356 *of* 1872.—*Fort William, the 3rd April* 1872.—The services of Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No 363 *of* 1872.—*The 4th April* 1872.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

* * * *

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps, —14th April 1872.

No. 371 *of* 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment:—

Behar Mounted Volounteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on leave, to Europe on private affairs of Major F. Collingridge, or until further orders.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 19th March 1872.—The following amended Notification is published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to pass the following orders connected with the departmental examinations of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Executive Service, the Non-Regulation Commission, Police, &c.

1. Natives of Hindustan serving in Behar and Hazareebaugh shall not be required to pass in Bengali, but it will be optional with them to do so, and those who do pass will be eligible for service and promotion in Bengal as well as in Behar.

2. Officers other than natives of Hindustan will not be required to pass in Hindustani, but may do so, and will then be eligible for service and promotion in Behar and Hazareebaugh, as well as in Bengal.

3. These exemptions are not applicable to officers in the Police, who must pass in both Bengali and Hindustani as now, unless specially exempted.

4. Covenanted Civil Servants must always pass in Bengali, and those who have not passed in Hindustani will have no claim to increased powers or to the full pay of Rs. 500, and cannot have powers or promotion in a Hindustani district, although the higher powers may be conferred on them in a Bengali district if the public service requires it.

5. These relaxations of the existing rules are experimentally introduced, and it may be found necessary to revert to the present requirements that all officers should qualify in both the vernacular languages.

6. It should be understood that officers of all departments who have hitherto been required to pass the examinations are still required to pass them as modified by these rules.

7. The next examination will be held about the end of May, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

The following Rules which have been laid down for the next examination are published for general information :—

LANGUAGE EXAMINATION.

(1.) For Covenanted and other officers alike one paper shall be prepared in each of the test languages, the first half of which shall be in an easier style than the rest. Of the total number of marks assigned to the whole paper, 50 shall be allotted to the first portion, and 50 to the second. To pass for the Lower Standard, 25 marks at least in the first part must be obtained, and to pass for the Higher Standard, 50 on the whole; of which 25 must be obtained in the second part.

(2.) Covenanted Civil Servants will be required to pass by the Lower Standard in languages only.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(3.) All other officers will be required to pass for the Lower Standard—

I.—In a paper confined to Criminal Codes, which shall be prepared specially for this standard, and for which the use of books will be allowed;

II.—In part of the general paper of Local Laws, &c., as described below, which is to be answered without books.

(4.) All examinees will be required to pass for the Higher Standard in two papers containing questions on Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules.

One of these papers, which is to be answered without the use of books, will be so arranged as to serve as a test for officers by both standards; it will contain a certain number of questions, to the first half of which 100 marks will be assigned and to the last half 120; 50 marks obtained in the first half of the questions will pass officers for the Lower Standard, and a total of 120 will pass for the Higher Standard, provided that at least 60 of those 120 be obtained in the latter half of the questions.

The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will be confined to the examination for the Higher Standard.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Rules, in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

Regulations I, VIII, and XLVIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Regulations I and II of 1819.
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

Act XI of 1859.
Acts VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.
Acts XXI of 1856* and XXIII of 1860.*
Act V of 1861.
Act VIII of 1871.*
Bengal Council Act X of 1871.*
The Municipal Act in force for Lower Bengal.†

In which the examination will be with the aid of books.

All the Acts of Parliament‡ relating to India, Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts; Circulars of Bengal Government, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue, of the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* As to the laws which are marked thus* a knowledge of the principles and general scheme of the law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details and other particulars will not be required.

† As the existing Municipal Acts are about to be reconsidered, no questions will be set on Municipal Acts at the next examination.

‡ As it is doubtful whether the Acts of Parliament are now readily accessible to officers in the mofussil, no questions will be set on them before the second examination of 1872, by which time officers can provide themselves with a collection of these Acts.

The 6th April 1872.—The following notice relative to the possible removal of the *Bell Buoy* light ship at the entrance to the harbour of Port Louis is published for general information :—

NOTICE.

IN the event of its being necessary to take the light ship stationed off Port Louis, Mauritius, into port for repairs, or should she be absent from her station for any other cause, a vessel will be anchored on the spot where she now lies, and will be distinguished as follows :—

During the day.

Two flags, white with blue cross, and a ball below each, on two separate masts.

During the night.

Two signal lamps, one on each mast at the same horizontal height, and a blue light or a flare up light every half hour.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS,
The 20th February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 573J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd March 1872.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Zuhir-ud-din to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong, during the suspension of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Sen, or until further orders.

The 26th March 1872.—Baboo Kali Charan Ghosh to be a Member of, and Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Shambhunath Pandit Hospital at Bhowanipur.

The 28th March 1872.—Assistant Surgeon K. W. Cumming, M.D, to have temporary medical charge of the Lock-Hospital at Barrackpore.

The 1st April 1872.—In supersession of all previous appointments, the following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the town of Calcutta, *viz* :—

Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg.
Lord Henry Ulick Browne.
Baron Albert Mirabeau Dowleans.
Babu Chandra Mohan Chatturji.
„ Digambar Mitra.
„ Kasi Prasad Ghosh.
„ Khalatch Chandra Ghosh.
Mr. James Blackburn Knight.
„ John Mackintosh.
„ Manickjee Rustomjee.
Babu Syama Charan Mallik.
„ Tarini Charan Banurji.
Mr. Charles Henry Ogbourne.
„ Michael Henderson.
Babu Protap Chandra Ghosh, B.A.
„ Umes Chandra Datta.
Mr. Frederick Frank Wyman.
Babu Subal Das Mallik.
Mr. Robert Harvey.
Babu Iswar Chandra Ghosal, Ray Bahadur.

The 2nd April 1872.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kasi Kinkar Mitra to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chakdighi, in Burdwan.

The 3rd April 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furridpur :—

Mr. Henry Gillon.
„ William Louis Owen.

The 4th April 1872.—Babu Kedarnath Banurji to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis William Rice Cowley, M.A., to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Comillah.

The 5th April 1872.—Mr. Edmond Breton Godfrey to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Serampore.

The 8th April 1872.—Second Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Syama Charan De to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Moorshedabad.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon who has been, under separate orders of this date, appointed to have charge of the Sungoo Sub-division, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff, and those of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 9th April 1872.—Babu Hari Mohan Chakravarti, B.L., to officiate as Munsiff of Ranaghat, in Nuddea, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Kalidas Datta, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle Ruddock, B.A., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Burdwan.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 8th April 1872.—Babu Priyanath Basu, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, for one month, from the 17th ultimo, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 9th April 1872.—Dr. R. A. Barker, Medical Officer of Birbhum, for six weeks, under Section 18, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code. Native Doctor Hari Mohan Bhattacharjya will be in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Birbhum, during Dr. Barker's absence, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Syama Charan De having reported himself to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, on the 24th February last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th December 1871 is cancelled.

ERRATUM.

The 4th April 1872.—In the list of Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th ultimo,—

For

Mr. W. T. Apcar,

Read

„ Thomas A. Apcar.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information :—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Jumoonee ...	
	„ Chetowleah ...	
	„ Kankjole ...	
	„ Bahadurpore ...	
	„ Akbernuggur ...	
	„ Inayutnuggur ...	
	„ Mukraen ...	
	„ Sooltangunge ...	
	„ Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Sooltanabad ...	
	„ Godda ...	
	„ Umloo Mooteah	
	„ Pussye ...	
	„ Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	
	„ Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	„ Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	„ Mohumdabad ..	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah. ...	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the abovementioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 690.—*Fort William, the 5th April* 1872.—*Notification.—Judicial.*—Mr. J. Graham, Advocate-General, has reported his departure from India per Steam-Ship *Meinam*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 20th ultimo.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the Narikultollah ferry on the river Bhagiruttee in the district of Burdwan to be a public ferry.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1872.—In modification of the Notification of 24th March 1869, it is hereby notified that the boundaries of the town of Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 shall be as follows :—

On the North by a line drawn from Selim Shah's Tank (north bank) to Bhowhir Talao; on the West by a line drawn from Selim Shah's Tank to Sheer Shah's Tank to the Koodra river; on the South the river Koodra; and on the East a line drawn through Bhowhir Talao and Mirza Motahur's Tank, thence the Tilothoo road to the old Distillery.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 133.

The 2nd April 1872.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 170 *of the* 21*st March* 1872.—The following General Order of the Military Department regarding the arrangements, for the performance of the work hitherto devolving on the Barrack Department, is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department.

2. Pending the publication of the Public Works Divisions to be organized under the Inspector-General of Military Works, the Barrack-Masters and Barrack Serjeants will report themselves to the Executive Engineers at present in charge of their respective stations.

No. 303 *of* 1872.—*Fort William, the* 21*st March* 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the performance of the work hitherto devolving on the Barrack Department will have effect from the 1st April 1872:—

(1).—European and Native Regiments will henceforth obtain accommodation or stores on requisition signed by Officers Commanding, from the Ordnance, Public Works, and Commisariat Departments directly, without the intervention of a distinct Barrack Department, which is abolished; and Barrack Masters and the Establishment will from the 1st April be under the control of the Executive Engineer to whom they are to report themselves for orders.

(2).—The duties of the late Barrack Department will be distributed as follows :—

TO THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The supply of all Ordnance Stores as shown in subjoined Table No. 157.

TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*a*).—The custody and repair of all barrack and hospital buildings

(*b*).—The allotment of quarters according to regulation.

(*c*).—The supply and repair of all barrack and hospital furniture and fixtures, as specified in Tables (Nos. 147 and 148 *Public Works*) subjoined.

TO THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The supply of all petty and miscellaneous stores as detailed in Tables (Nos. 147 and 148 *Commissariat*) subjoined.

To Regiments.

The supply, management, and payment of all regimental establishments, *viz.*, punkah-pullers bheesties, sweepers, &c., &c. The assistance of the Commissariat Department will be given when necessary.

Issue of Supplies.

(3).—Ordnance Stores will be issued under the regulations now in force in that Department.

(4).—Local Executive Heads of the Public Works and Commissariat Departments are authorised to comply with requisitions signed by Commanding Officers for quarters, accommodation, barrack and hospital furniture, and fixtures and stores within the limits assigned by regulations, *vide* Tables Nos. 147, 148, and 157.

(5.)—If a requisition for articles not authorised or in excess of regulation be received by a Local Executive Officer, he will inform the Officer demanding that there is no authority for the supply, and state, on the requisition, the approximate cost of compliance. If the articles are still desired, the requisition will be submitted by the Officer Commanding the station for the sanction of Government through the prescribed channels; but in cases of great emergency, he will use the discretionary powers vested in him as Commanding Officer, and direct the requisition to be complied with, submitting the Station Order for the confirmation of Government.

Custody of, and Damages to, Barracks and Furniture.

(6).—Executive Engineers will nominate in each occupied station one subordinate to the charge of the share of barrack duties belonging to the Public Works Department, as defined in Clause 2, either distinctively or in addition to other occupations.

(7).—It will be the duty of the subordinate so appointed to inspect monthly, as well as on the occasion of a Regiment leaving a station, all buildings and barrack and hospital furniture in conjunction with the Quarter-Master of the Regiment in occupation, or in hospitals, with the Medical Officer in charge; and he will then assess all damages done by the troops to buildings or furniture in their charge.

(8).—All damages so assessed will, when signed by the Local Executive Engineer, be forthwith paid, or accepted for payment by Commanding Officers, but Officers Commanding may, after paying a damage assessment, appeal through the Officer Commanding the Station to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, who will endeavour to settle the matter; but should he fail to do so, that Officer will himself lay the case, with a recommendation, before the General Commanding the Division or District, whose decision, if he concurs with the recommendation made, is final.

Should the General not concur with the recommendation, the question will be submitted by him through the Quarter-Master-General for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and for the orders of Government.

(9).—New furniture is to be made in accordance with approved standard patterns. On receipt of each requisition for furniture the supplying department will note thereon the estimated cost of each article and return it to the indenting Officer, so that he may understand and accept the responsibility for the cost of the requisition, which will then be complied with, if in all respects conformable to the regulations. Executive Engineers are responsible for the aquality of all furniture supplied, either new or when repaired, and it will not be necessary to assemble a committee, except when disputes regarding quality or description arise on the occasion of *an issue to a Regiment*. Should any such dispute occur, a Station Committee will be convened by the Officer Commanding to report on the matter, and their proceedings will be forwarded by the President, through the Officer Commanding, to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, who will lay the question before the General Commanding for decision, in the same manner and under the same limitations as prescribed for barrack damages.

(10).—A Regiment or Detachment will, before leaving a station, make over all buildings and barrack and hospital furniture in its charge to the Subordinate of the Public Works Department appointed by the Executive Engineer to the charge of barrack duties, who will give to the Regiment the usual vouchers for the same. The vouchers should specify any loss or damage that may have occurred, in order to recovery under Clause 8 of these rules.

Care of Stores received from the Ordnance Department.

(11).—Executive Engineers are responsible for seeing that requisitions by Commanding Officers for renewals of furniture are supported by the opinion of a Station Committee condemning the articles required to be replaced.

(12).—All Ordnance Stores enumerated in Table No. 157 will be shown, as at present, in the half-yearly returns transmitted to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts.

(13).—When a Regiment or Detachment is relieved by another, the relieved Corps will make over all articles belonging to the Ordnance Department to the relieving Corps, taking receipts (which shall show the condition of each kind of article) in duplicate; one of these receipts will be retained by the relieved Corps, and the other sent at once by the Officer Commanding to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts.

(14).—If any dispute arise between the relieved and relieving Corps regarding the article so handed over, a Station Committee will be assembled to report; and their proceedings will be forwarded by the President, through the Officer Commanding the Station, to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who will deal with the matter according to the rules of the Ordnance Department in such cases.

(15.)—In the event of a Regiment leaving a station before being relieved the Ordnance Stores shown in Table No. 157, after survey by a Station Committee, will be collected in convenient stores or rooms which can be properly secured. The proceedings of the Committee, together with the keys of the store-rooms, will be made over to the Subordinate of the Public Works Department named by the Executive Engineer, with an inventory of the articles left, which will be verified by an Officer of the out-going Regiment in the presence of the representative of the Public Works Department. The proceedings of the Committee and the articles will be handed over to the in-coming Regiment on arrival, and should any dispute arise, the course laid down in Clause 14 will be followed.

Care of Supplies received by Regiments from the Commissariat Department.

(16).—All articles received from the Commissariat Department by Batteries, Corps and Detachments will be shown in half-yearly returns by Officers Commanding, the date of receipt and present condition of each description of article being given. These returns will be forwarded on 1st January and 1st July in each year to the Local Executive Head of the Commissariat Department, for examination, and for transmission to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

(17.)—If a Battery, Regiment or Detachment be replaced by another, the relieved Corps will make over all articles belonging to the Commissariat Department, not required by regulation to accompany it to the relieving Regiment, taking receipts (which shall show the condition of each kind of articles) in duplicate; one of these receipts will be retained by the relieved Corps, and the other sent at once by the Officer Commanding to the Local Executive Head of the Commissariat Department.

(18).—If any dispute arise between the relieved and relieving Corps regarding the quality or condition of articles so handed over, a Station Committee will be assembled to report, and their proceedings will be forwarded by the President, through the Officer Commanding the Station, to the Deputy Commissary General of the Circle, who will act as prescribed for a Superintending Engineer in like cases, *vide* Clause 8 of this order.

(19).—If a Regiment leave a station without being relieved, all Commissariat Stores after survey by a Station Committee will be made over by the Regiment to the representative of the Commissariat Department at the Station, receipts in duplicate being obtained and transmitted as ordered above.

Responsibility of Regiments.

(20).—Regiments are responsible for all buildings, hospital and barrack furniture and stores in their charge until relieved by the receipt of the Local Officers of the Departments concerned.

Management and Care of Regimental Gardens and Amusements.

(21).—All questions regarding Canteens, Theatres, Gardens, Amusements, will be controlled regimentally under existing regulations, references on the subject being made to Army Head-Quarters in the Department to which they appertain.

(22).—All stores, implements, and furniture received from either the Ordnance, Public Works, or Commissariat Department for such purposes, will, on the occasion of a Regiment leaving a station, be dealt with according to the rules respectively laid down for their management in this order.

(23).—In the case of a Regiment leaving a station before being relieved, all regimental property requiring to be transferred to a relieving Corps will be collected by the regimental authorities in convenient rooms or buildings which can be

properly secured. The keys will then be made over to the appointed Subordinate of the Public Works Department, with an inventory which will be verified by an Officer of the out-going Regiment in the presence of the representative of the Public Works Department, who will on the arrival of the in-coming Regiment hand over in like manner the property to it.

ARTICLES FOR GENERAL STATION PURPOSES.

(24).—Articles for general station purposes are to be obtained and taken care of by the Public Works Department.

INSPECTIONS BY OFFICERS OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(25).—Officers of the Quarter-Master General's Department will make their inspections as at present, or under such further regulations as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may establish.

(26).—The provisions of this General Order apply, for the present, to the Bengal Presidency only.

N. B.—The tables referred to in the above will be found with the General Order published by the Military Department.

No. 134.

The 2nd April 1872.

Notification.—Baboo Brojolall Bhadoory, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Midnapore Division on the 25th March 1872, before noon.

No. 135.

The 3rd April 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. Farnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division, is allowed preparatory leave for six days, from 28th January to 2nd February 1872, to join his appointment under Section 10 of Supplement F to Civil Leave Code.

No. 136.

Appointment.—Mr. N. Andrews, Probationary Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Arrah Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is permanently appointed in that Grade.

No. 137.

The 4th April 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. Fernie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, has been allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on Medical Certificate.

No. 138.

The 8th April 1872.

Appointment.—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Berhampore Division.

No. 139.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

No. 369 *of the 4th April* 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 8th February, 1872 :—

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor David McGregor, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, Bengal, *vice* Conductor A. Gibson, retired.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Serjeant A. Forsyth, Supervisor, Second Grade, Bengal *vice* Sub-Conductor D. McGregor, promoted.

No. 140.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 187 *of the 1st April* 1872.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

G. O. No. 209 *of* 1871.—*Effects and Credits.*

G. O. No. 118 of 1870.

In the case of the estates of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who may die when on detached staff employ at a distance from a Military Cantonment, it is notified, under instructions from the Government of India, that a Committee of two Commissioned Officers should assemble at the station or place in which their services can be made available, and which may be nearest or most conveniently situated with reference to the place of decease, when the written authority of the President of such Committee will be sufficient to empower any person who may be sent by it or who may happen to be on the spot, to take charge and dispose of the effects of the deceased in such way as the Committee may prescribe.

No. 141.

Promotion.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment in Bengal, with effect from the 1st September 1871 :—

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Stewart, Mr. S. A., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Third Presidency Division.

To be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Parkinson, Mr. T. F., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Girhidee Road Division.

No. 142.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Fennessy, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Midnapore Division, is transferred to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 143.

The 9th April 1872.

Promotion.—In continuation of Notification from this Department, No. 106 of the 12th March 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer, Upper Subordinate and Accounts Establishments in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1872:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Roy, Baboo Madub Chunder, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Second Presidency Division.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

O'Flaherty, Mr. J. J, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Purneah Division.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, Third Grade.

Banerjee, Baboo Prosuno Coomar, Supervisor First Grade, Third Presidency Division.

ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Accountant, Third Grade.

Chatterjee, Baboo Bhobun Mohun, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Divisional Accountant, Sylhet Division.

LOCAL.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Carey, Mr. J. S., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Nuddea (Local Rivers) Division.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 81.

The 9th April 1872.

The following Order issued by the Government of Fort St. George, Military Department, is republished for information :—

No 66 *of the* 11*th March* 1872.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

No. 82.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, Executive Engineer, First Grade, on special duty, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on the afternoon of the 4th April 1872.

No. 83.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, returned from privilege leave and joined the Cossye Division on the forenoon of the 27th March 1872.

No. 84.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Baroon Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on the 16th March 1872.

IRRIGATION.

No. 85.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of an embankment on the right bank of the Cossye River, in the District of Midnapore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required extending from the Midnapore Canal near the village of Doorgapore to the village of Rajpore, in Pergunnah Dhenkia Bazar, Zillah Midnapore, along the right bank of the Cossye River, measuring 5 miles and 120 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth, more or less.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
for Offg. Joint-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th April 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 21*st March* 1872.—Mr. W. Cardozo, Moonsiff of Gurbetta, Zillah Midnapore, for three months, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 22*nd March* 1872.—Moulvie Abul Hossein, Moonsiff of Buxar, Zillah Shahabad, for one month, under Section XVIII of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 3*rd April* 1872.—Baboo Keshub Nath Bishee, Moonsiff of Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore, for six months, on Medical Certificate.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 26*th March* 1872.—Baboo Ananda Kumara Sarvadhikari, Moonsiff of Golaghat, Assam, to be Officiating Moonsiff of Kotulpore, Zillah West Burdwan, during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

The 28*th March* 1872.—Baboo Tarini Churn Mookerjee, from Ameergong, Zillah Tipperah, to Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly.

Moonshee Husmutoollah, from Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly, to Ameergong, Zillah Tipperah.

By order, &c.,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 2.

To all Sessions Judges, Lower and Extra Regulation Provinces,—(dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.
CRIMINAL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A.G. Macpherson,
" F.A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

The High Court has been pleased, on the proposal of the Judge of Jessore, to sanction, and now circulates for general adoption, the form appended hereto, as a convenient mode of conveying information to prisoners in jail as to the result of their appeals. A copy will be sent to the Superintendent of Stationery with a view to a sufficient supply being provided.

It must, however, be borne in mind that parties are entitled, under Section 440, Act VIII of 1869, to copies of the final sentence or order, with the reasons for passing or making the same, of Appellate Courts, as well as of the Criminal Courts of first instance.

LIST of Criminal Appeals heard by the Sessions Judge of on 18 .

Name of prisoner.	Against whose order the appeal is preferred.	Order passed in appeal.	REMARKS.

MEMO.

Forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Jail for communication to the Appellants.

COURT OF SESSIONS,
The 18 . } *Sessions Judge.*

The accompanying Circular Memo. No. 4, dated 16th February 1872, should be substituted for the Circular Memo. of *the same number and date* previously issued, which is hereby cancelled and should be destroyed.

HIGH COURT,
The 14th March 1872.

Circular Memo. No. 4.

In the Notice circulated with Circular Memorandum No. 2, dated 21st February 1870, after the words, "*viz.* Rs. 2 for each person to be served,"

READ—

"plus Rs. 2 on account of the Sheriff's European Officer, or 6 annas on account of his Native Officer, according as the service is made by one or the other."

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE,
The 16th February 1872.

Circular Memo. No. 5.

To all Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil,—(dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch. Kt., *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Courts.

The Court desires to be informed whether the Court of Small Causes at ——— ——— —has a "Clerk of the Court" appointed under Section 44, Act XI of 1865; and, if not, whether the Head Clerk otherwise appointed in such Court exercises any of the powers specified in Section 45 of that Act.

By Order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Chattopádhyáy, Nilmádhav ... Medical College

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bhattáchráyya, Srináth ... Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanath ... ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Akbar Khan ... Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nandalál ... Ditto.
" Sivchandra ... Ditto.
Basák, Sonátan ... Ditto.
Basu, Aghornáth ... Ditto.
" Jádavchandra ... Ditto.
" Trailokyanáth ... Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan Ditto.
" Nilkánta ... Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda ... Ditto.
De, Háránchandra ... Ditto.
" Káláchánd ... Ditto.
" Upendranath ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Navinchandra ... Ditto.
" Ratikánta ... Ditto.
Háldár, Nidhulál ... Ditto.
Ráy, Gopálchandra ... Ditto.
" Rádhánáth ... Ditto.
Sarkár, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumár ... Ditto.
" Dúrgádás ... Ditto.
" Jadavkrishna ... Ditto.
" Krishnadás ... Ditto.
" Mathuranath ... Ditto.
" Rakhalchandra ... Ditto.
Set, Rajanilál ... Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan ... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Razzaq ... Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Ramlál ... Ditto.
Basu, Binodakrishna ... Ditto.
" Kailáschandra ... Ditto.
" Probodhchandra ... Ditto.
" Tarinicharan ... Ditto.

Chakravarti, Bijaykumár ...	Medical College.
Chattopádhyáy, Anukulchandra	Ditto.
„ Nimáichandra..	Ditto.
Dan, Bihárilál ...	Ditto.
Dás, Sivkrishna ...	Ditto.
„ Syámchand ...	Ditto.
Datta, Hirálál ...	Ditto.
De, Girishchandra ...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kisarimohan ...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra ...	Ditto.
Guha, Devendranath ...	Ditto.
Kumár, Bipinkrishna ...	Ditto.
Láhiri, Navakumar ...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bhupalkrishna ...	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra ...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kálidás ...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajendrachandra ...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth ...	Ditto.
Naylor, H. G. H. ...	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranath ...	Ditto.
„ Jaharlál ...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	Ditto.

The undermentioned selections in Persian have been appointed for the First Arts and B. A. examinations:—

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1873.

Sih nasr-i-Zahúri ...	First 25 pages.
Rúqát-i-Mirza Bedil ...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...	Ditto.
Sekandar Námah ...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1874

Veqái Neámat Khan Ali ...	The first half.
Dúrra-i-Nádir. ...	50 p. from p. 181
Qasáid Kháqáni ...	First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chach ...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

The 9th April 1872.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND JOSEPH WELLAND, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

CHARLES SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. W. R. POGSON, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, having resumed charge of the Hooghly Treasury on the 1st instant, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from that date.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

BABOO RUTTON LALL GHOSH, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG,
The 16th March 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. F. H. ELPHINSTONE has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bankipore, the 3rd April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVIE DULEELOODEEN has been placed in charge of the Patna Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE,
Bankipore, the 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HALCOMBE, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Maunbhoom Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

MR. A. G. WILSON, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hazareebaugh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO MADHAB CHUNDER MAITRO has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills from other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
CAMP BUGWAH,
The 14th March 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

No. 42.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries in Bengal between 1st April 1871 and 29th February 1872.

Eleven months, 1871-72 with 1870-71.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts			
				To 29th February 1872.		Same time last year.	
Increase.	Decrease.						
£	£		£	£	£	£	£
.....	..	Balance on 1st April 1871	.....	.....	2,387,364	.....	1,973,797
.....	18,856	I. Land Revenue...	4,010,000	2,897,258		2,916,114	
2118	.....	III. Forest	16,500	10,289		8,171	
25,544	.....	IV. Excise	730,000	687,353		661,809	
.....	325,445	V. Assessed Taxes...	197,200	289,202		614,647	
.....	26,488	VI. Customs...	1,100,000	1,005,018		1,031,506	
.....	53,022	VII. Salt	2,604,300	2,418 791		2,471,813	
12,72,510	.....	VIII. Opium	5,786,700	6,390,194		5,117,684	
54,164	.....	IX. Stamps	787,900	729,431		675,267	
.....	57,563	XIII. Law and Justice	73,100	76,378		133,941	
6,586	.....	XIV. Marine	133,300	117,244		110,658	
10,057	.....	XV. Interest	16,500	17,663		7,606	
.....	22,944	XVI. Miscellaneous	94,000	95,612		118,556	
1,370,979	504,318	Total Revenue	15,549,500		14,734,433		13,867,772

EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments				Eleven months, 1871-72 with 1870-71.	
		To 29th February 1872.		Same time last year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Interest	13,700	14,656		9,629		5,027	.....
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	140,000	123,932		124,257		.....	325
4. Land Revenue	338,500	262,313		288,835		.....	26,522
5. Forest	16,300	10,127		7,409		2,718	.....
6. Excise	133,600	27,930		127,069		.....	99,139
7. Assessed Taxes	30,000	16,392		29,042		.....	12,650
8. Customs	68,000	58,319		58,566		.....	247
9. Salt	7,500	5,985		5,492		493	.....
10. Opium	2,100,000	1,503,946		1,936,515		.....	427,569
11. Stamps	30,000	26,123		25,173		950	.....
15. Administration	177,000	155,086		157,553		.....	2,467
16. Minor Departments	16,200	13,871		14,205		.....	334
17 Law and Justice	729,500	641,603		639,852		1,751	.....
18 Marine	187,400	157,522		142,925		14,597	.....
19. Ecclesiastical	24,900	21,387		20,504		883	.....
20. Medical	37,700	34,826		35,202		.....	376
21. Political Agencies	2,500	2,874		2,354		520	.....
... Allowances (Treasury)	248,500	227,483		259		.....	776
23. Superannuations	78,100	62,735		66,880		.....	4,145
24. Miscellaneous	66,400	35,662		34,468		1,194	.....
25. Allotment for Provincial Services ...	1,185,431	1,086,645		.....		1,086,645	.....
Expenditure	5,631,231		4,494,417		3,954,189	1,114,778	574,550

Increase 540,228

£366,661 increase in receipts.
£540,228 deduct increase in expenditure.

£326,433 net increase.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Miscellaneous Loans	.....		16,500	
Local Taxes	.....		21	
Service Funds	.....		.....	
Political Stipend Fund	167,360		165,001	
Provincial Services and Local Funds	1,557,279		518,613	
Marine Funds	6,074		13,878	
Deposits	1,410,200		1,367,455	
Savings Bank	240,862		212,977	
Local Remittances	9,089,642		13,870,287	
Advances Recoverable	1,592,370		1,622,233	
Account Current with London	44,084		20,783	
" " India	3,457,355		3,569,350	
" " other Governments	695,270		728,113	
Public Works	478,047		371,807	
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	121,090		127,003	
Military Department, other Governments	5,210		1,119	
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments ...	28,487		34,492	
Other Receipts ...	.....	18,898,330	.....	22,639,632
Total £ ...	.....	36,015,127	.....	38 481,201

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous Loans	3,828		99,257	
Local Taxes	.....		.....	
Service Funds	.....		.....	
Political Stipend Fund	152,052		133,810	
Provincial Services and Local Funds	1,354,180		1,207,159	
Marine Funds	6,074		13,417	
Deposits	1,415,337		1,430,418	
Savings Bank	201,714		180,503	
Local Remittances	9,077,757		13,881,292	
Advances Recoverable	1,589,103		1,631,000	
Account Current with London	8		87	
" " India	14,272,549		12,997,599	
" " other Governments	26,134		88,009	
Public Works	977,762		919,876	
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	458,811		435,339	
Military Department, other Governments	21,103		26,852	
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments ...	14,949		30,205	
		29,571,361		33,074,823
Balance on 29th February 1872	.....	1,949,349	.....	1,452,189
Total £ ...	.....	36,015,127	.....	38,481,201

CALCUTTA, OFFICE OF THE ACCT.-GENL., BENGAL;
The 6th April 1872.

H. A. MANGLES, *Acct.-Genl., Bengal.*

No. 212C.

Notification.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell, in the calendar year 1873 more than 48,000 chests of provision opium. Within that maximum amount it is as yet uncertain what quantity will be offered for sale.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 217C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th May 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests ...	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on persona application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st May respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 11th May 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday the 21st May 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th June 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	14.000	11,025	25,025

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd April 1872.

Notice.

No. 215C.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of iron clamps for the opium chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1871-72.

The tenders will be received in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 15th April 1872. All particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as the quantity, description, and quality of the article, being obtainable by personal application at the said Office.

The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as they may think proper to demand.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., L.P.; FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th March 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Ninth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৯ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ মে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৯ আপ্রিল।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Prices Current of food grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 8th April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI. 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 8th April.	Past week ending 1st April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	20·5	...	23·3	30·2	...	27·9	18·1	...	...	20·9	...	21·4	...	...	...	27·9	...	31·7	31·1	...	24·2	7·4	...	7·4	
2	Gya	19·8	18·6	20·5	32·6	32·0	27·9	[illegible]	11·1	11·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	Chumparun	24·4	23·3	21·4	38·1	34·8	34·5	[illegible]	[illegible]				23·7	...	...	...		...	...	19·5	18·6	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	13·9	13·9	16·7	24·2	16·7	27·06	12·1	12·1	13·06	16·7	[illegible]	18·6	...	...	...	19·5	16·7	25·1	21·4	18·6	13·06	6·5	6·5	6·5	
5	Shahabad	19·5	8·6	22·3	27·9	27·06	26·1	[illegible]	12·1	11·1	19·5	[illegible]	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	27·06	22·3	24·2	7·8	7·8	7·6	
6	Tirhoot	14·05	14·05	18·4	20·1	20·1	29·9	8·7	8·7	9·8	14·9	14·9	16·[illegible]	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	12·7	19·9	19·9	20·8	6·5	6·5	6·5	
7	Bhaugulpore...	18·8	18·8	27·06	37·6	29·4	...	16·4	14·1	...	23·5	24·2	27·06	...	...	...	32·9	35·5	41·2	27·06	27·06	21·1	7·6	7·6	7·6	
8	Monghyr																									
9	Purneah																									
10	Rajmehal	21·9	21·9	29·8	...	...	34·9	18·6	18·6	...	22·3	22·3	27·9	...	...	29·8	37·3	37·3	37·3	...	...	14·9	7·4	7·4	7·4	
11	Deoghur	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	23·3	2[illegible]	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
12	Nya-Doomka	13·99	13·99	14·92	...	...	...	23·32	23·32	26·12	25·19	25·19	27·99	41·98	41·98	60·65	41·98	41·98	60·65	18·66	18·66	23·32	7·46	7·46	7·46	
13	Godda																									
14	Rajshahye	13·9	13·9	19·1	46·4	24·4	41·9	13·9	13·9	26·8	25·3	26·2	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The rise of barley in course of the present week is due to the harvest of the year having come to hand only recently.
15	Bograh	15·3	15·3	13·06	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	34·9	34·9	31·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
16	Dinagepore	11·1	10·2	18·6	20·5	21·4	13·5	25·1	25·1	[illegible]	30·7	31·7	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	7·4	7·4	6·9	
17	Maldah	18·6	14·9	14·4	37·3	37·3	25·6	[illegible]	25·1	22·3	25·1	[illegible]	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	17·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
18	Moorshedabad	20·5	[illegible]	17·7	...	...	...	15·6	17·7	16·7	22·3	[illegible]	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	31·7	22·3	8·3	8·3	8·1	There is every promise of a very abundant harvest of gram.
19	Pubna	27·9	27·9	27·06	37·3	37·3	32·6	13·9	13·9	13·06	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	23·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
20	Rungpore	20·9	20·9	15·2	...	.	.	14·5	13·9	15·4	24·1	20·9	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	16·7	6·9	6·4	6·9	
21	Burdwan	14·9	14·9	20·9	16·09	16·7	15·1	[illegible]	23·5	20·9	23·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·7	11·1	8·3	8·6	8·6	
22	Bancoorah																									
23	Beerbhoom...	18·6	14·9	20·9	22·3	...	...	22·3	22·3	22·3	27·9	27·9	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	26·5	26·1	13·9	7·8	7·8	7·6	
24	Hooghly																									
25	Howrah	18·6	18·6	13·9	29·8	29·8	27·9	16·3	16·7	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	18·6	0·5	0·5	0·5	
26	Midnapore...	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	13·9	16·7	16·7	12·[illegible]	[illegible]	22·3	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	15·8	13·06	8·3	8·3	7·4	
27	Nuddea	18·6	15·7	24·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	29·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·07	14·9	18·6	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	24·9	19·9	8·5	8·5	7·9	
28	Jessore	15·8	15·8	14·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	[illegible]	23·3	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·6	59·3	26·6	7·4	7·4	4·7	
29	24-Pergunnahs																									

30	Dacca	16·5	16·5	16·7	45·9	45·9	44·7	18·6	20·9	18.6	27·9	29·8	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	22·1	14·9	7·9	7·9	7·4	
31	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16.7	21·4	21·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
32	Furreedpore	25·1	24·2	16·7	27·9	27·06	26·1	11·1	11·1	13·06	24·2	[illegible]	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 3	32,6	29·8	7·4	7·4	7·4	
33	Mymensing	13·9	13·9	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·9	21·6	21·6	17·7	29·8	29·8	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29·8	24·8	8·3	8·3	7·9	
34	Sylhet	13·06	13·06	13·9	...	...	...	21·2	21 2	16·7	32·6	32·6	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18·6	14·9	8.2	8·2	8·1	
35	Cachar																									
36	Chittagong	12·5	12·5	10·2	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	14·9	23·3	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
37	Noakhally or Bullooah ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16·7	17·7	17·7	25·1	25·1	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9·3	11·1	6·5	6·5	6 5	
38	Tipperah	13·6	13·6	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·5	34·9	34·9	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	7·1	The great difference in the price of the common rice as compared with the correspo ding week of the preceding year is most probably owing to the flourishing state of the crops this year in comparison with that of the past year.
39	Cuttack																									
40	Balasore	18·6	...	14·9	...	...	..	14·9	...	14·9	24·2	...	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	...	19·5	8·3	...	7·4	
41	Pooree	13·9	15·8	9·3	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	26·1	24·2	25·1	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	25·1	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
42	Hazareebaugh																									
43	Lohardugga	18 6	16·7	14·9	22·3	23·3	23·3	14·9	14·9	12·1	24·2	22·3	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	13·9	12·4	5·8	5·8	5·5	
44	Maunbhoom																									
45	Singbhoom...	22·3	22·3	12·1	29·8	29.8	...	29·8	29·8	27·9	37·3	37·3	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	14·9	6·06	6·06	5·5	
46	Durrung																									
47	Nowgong																									
48	Seebsaugore	12·1	12·1	9·3	...	...	...	14·9	14 9	4·6	16·7	16·7	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	5·5	4 6	
49	Kamroop	20·5	20·5	18·6	1·8	1·8	1·8	18·6	18·6	9·3	24·2	24·2	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	13·9	7·4	7·4	5·5	
50	Luckimpore	9·3	9.3	8·3	·6	·6	·6	6·9	6·9	6·5	12·1	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	..	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3	5·5	5 5	5·5	
51	Julpigoree																									
52	Gowalparah	27·9	27 9	27·9	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	13·9	13·9	13·9	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	41·9	...	...	...	7·6	7·6	7·6	
53	Darjeeling	5·5	5·5	5·5	7·4	7·4	9·3	6·5	7·4	6·5	12·3	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

N. B. [illegible] which returns have not been re[illegible] in blank.

* Information [illegible] supplied.

FORT WILLIAM,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 8th April 1872.

Published for general information.

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT DURING THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, THE 8TH APRIL 1872

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a rupee

At	Date of Return from each District	Cleaned Rice in Ordinary use			Pulses in Ordinary use			Wheat		Attah		Janera Jowar and such Grains		Salt.	
		Dearest sort	Cheapest sort. Average rate of the three or four preceding years	Cheapest sort. Present price	Dearest sort	Cheapest sort Average rate of the three or four preceding years	Cheapest sort Present price	Average rate of the three or four preceding years	Present price of cheapest kind	Average rate of the three or four preceding years	Present price of cheapest kind	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind	Average rate of the three or four preceding years	Present price of cheapest kind.
Purneah	3rd April 1872	6	25¼	28	10	24	25	19	20	10½	10	31	30	7½	8
Godda	28th Feb 1872	20	27¼	28	12	18½	20	12½		9	10	37	35	6½	7
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	1st April 1872	13½		17⅔	6⅔		16 Roher	.							
Maunbhoom	4th „	19	30	26	15	20 Oored	18 Oored	16	16	12	11	.		8	7½
Singbhoom	13th Mar. 1872	32	30	40	16	16	16	13	20	10	11			5	6½
Durlung .	5th „	13¼	19	26½	6½	8	8	15¼	15	4¾	5¾			6½	6½
Nowgong	2nd April 1872	10	16	18	10	25	18	..		..				6 7/16	7½

PUBLISHED for general information,

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The ——— *April* 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.			Mark or Address of Packages	Ships.
1872, April	20th	...	8 Packages, C P J	. . China.
„	20th	...	2 Cases, [W. G. W. & Co.]	... Delhi.
„	20th	...	1 Case, Craigie, Esq.	... Ditto.
„	20th	..	1 Case, R G. Craigie, Esq.	Ditto.
„	20th	...	1 Robbin, S S	... Asia.
May	4th	...	2 Cases, [W] A	. Thomas Wilson.
„	4th	..	3 Cases, P N C & Co., Madras	.. Ditto.
„	4th	...	8 Cases, 2 Cases, [N L]	. Ditto.
„	4th	..	1 Picture, no mark	. Hindoostan.
„	4th	...	4 Pairs Slippers, no mark	... Ditto.
„	4th	...	1 Case, L R C	... Meinam.
„	4th	...	1 Parcel, [S R M]	.. Indus.
„	4th	...	1 Drum, [BD] 3	Scotia.
„	4th	...	1 Chair, no mark	Indus.
„	4th	...	1 Bag, no mark	... Glen Isla.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

1872, May	22nd	...	6 Cases, [C]	... Nagpore.
„	22nd	.	32 Cases, [X]	. . Ditto.
June	3rd	...	1 Case, [BB]	... Duleep Sing.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 9th April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wastage allowance on cargoes of salt imported from Europe in steamers *viâ* the Suez canal has been fixed at five per cent.

The terms of this notification will be enforce from 1st August 1872.

By order of the Member in charge of Salt.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 21st March 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in Boad aftoat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st April 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	16,79,609¼	98,358¼	2,06,154	19,84,121¾
Bombay Kurkutch ...	71,888	.....	5,612	77,500
Madras " ...	17,407½	.....	23,040	40,447½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	366,356	.....	.....	366,356
French Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	12,061	12,061
Total ...	21,35,216	98,358¼	246,867	24,80,486¼

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 4th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st March 1872	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ..	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.. ...	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	.. ...	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	297,486	
	Ennore .	179,646	
	Covelong ..	... .	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ..	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	24,000	
	Katmavady ...	... ..	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin ..	.. ...	
	Total ...	601,132	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 23rd March 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 9th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 16th Feb 1872.	REMARKS
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	.....	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	297,486	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ..	.....	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	24,000	
	Katmavady ...	.....	
Tinnevelley ...	Tuticorin ...	.....	
	Total ...	601,132	

N.B—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras the 13th March 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.,
Fort William, the April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in lieu of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The salt will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the

rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolly, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryots' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryots' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situate in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upest price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGHUR DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West— Tingrai Nuddee.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P.M.	14th April	*Arabia.*
The Straits and Hong-Kong.	7 ,,	15th ,,	*Historian & China.*
France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 ,,	15th ,,	*Meinam.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 12th April 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 11th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Ré-union, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 6th April 1872.

Andrew and Briggs.
Brass, G.
Ball, W. E.
Bensen, Mrs.
Barrows, A.
Cooke, J. J.
Lackwood, Capt.
Darnell, Mrs.
Bell, A. J.
Crohan, Mrs. F. W.
Cooke, G. N.
Cracker, J. C.
Clarke, Mrs. E. H.
D'Cruz, Miss. L.
Dolton, G.
Dawson, Miss.
Deweree, T.
Dennis, T.
Edwards, Mrs. A.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Fawler, Mrs.
Ghose, N. C.
Gopaul Chunder Bhur.
Grant, Mrs. G.
Godard, Miss M.
Grant, J.
Harvey, F.
Highet, W.
Heritage, Mrs.
Huggens, J.
Hudson, Mrs.
Humphries, Sergt. E.
Hormusjee, Carjee.
Howe, Capt.
Hubbard, Capt. C.
Hopkins, Mrs.
Kempson, M.
Kellner, Mrs. S. C.
Luna, Mrs. M.
Lynch, W.
Lillington, E. M.
Lee. Q. P.
Le Briton, Mrs. F.
McIntyre, Mrs. M.
Manuel, J. P.
Monkman, J.
Mathfus, Miss.
Myers, H.
Mofet, G. E.
Macgregor, Col.
Maddoc, Mrs.
Macdonald, Lt.-Col. J.
Miller, W. C.
The Librarian of Govt. Books.
Owen, Mrs.
Prosono Coomar Banerjee, & Co.
Peterson, P.
Quinn, C. C.
Robertson, R. D.
Rogers, W. E.
Shave, W.
Smith, E. R.
Smyth and Co.
Spankee, D.
Skelton, M.
Toon, Mrs. A.
Wood, Lieut.-Col. A. O.
Wood, R.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st March 1872.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		
		Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	12	2200	1600	...	...	... *	..	...	... †	30	2900	173500 ‡	...	...	... §
	Chitpore	114	120225	65740	12	3900	1800	...	...	...	29	14200	397	..	...	...	23	11000	370
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	3	575	250	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Kidderpore	20	11875	6030	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	875	450		...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ‖	70	20000	15200	418	282000	175700 ¶	80	82000	62700
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	17500	8000	7	14700	7000	...	...	...
	Russa	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4050	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	312	109100	75600	...	...	...
	Chitpore	45	24200	16500	19	6700	2100
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	62	22475	11000	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	1	750	400	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	315	82100	68700	24	24100	15200	30	42400	28700	10	4100	2700
	Chitpore	590	277350	173155	...	..	...	17	5100	2200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	79425	40000
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	54	1350	1150
	Kidderpore	40	30300	15114	...	...	...	7	1175	600	...	...	...	3	1650	800

	Names of Chowkeys.	Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Total number of boats.	Total maundage by canal measurement.	Total maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	25	15500	9300	16	9400	7300	1275	589100	427300	16	6900	4700	40	29200	16500	20	12100	7300	4307	2036525	...
	Chitpore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2189	811000	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	4525	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	6	1800	900	...	...	...	293	106200	50000	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1265	343750	...
	Russa	...	...	...	..	...	...	315	15625	15300	...	..	.	..	...	...		...	...	478	19025	...
	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1427	233825	...

* Per bales. † Per bales. ‡ Per hides. § Per bales. ‖ Per chest. ¶ Per bales.

Dhappa Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd April 1872.

J. F. Galiffe,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 2nd ...	1 Cask, F J S	Order ...	Winestead.
„ 2nd ...	18 Casks, G S C	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, [H A & S] A. B. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Trunk, I B	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, [J J H C]	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	Colvin, Cowie & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, M. G. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Cask, N S P	J. Anderson & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	2 Cases, [28] N L	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	3 Cases, addressed	P. J. Onraet ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	Officer, 2nd Battaloin ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	A Scott ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	2 Cases, [27] W D	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	12 Cases, [X]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	2 Casks, Amodo	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	3 Packages, [R]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Sample, H & M L	G. Arbuthnot and Co ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Parcel, addressed	Ram Comul Mitter ...	Ditto.
Mar. 27th ...	1 Sample, addressed	Ernsthasen & Osterly...	Crosby.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, G C C	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, [H] G L, Rangoon	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Cask, [J. A. & Co , G]	James Anderson & Co...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Sample, addressed	Andrew Yule & Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, A R, A W, or supposed to be	Order ...	Bengal S. S.
„ 27th ...	5 Cases, A R	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Parcel, [A] C, or addressed	G. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, G. W. W. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Parcel, [G L]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ..	1 Cask, [K C N]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	2 Cases, [O C M]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, T. R & Co., L	„ ...	Ditto.
April 2nd ...	1 Sample, addressed	Smellie & Co. ...	Benledi S. S.
„ 2nd ...	6 Cases, T R	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	2 Cases, [Bonnerjee & Co.] M H M...	„ ...	S. S. Winestead.
„ 2nd ...	3 Packages, [B. T. & Co.] N T	„ .	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	2 Cases, B. T. & Co.	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, [C. P. & Co.]	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	T. B. Curtis ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ..	8 Cases [D] B S	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	16 Casks, [855] E. R. B. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 2nd ...	6 Packages [F G L]	W. G. Fox ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1175—1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4603	A/96 30101 to ,, 30200	10 ea.	Hurrydoss Poddar.
	A/93 56196 to ,, 56200	20 ea.	
	,, 56751 to ,, 56755		
	A/84 86225	100	
	,, 86226	100	
	,, 87536	100	
4604	A/57 85685	50	J. D. Freitas.
4605	A/90 10008	100	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Burdwan.
	,, 58516	100	
4607	A/96 100000	10	Gonesh Chunder Roy.
4608	A/90 74554	100	Oddyto Churn Shaw.
4609	A/86 75551	1,000	Jetmull Chorodia.
4613	A/86 71182	500	C. J. Barber.
4614	A/86 85924	1,000	C. F. Pittar.
	,, 85925	1,000	
	,, 85926	1,000	
	,, 91639	1,000	
	,, 80185	1,000	
	A/90 41664	100	
	,, 47694	100	
	,, 32802	100	
	,, 56317	100	
	,, 03812	100	
4617	A/90 42092	100	A. O. Smith.
4619	A/57 71545	50	Troyluckhonath Doss.
4620	A/84 44701	100	A. W. Russell.
	A/83 27132	50	
	A/96 13056	10	
	A/96 30723	10	
4631	A/84 74193	100	Sewdial Sooruj Mull.
4633	A/76 77989	10	The Asst. Supdt., Frontr. Travg. Post Office.
4644	A/80 54585	10	The Offg. Consvr., Oudh Forests.
4645	A/83 94433	50	Meer Mahomed Cazim Jamahary.
	A/86 88584	1,000	
4646	A/83 55487	50	W. F. Kelly.
4652	A/85 90867	50	Guddadhur Shaw.
4654	A/86 92122	1,000	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing Roy, Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
4655	A/90 19692	100	Buddynath Podar.
	,, 53729	100	
4656	A/90 35567	100	R. Edmunds.
4657	A/85 45420	50	W. O. Glass.
4658	A/44 07835	20	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4606	A/90 21976	100	Muddon Moh Sadoo Khan.
	,, 00988	100	
	A/84 97858	100	
	,, 26439	100	
	A/70 56938	100	
	A/85 56836	50	
4610	A/80 11243	10	F. H. Fisher.
4611	A/85 73436	50	B. L. Booth.
	,, 27723	50	
4612	A/67 53162	10	E. M. Kinnell.
	A/80 33129	10	
4616	A/9 53007	20	Messrs. D. Rozario and Co.
	,, 95344	20	
4618	A/74 76603	20	The Revd. Father R. Pegotti.
4622	A/85 65418	50	Prosono Coomar Banerjee.
4623	A/44 01865	20	J. Atkinson.
4624	A/87 86114	10	Lall Mohun Doss Bose.
4625	A/99 20121	20	Azeemuddeen Ahmud.
	,, 20122	20	
	,, 20414	20	
	A/10 04914	20	
4626	A/77 48798	10	Pokur Doss.
4627	A/98 36266	20	Bonomally Chatterjee.
4629	A/86 89256	1,000	Ballakeeloll and Bulbhudder Pershad.
	,, 86010	1,000	
	,, 89511	1,000	
	,, 73963	1,000	
	,, 81438	1,000	
	,, 86120	1,000	
	,, 86119	1,000	
4630	A/17 81022	10	Lieut. C. S. Bingham.
	A/78 76097	10	
	A/79 91427	10	
4632	A/83 82011	50	Bungsheedhur Sein.
	A/11 82986	50	
4634	A/80 60395	10	Kaniloll Bysack.
	A/19 87434	10	
4636	A/80 57076	10	Pundit Bhowani Dutt.
4637	A/66 35092	10	Madhub Chunder Coondoo.
4638	A/96 31166	10	Bisto Chunder Bose.
4639	A/94 23667	20	Ghanashiam Bhuttacharjee.
4640	A/98 48542	10	Muttyloll Mitter.
4641	A/74 82542	20	Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.
	A/97 71572	10	
4642	A/95 08801	10	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	A/94 62063	20	
4643	A/96 64381	10	W. Erskine.
4647	A/90 42747	100	Brojendro Narain Ghose.
	,, 42748	100	
	,, 42749	100	
	,, 42750	100	
4648	A/85 20435	50	Hazayloll.
4650	A/94 79419	20	The Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Burrisal.
	,, 79447	20	
	,, 79448	20	
	,, 79450	20	
	,, 79451	20	
	,, 79452	20	
	,, 79454	20	
4651	A/97 27600	10	Woopendronath Mukerjee.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4615	A/93 63907 „ 63906	20	A. Rogers.
4628	A/95 73175 „ 73174	50	Purshee Shaikh.
4635	A/88 35797 „ 35798	20	Gooroodoss Chuckerbutty.
4649	A/96 41641 „ 41640	10	Goriboollaah.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 22nd March 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3*	0	* In one place only.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3	0	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	6	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 25th March 1872 above zero 4 feet 3½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE.
The 26th March 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 6th April 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	3	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	3	6	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 7th April 1872, above zero 4 feet ½ inch.

T. H. WICKES. C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 8th April 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Woolston Greey, lately carrying on business as a General Trader, Auctioneer, and Commission Agent, at Jubbulpore, in Central Provinces, under the name, style, and firm of the Jubbulpore Trading Company, and also carrying on business at Monghyr, in the Province of Bengal, in co-partnership with Thomas Maltby Robinson and Edward James Greey, under the style or firm of the Monghyr State Works, and at present residing at No. 295, Bow Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April 1872, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Catchick Johannes Lucas, at present of No. 67, Elliott's Road, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Jute Merchant, at No. 20, Jackson's Ghaut Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and formerly as a Coal Merchant at Howrah an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 5th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Littar, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Walter George Williams, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 15th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

M. Camell, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Walter George Williams, late of No. 1, Grant's Lane, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business at No. 1, Grant's Lane aforesaid, as an Auctioneer, Appraiser, and Commission Agent, first under the firm of W. G. Williams, and subsequently W. G. Williams and Co., but now a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 8th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Walter George Williams, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney*.

In the matter, of Kissoreymohun Rucket, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Nicholas Godfrey, late of Free School Street, but at present a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 8th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nicholas Godfrey, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 15th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid*"

H. R. Fink, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nicholas Godfrey, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney*.

In the matter of William Wilberforce Bird, of No. 255, Bow Bazar Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Shoemaker at Loll Bazar Street, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Robertson and Co., an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of William Wilberforce Bird, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Sasoon Ezekiel Judah, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 22nd day of March last, it was ordered that the 1st Friday in the month of April 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. N. Mackertich, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Sewnundun Pauray, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 16th day of March last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned without protection until Monday, the 17th day of March 1873, and that the Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Rogers and Remfry, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th April 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Thursday, the 11th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Choit Sunkranti," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1872. (1171—1)

Calcutta Municipality.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

G. W. BARTLETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1872. (1147—1)

Beerbhoom Coal Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 23rd April 1872, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and passing the accounts for the half-year ending 31st January 1872.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed from Saturday, the 6th, to Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872. (1170—2)

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to apply for the Supplement of the Leave, Acting Allowance, and Pension Code, on payment of one anna postage stamp for a copy.

BHOLANATH SEN,
(1176—1) *Treasury Building.*

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, at noon precisely.

STEEL, MCINTOSH AND CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872. (1159—3)

High Court Notice.

THE sale of the house and premises No. 14, situate at Banstollah, in Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, which was advertized in suit Bhoyrodoss Damoodur Doss *versus* for sale by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, on Saturday last, the 6th instant, has been postponed till two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th instant. For particulars apply to us.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

No 3, HASTINGS STREET,
The 8th April 1872. (1177—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,*

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M's Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

TATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th March 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,900	1,47,63,600	1,20,58,100	1,24,00,700	14,500	34,48,100	8,77,000	2,77,02,800	...	64,66,100	4,19,25,900	20,35,000	33,81,000	36,70,000	13,47,56,734
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	9,500	1,28,600	16,300	1,31,500	...	6,000	.....	7,19,600	...	.....	4,91,400	.....	.....	.....	15 02,900
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,63,400	1,48,92,200	1,20,74,400	1,25,32,200	14,500	34,54,100	8,77,000	2,84,22,400	...	64,66,100	4,24,17,300	20,35,000	33,81,000	36,70,000	13,62,59,634
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	.....	4,800	1,79,200	58,000	1,71,800	...	700	.....	...	...	8,81,900	5,51,000	3,01,000	... ..	.....	21,48,400
Balance on 31st March 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,58,600	1,47,13,000	1,20,16,400	1,23,60,400	14,500	34,53400	8,77,000	2,84,22,400	...	55,84,200	4,18,66,300	17,34,000	33,81,000	36,70,000	13,41,11,234

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1872—Enfaced from India 1,349 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,314 lakhs.
From 1st Feb. 1872 to 15th Feb. „ ditto ditto 10 „ ditto ditto ... 12 „
From 16th „ „ to 28th „ „ ditto ditto 13 „ ditto ditto ... 29 „
From 1st Mar. „ to 15th Mar. „ ditto ditto 39 „ ditto ditto ... 33 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 15 „ ditto ditto ... 21 „

1,426 — 1,409 lakhs.
1,409

Balance to India ... 17 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th April 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1173—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 2nd April 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,36,366 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,07,17,424 0 11	5,07,97,754 10 2
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs. 2,00,80,330 9 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,26,31,411 10 11
Bank Post Bills, &c		9,28,144 12 1
Sundries		10,40,658 13 4
		9,89,34,326 0 2

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		94,19,950 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		66,84,050 2 5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ..		1,20,33,387 4 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,94,40,357 1 11
Dead Stock		11,87,615 15 3
Stamps		13,598 15 0
Balances with other Banks		8,26,222 7 10
Sundries		74,772 12 8
		4,96,79,955 7 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,31,18,946 9 1	4,92,54,370 8 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,61,35,423 15 3	
		9,89,34,326 0 2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 4th April 1872.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

GEO DICKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(1172—1)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.		Area in acres.	Upset Price.
				A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan	...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto	...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto	...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto	...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total	...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition:

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 4,190 *feet.*	
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy.	2	East ...	1 0 34	South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
						From 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 1 *mile* 4,650 *feet to* 4,975 *feet.*	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land	Cocoanut trees, 8. Tal, 1.
						From 1 *mile* 4,975 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	1 1 33	North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile to* 1,035 *feet.*	
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	0 14	North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 2 *mile to* 1,415 *feet.*	
6	ditto ...	ditto ..	3	East ...	3 1 3	North—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhobee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 1,415 *feet to* 1,635 *feet.*	
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ..	0 2 2	East—Fakeer Chand Bagdee's land ... West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 8. South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 6.	Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 1,635 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Foroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	South—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,410 *feet to* 2,735 *feet.*	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	North—Bamoongatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.			Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A.	R.	P.	*From 2 mile 2,350 feet to 2,730 feet.*	
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	0	2	33	South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
								From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 2,940 feet.	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0	2	8	South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhicary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden.	
								From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 3,095 feet.	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0	3	7	South—Bamoongatchy Road. ... West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Guava garden.
								From 2 mile 2,940 feet to 3,440 feet.	
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0	3	34	East—Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
								From 2 mile 3,095 feet to 3,750 feet.	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1	0	33	South—B land of lot No. 12. ... North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
								From 2 mile 3,440 feet to 4,440 feet.	
15	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1	0	26	South—Corner of Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 3
								From 2 mile 3,805 feet to 5,280 feet.	
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5		3	South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
								From 3 mile to 485 feet.	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1	3	32	South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
								From 3 mile 485 feet to 1,165 feet.	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1	1	39	South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sherbutty and Goorjee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 3.
								From 3 mile 1,525 feet to 2,165 feet.	
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1	2	25	South—B land and a foot-path ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor West—Railway fencing East—Shookolar and Jorip Shaik's land	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael „ 1.
								From 3 mile 1,165 feet to 2,190 feet.	
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2	1	10	South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others.	
								From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,690 feet.	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0	2	4	North—Road under Culvert No. 9 ... South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
								From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,590 feet.	
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0	2	34	South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocoanut tree, 1.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.*	
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	6 0 23	North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 9. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield.	
						From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan ... South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield.	Cocoanut and other trees.
						From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.	
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut trees, 1 Mangoe. „ 1
						From 4 mile to 1,137 feet.	
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	South—End of mile 4, as per plan ... North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhal and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut trees, 2
						From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.	
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 2 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	
						From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Amritto Baoa, and debetro land of Choianni Zemindars.	Mangoe trees, 2 Cocoanut „ 1 Date „ 1
						From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.	
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land ... East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindar's land South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing.	Jack, Date,
						From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.	
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttácharjee.	
						From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,860 feet.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pan. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government.	
						From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land ... South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	Bamboo clusters, 16
						* *From 4 mile 3322 feet to 3762 feet.*	
33	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.			Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A.	R.	P.		
34	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	1	1	37	*From 4 mile 3,955 feet to 4,580 feet.* South—Dwelling-house of Romony Dossee. North—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kally Coomar Banerjee and Romony Dossee.	
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1	2	26	*From 4 mile 3,860 feet to 4,580 feet.* South—Road under Culvert No. 13. North—Dooliaparrah Road. West—Railway fencing. East Kally Coomar Banerjee's garden.	
36	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1	3	14	*From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.* North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Bhuggobutty Churn Banerjee's and Annoda Gangooly's land. West—Railway fencing.	
37	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	1	3	13	*From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.* North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ramessur and Ram Kany.	
38	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1		8	*From 5 mile to 400 feet.* North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Ram Chunder's, Ishan Chunder's, and Puddolochun Mookerjee's land, rented by Mohesh Mistree.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0			*From 5 mile to 385 feet.* North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Kanny Banerjee's land.	
40	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1		2	*From 5 mile 425 feet to 1,325 feet.* North—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rajchunder Gangooly, Taruck Nath Ghosal, and Kally Churn Bhutcharjee. South—Road under Culvert No. 15.	
41	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	0	3	0	*From 5 mile 1,275 feet to 1,655 feet.* South—Road under Culvert No. 16. North—Bally Station and class A land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Kally Doss and Okhoy Chatterjee.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Cocoanut, 1.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2	1	4	*From 5 mile 405 feet to 1,315 feet.* North—Road under Culvert No. 16. South—Road under Culvert No. 15. West—Land belonging to Kally Doss Chatterjee, Ram Kanny Banerjee, Shib Chunder Bhutcharjee, and Rajchunder Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry trees.
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0	3	7	*From 5 mile 1,325 feet to 1,665 feet.* North—Class B land of lot No. 44. South—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Land belonging to Ramessur Mookerjea and Bacharam Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	
44	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2	3	18	*From 5 mile 1,665 feet to 2,815 feet.* South—Land of lot No. 43. North—Brickfield. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
45	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Woothurparah.	7	East ...	0	0	25	*From 6 mile to 80 feet.* South—End of mile 6 as per plan. East—Hurry Nath Chatterjee's garden. North—Woothurparah road. West—Class A land.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 6 mile to 80 feet.*	
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ...	0 0 26	South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
						From 6 mile 110 feet to 1,800 feet.	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	3 2 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe other tree
						From 6 mile 85 feet to 360 feet.	
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modoosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, Date, 2.
						From 6 miles 360 feet to 1,275 feet.	
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West .	1 3 30	South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modoosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Horomony Baoa, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo c ters, 9; sundry tr
						From 6 mile 1,275 feet to 1,875 feet.	
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West	1 1 3	North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Bamboo cl ter, 1.
						From 6 mile 1,800 feet to 3,375 feet.	
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East	3 1 9	North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Sreenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik, Dhononjoy Poramanik, Bisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandal, and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1. Date, 1.
						From 6 mile 1,890 feet to 2,460 feet.	
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal, 1.
						From 6 mile 2,460 feet to 2,990 feet.	
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
						From 6 mile 2,990 feet to 3,380 feet.	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West .	0 3 18	North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway feming.	Bamboo ters, 2; sundry t
						From 6 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.	
	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey of Kononagore.	Bamboo ter, 1. Jack, 1.
						From 6 mile 3,390 feet to 5,280 feet.	
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	4 3 11	North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.			Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A.	R.	P.		
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	8	2	39	*From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.* North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore, South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8	2	39	*From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.* North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mouzah Koninagore.	8	East ...	4	2	3	*From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.* South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4	2	3	*From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.* South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	5	0	83	*From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.* South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.y West—Railwa fencing.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	*From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.* North—Class B land of lot No. 60. South—End of mile 8, as per plan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
[illegible]	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.* [illegible]—Road under Culvert No. 27. [illegible]den of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. [illegible] land of lot No. 62. [illegible]fencing.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] *mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.* [illegible]ass C land. [illegible]-Road under Culvert No. 27. [illegible]-Land of lot, No. 61. [illegible]st—Railway fencing.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0	2	28	*From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.* South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0	2	37	*From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.* North—Class B land and corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3
67	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baroah.	9	East ...	1	0	11	*From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.* South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindar.	Date 3
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditte ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0	3	32	*From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.* South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property tached t the lan
					A. R. P.	*From* 8 *mile* 5,025 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ...	0 0 32	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Rroad. East—Kader Nath Banerjie's garden. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile to* 1,070 *feet.*	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 27	North—End of road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging to Pitamber Chatterjee, Taraprosono Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,085 *feet to* 2,245 *feet.*	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindars and Bromot her land. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 *mile* 2,620 *feet to* 4,160 *feet.*	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ...	3 2 15	North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goorudass Mookerjee, Bissembhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Issur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 *mile* 4,160 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
73	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Ramcoomar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72.	Seemool,
						From 9 *mile to* 1,100 *feet.*	
74	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ...	3 2	West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,120 *feet to* 2,040 *feet.*	
75	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 0 35	North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No. 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others. East—Railway fencing,	
						From 9 *mile* 2,320 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	[illegible]	2 1 1	South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan.	
						From 9 *mile* 2,050 *feet to* 4,375 *feet.*	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	5 3 11	South—Coundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	11	East ...	4 1 15	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut tr
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut tr
						From 11 *mile to* 1,780 *feet.*	
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ..	3 0 18	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 11 *mile to* 1,800 *feet.*	
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	3 3 38	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,200 *feet.*	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullubpore.	12	West ...	0 3 23	North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
						**From* 11 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,500 *feet.*	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuckerbutty, Hurrish Chunder Dey, Koylash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 11 *mile* 2,200 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullubpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 82, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *miles* 3,380 *feet to* 3,855 *feet.*	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
						From 11 *mile* 3,855 *feet to* 4,055 *feet.*	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bipro Doss, Mohesh Moochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
						From 12 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
"	ditto ...	ditto ... ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	
					0 1 24		

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21*st March* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0

COLLR.'s OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—April 10, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the District of Beerbhoom will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the rent roll.	Class.	Name of Mehal and Parganna.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P. G.	
214	First Class ...	Sahjapore, Parganna Barbak Sinha.	Prem Narayan Choudhuri, Lakhi Mani Debya, Chandra Mazumdar, minor Kanta, Ram Doyal, Govind, Chandra Mohan, Ram Chandra, Mohan, Krishna Kanta, 2nd, Ram Chandra, Kalidas, Ramtanu, Radha Ballabh, Krishna Gopal, Krishna Ballabh Choudhuri, Komalmani, Drapa Mayi, Anumati Debya, Kasi Nath Chandra, Petambari Debya, Kumed Kumari Debi, Ishan Chandra Chakravarti, Ram Gopal Choudhuri, Pyari Mohan Choudhuri, Brojolall Chattaraj, Gopi Sundari Debi, Radha Mohan Choudhuri, Atavar Rahaman *alias* Mukeemia, Sekh Zior Rahama, Ajajannesa Bibi, Jagadis Choudhuri, Rajkumari Debi. Srikrishna Choudhuri, Sri Narayan Choudhuri. Manmohini Debya, mother and guardian of minor Radha Govind Choudhuri and Matangini Debya.	2,116 14 0 0	Lakhi Mani Debya, mother and guardian of minor Umesh Chandra Mazoomdar, Pyari Mohan Choudhuri, Radha Mohan Choudhuri, Brojo Lal Chattaraj, and Gopi Sundari and Ram Gopal Choudhuri, having opened separate account under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue Rs. 664-14-3, 40-0-9 50-1-6, 30-0-6, and 80-1-6, due from them respectively, having been paid, their shares in the estate will not be sold.

L. R. TOTTENHAM, *Collector.*

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE,
The 5th April 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—April 10, 1872.

No. 15 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white.

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor:

1°. on the west coast of Java:

a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.

b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S. 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shewn); and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong:

a. eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons.

b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice must weigh it carefully, and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Navy in Netherlands India;

In his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. 1° 1′ 15″ South, and Long. 108° 30′ East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart:	West-kust Borneo.....	bl. II
	Java-zee.....	bl. I
	Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie..	bl. II

Admiralty chart; No. 2160.

English chart; China Sea (Southern chart) by Wilson.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.,

O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude 6° 30′ South and 121° 17′ East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toea.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E. of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in Lat. 6° 21′ South, and Long. 121° 3′ East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalao Toea" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.;

In his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 6th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ...	Apl. 6th	.....	Fine ...	Very good.	
2	Gya ...	„ 6th	0·33	Hot ..	Rubbee crops have been reaped; the outturn is good.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 6th	Very slight rainfall on Sunday night.	Fine weather; east wind.	The rubbee crops have commenced to be cut. Indigo is being sown; that sown early has grown up well.	
4	Sarun ...	„ 6th	Slight rain on Sunday night.	Dry west winds; fair weather.	The rubbee crops have been almost thrashed and stacked. The outturn has been excellent. Indigo is being sown; the early sowings have germinated well.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 6th	Slight ...	Fair ...	Slight rain fell on the night of last Sunday. The rubbee crops have all been now gathered. Indigo koonties on the ground are in good condition. The sowings will not take place till June.	
6	Tirhoot ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Fair ...	Spring crops are thriving well.	
7	Bhaugulpore ..	Apl. 6th	.....	Very good ...	Crops nearly all cut, and very good.	Small-pox here and there.
8	Monghyr.					
9	Purneah ...	„ 5th	·8	Rain during the week seasonable.	Rubbee crops are reaped. Gram is not ready as yet for reaping. Khasaree crop has been reaped, and wheat, &c., are promising. The ground is under preparation for bhadui crops.	
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 6th	·3	Mornings & nights cool and pleasant. Cloudy occasionally.	Mohwa good. Mangoes promising. Indigo looking well. No other crops on the ground.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 6th	0·29	Hot; stormy at close of week.	Mohwa crop very good.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 6th	1·14	Cloudy and rain.	Mohwa has proved a good crop.	
13	Godda ...	„ 6th	A severe storm of hail and rain during Friday night.	Cloudy sometimes, and generally hot.	Rain has done good to the sugar-cane, and in allowing lands to be ploughed.	
14	Pakour ...	„ 6th	.....	.....	Nothing to report.	
15	Jamtara ...	„ 6th	·17	Had much heat and a little rain.	Nothing to report.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 6th	0·44	Rain on the 1st and stormy weather. Cool SW wind. Thunder storm on the 4th at 3-30 P.M., accompanied with hail.	The officers in charge of the several police stations report that all the rubbee crops of the district have been harvested satisfactorily.	There has been a little rain during two days of the past week. Cholera is prevailing in some parts of the district.
17	Bograh ...	„ 6th	0·41	First part of the week very warm; latter part cloudy, windy, and cool.	More rain needed.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
18	Dinagepore	Apl. 1st	.....	A dust storm on Sunday; hot winds. Several cloudy days; rain threatening; a good deal of sheet lightning & distant thunder Thermometer—highest, 92°; lowest, 60°.	There is very little cold weather crop grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard crop to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 6th	0·18	The first 3 days cloudy and rainy; the last 4 days fair and cool, with strong south-easterly winds. Max thermometer 91°; barometer, 29 750.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 6th	0·37	Generally fair. Slight rain, which has rendered it much cooler.	Spring crop nearly reaped. Rain fell on Thursday, which was much wanted. Prospects good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 6th	0·53	Fine; cooler, owing to passing storms, which however have not visited the station itself with any violence or great fall of rain. Wind variable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 6th	0·60	Hot at the commencement of the week, but rain fell since, and it is fair weather again.	The further fall of rain has been very beneficial to the young crops.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 1st	.....	Fair; getting hot.	Spring crops favorable. Sugar-cane is being cut.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 5th	0·42	In consequence of a storm on the 1st April the temperature has been somewhat cool; previous to that date it was very hot.	Spring crops are being gathered. A good outturn is expected.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 6th	0·11	Slight rain fell early on the morning of the 1st. Some distant thunder during the week.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 6th	·33	Thunder, lightning, hail, and heavy rain on the night of the 5th. The weather has been cool since Monday, when there was a shower.	Mangoes are likely to be a fair crop, and the borodhan is growing.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 6th	.....	Favorable ...	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 6th	·82	Hot, with occasional storms.	More rain is wanted to enable the ryots to plough their fields.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 6th	·40	Cooler since the rainfall.	The state and prospects of the crop are unchanged, except that rain has done good; but more is wanted.	Cholera is still some what prevalent.

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	1872.				
Jessore ...	Apl. 6th	·23	Weather generally not so hot as last week; the temperature having been much reduced by a slight shower of rain on Monday morning. Thursday and Friday there was also a little rain. On the former day accompanied by thunder and lightning. Average temperature 82·3. Mean height of barometer 29 848. Genera direction of wind S W; sometimes E an W	Kosta or jute crop doing well; October indigo doing well, but rain wanted for spring sowings. Some are sowing dry.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 4th	.....	Fair; morning foggy.	Good. Ploughing commenced.	
Dacca ...	„ 6th	·20	Partly dr and partly cold. Rain fell on Monday morning and Thursday night.	Good.	
Backergunge ...	„ 5th	·77	Hot ...	Good.	
Furreedpore ...	„ 6th	·11	It was cloudy more or less throughout the whole week, and there was a little of the eve of the 5th lth satisfa .	Scarcity of rain is reported to have affected the crops. If rains are delayed the crops will suffer very much.	
Mymensingh ...	„ 6th	1·25	Hot. Severe stor the eve f the 4th	Good.	
Sylhet ...	Mar. 30th	2·70	Heavy rain and hail-storms. The worst anticipations of an outbreak of cholera are now over. Although the rain has been very late in falling this year, the rainfall up to date is just a little over what fell during the corresponding period last year.	The heavy fall of rain last week has been most favorable for ploughing up the lands.	
Cachar ...	„ 30th	8·20	Cloudy, rainy. Severe wind and thunder-storms.	The weather is very satisfactory, but I fear the tea has been considerably damaged by hail.	
Chittagong ...	Apl. 1st	Very slight.	Dry and warm.	The cold weather crops, especially sugar-cane and chillies, have suffered more or less from drought.	
Noakhally or Bullooah	Mar. 30th	.....	Fair; strong south wind.	Good.	
Tipperah ...	Apl. 1st	0·95	Storm on Tuesday evening.	Tolerably good.	
Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Mar. 30th	.....	Sunny and foggy.	Good.	
Cuttack ...	Apl. 6th	.....	Cloudy and close.	No crops on ground. Rain wanted.	Cholera still very prevalent along the Trunk Road.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARK
		1872.				
43	Balasore ...	Apl. 6th	Slight showers yesterday.	Cloudy.	The rain will be useful for the early sowings.	
44	Pooree ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Cloudy.	Salt manufacture going on in the isthmus, except at Malud and Bajrakote. All well elsewhere.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	Apl. 6th	0·4	Seasonable.	Little or nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 6th	1·0	Cool and cloudy...	Very fair.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 6th	·40	Ditto	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Unusually warm..	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 30th	1·46	Stormy ...	Sugar-cane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 30th	4·88	Windy & stormy at nights, with south-westerly gales.	Crops doing well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 30th	2·48	The weather, though damp, with frequent showers of rain, has been cool and healthy throughout the week under report.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 30th	1·88	Hot and dry, excepting the 27th & 29th March.	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 30th	2·31 Ther.—Max. 77° Min. 66°	Thunder and lightning on the nights of rainfall.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 30th	.....	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 23rd	.....	Delightfully cold and healthy on the higher ranges; close, warm, and muggy at Sagutting and lower ranges. Hot in the plains.	All hill tribes sowing their "jhum" crops, and Agharines preparing their terraces for rice. Potatoes are also being planted out.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 6th	1·42	Heavy storms and rain; weather cool and pleasant, and seasonable.	Land being prepared for paddy.	
57	Gowalparah ...	Mar. 30th	0·76	Misty; rainy; passing showers; and calm.	Lately there was a shower of rain. Asso[illegible] crops will grow better by more rainfalls.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 30th	.....	Hot and dry Very windy.	Clearances being burnt; land being made ready for cultivation.	
59	Darjeeling. ...	Apl. 6th	0·44	In the hills misty and occasional rain.	In the hills wheat and barley are on the ground; mustard seed and second crop of phaphur progressing very favorably. No report from the Terai sub-division.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	Mar. 30th	Since 1st Jan. 1·72	Sultry dust storm on Sunday; two thunder storms since, but accompanied by very little rain.	Good, but showers of rain are wanted.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1872.

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of Ben

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
W[illegible]—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

D[illegible] COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
[illegible] *29th February* 1872.

Notice

[illegible]eby given that a lot of waste land, con-
s[illegible]f about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles,
[illegible]h Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of
[illegible]ore, and bounded as shown at the foot o-
[illegible]e, has been applied for under the "rules
[illegible]le of unassessed lands in the Lower Prot
[illegible] Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the
[illegible] Revenue.)" All claims and objections in
[illegible]he sale having been finally disposed of
u[illegible]e provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the
sa[illegible] will be put up to sale by auction to the
highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The salt will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North[illegible]—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
Sou[illegible] Hilikhagooryjan.
East [illegible] Suddyah.
West [illegible]ssijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. C[illegible] OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 2[illegible]*bruary* 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of ab[illegible]ut748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mo[illegible]zah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, a[illegible]d bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas [illegible]r acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the [illegible]puty Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no o[illegible]tion be preferred such as to render it necessary [illegible]fer the sale under the provisions of Act XX[illegible] of 1863. The sale will be made in the ma[illegible]nd subject to the conditions prescribed by [illegible]es above cited, and to the provisions of Ac[illegible] I. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee [illegible] a line drawn at right angles from the [illegible] where a pillar will be raised to the Ge[illegible] distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parall[illegible] eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet f[illegible]

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Maj[illegible]*
Deputy Commis[illegible]sioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore. Hong-Kong, China, and Japan.	7 P.M.	20th April	
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 ,,	24th ,,	*Peshawur.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Telleecherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay.	7 ,,	24th ,,	*Oriental.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 19th April 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 18th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Ré-union, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

C. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1872.

Commissioners for mak[illegible]ing Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNI[illegible]ON 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages lan[illegible]e Jetties from the undermentioned ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import W[illegible]e, where they remain at the risk and expense of the o[illegible]ners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 8th ...	1 Sample, [R] C	... Order ...	City of Seringapatam.
,, 8th ...	13 Cases, [C] Y	... A. Yule & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	15 Cases, H G B, H & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	83 Cases, W L A & Co.	... ,, ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Sample, Y	... ,, ..	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	43 Pipes, M	... M. Burn & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	11 Broken Pipes, M	... Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Case, [E. & Co.]	... Order ...	Mont Cenis.
,, 8th ...	2 Kegs, H V T E	... Mackinon, Mackenzie, & Co.	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Bundle Shovels	... Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Sample, [H D B J]	... Order ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Case, [J N F, C]	... ,, ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	17 Cases, [K N N]	... ,, ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Sample, [L R] S	... Lyal, Rennie & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 8th ...	1 Case, [M]	... Manton & Co. ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1180—1)

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Walter George Williams, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Kissoreymohun Rucket, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Nicholas Godfrey, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Wilberforce Bird, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Sasoon Ezekiel Judah, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 22nd day of March last, it was ordered that the 1st Friday in the month of April 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. N. Mackertich, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th April 1872.

In the matter of Madub Chunder Rooder, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 22nd day of June 1871 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Sewnundun Paurray, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 27th day of May 1871 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, "who may intend to establish or oppose any claim "upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Beerchand Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 25th day of July 1871 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Woomes Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 25th day of July 1871 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who "may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and "be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk "three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Charles Fornaro and Arnold Huni, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 4th day of May 1871 to the 31st day of March 1872, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who "may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and "be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk "three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johan Wilhelm Martin Julius Ter Veen and Gustave Garben, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 16th day of November 1868 to the 31st day of March 1872, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ "*Any creditor or other person interested, who "may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be "heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three "clear days before the day of hearing.*"

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Henry Samuel Brookes, residing at No. 12, Sibtollah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on trade and business as Hotel-keeper at Barrackpore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

In the matter of the petition of Ramcolly Nath, formerly of Bhowanipore Bocool Bagaun, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, but at present of Scott's Lane in Calcutta, who heretofore carried on business as a contractor jointly with R. V. Stoney, Isser Chunder Day, and Colly Doss Paul, in Calcutta and Bhowanipore, and now an assistant in the employ of one Gorrachund Sadookhan, in Calcutta, a contractor } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 9th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. M. Zorah, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edward Francis Menzies, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Thomas Gaynor, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of October last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Mackertich, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernath Shaw and Nundohurry Shaw, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 5,041-8-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 17,968-14-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated pon affidavit filed in this Court from time to tim for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Parke Pittar and Thomas Alcock, Insolvents } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 20th day of December 1870 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ "*Any creditor or other person interested, "who may intend to establish or oppose any claim "upon the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend "and be heard having given notice to the Chief "Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*"

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Adjodhiapersaud and Bindapersaud, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 8,538-9-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule,

when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William Frederick Fergusson, Theodore Dickens, Henry John Leighton, Colin Campbell, Robert Thomas Charles Hogg, John Hutcheson Fergusson, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 4,375 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of 1 anna per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th April 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Beerbhoom Coal Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 30th April 1872, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and passing the accounts for the half-year ending 31st January 1872.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed from Saturday, the 6th, to Tuesday, the 30th instant.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872. (1170—2)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—Postage annas 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

The East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 30th April, at four o'clock, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts, declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1872. (1181—2)

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD CREATON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th April 1872. (1178—3)

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,*

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs. 5; and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.*

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 8th April 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,36,366 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs 2,96,07,640 14 4	5,10,30,683 15 5
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs 2,14,23,043 1 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,40,80,578 7 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,93,877 13 6
Sundries		10,97,684 11 8
		10,03,39,091 1 11

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,01,74,965 0 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches .		63,41,338 1 4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches .		90,55,570 8 8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,33,85,049 13 2
Dead Stock		11,87,892 6 0
Stamps		13,396 14 0
Balances with other Banks		8 47,467 2 10
Sundries		90,103 5 0
		5,10,95,783 3 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs 1,22,29,901 14 2	4,92,43,307 14 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,70,13,406 0 9	
		10,03,39,091 1 11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th April 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer

(1179—1)

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees..	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	504 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Omraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 4,190 *feet.*	
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy.	2	East ...	1 0 34	South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
						From 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 1 *mile* 4,650 *feet to* 4,975 *feet.*	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land	Cocoanut trees, 8. Tal, 1.
						From 1 *mile* 4,975 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	0 1 33	North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile to* 1,035 *feet.*	
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	2 0 14	North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 2 *mile to* 1,415 *feet.*	
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	East ...	3 1 3	North—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhobee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 1,415 *feet to* 1,635 *feet.*	
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ...	0 2 2	East—Fakeer Chand Bagdee's land ... West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 8. South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 6.	Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 1,635 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Poroe .. Mouzah Bamoongatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	South—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,410 *feet to* 2,735 *feet.*	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	North—Bamoongatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing East—As per plan.	

Lot number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 2 *mile* 2,350 *feet to* 2,730 *feet.*	
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	0 2 33	South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,740 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.*	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhicary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,740 *feet to* 3,095 *feet.*	
12	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0 3 7	South—Bamoongatchy Road. ... West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 2,940 *feet to* 3,440 *feet.*	
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	East—Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 2 *mile* 3,095 *feet to* 3,750 *feet.*	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	South—B land of lot No 12. ... North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 3,440 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	
15	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1 0 26	South—Corner of Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 3
						From 2 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5 3 3	South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
						From 3 *mile to* 485 *feet.*	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1 3 32	South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
						From 3 *mile* 485 *feet to* 1,165 *feet.*	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1 1 39	South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 . West—Sherbutty and Goorjee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 3.
						From 3 *mile* 1,525 *feet to* 2,165 *feet.*	
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1 2 25	South—B land and a foot-path ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor West—Railway fencing East—Shookolar and Jorip Shaik's land	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael „ 1.
						From 3 *mile* 1,165 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others.	
						From 3 *mile* 2,190 *feet to* 2,690 *feet.*	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 9 ... South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 3 *mile* 2,190 *feet to* 2,590 *feet.*	
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocoanut tree, 1.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R P.	*From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.*	
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	6 0 23	North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No 9. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield.	
						From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan ... South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield.	Cocoanut and other trees.
						From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.	
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut tree, 1 Mangoe. ,, 1
						From 4 mile to 1,137 feet.	
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	South—End of mile 4, as per plan ... North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhal and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut trees, 2
						From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2 157 feet.	
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 2 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	
						From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 .. North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Amritto Baoa, and debetro land of Choianni Zemindars.	Mangoe trees, 2 Cocoanut ,, 1 ,, 1
						From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.	
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land .. East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindar's land South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing.	Jack, Date,
						From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.	
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttácharjee.	
						From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,860 feet.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No 30 East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pan West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government.	
						From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land ... South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	Bamboo clusters, 16
						* *From 4 mile 3322 feet to 3762 feet.*	
33	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the Land.
					A. R. P.	*From 4 mile 3,955 feet to 4,580 feet.*	
34	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	1 1 37	South—Dwelling-house of Romony Dossee. North—Dooliaparah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kally Coomar Banerjee and Romony Dossee.	
						From 4 mile 3,860 feet to 4,580 feet.	
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	1 2 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 13. North—Dooliaparah Road. West—Railway fencing East Kally Coomar Banerjee's garden.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
36	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 3 14	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Doohaparah Road. East—Bhuggobutty Churn Banerjee's and Annoda Gangooly's land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
37	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	1 3 13	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ramessur and Ram Kany.	
						From 5 mile to 400 feet.	
38	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 0 8	North—Road under Culvert No 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. West—Railway fencing East—Ram Chunder's, Ishan Chunder's, and Puddolochun Mookerjee's land, rented by Mohesh Mistree.	Bamboo clusters, 1.
						From 5 mile to 385 feet.	
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Kanny Banerjee's land.	
						From 5 mile 425 feet to 1,325 feet.	
40	..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 0 32	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rajchunder Gangooly, Taruck Nath Ghosal, and Kally Churn Bhutcharjee. South—Road under Culvert No. 15.	
						From 5 mile 1,275 feet to 1,655 feet.	
41	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	0 3 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 16. North—Bally Station and class A land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Kally Doss and Okhoy Chatterjee.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Cocoanut, 1.
						From 5 mile 405 feet to 1,315 feet.	
42	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 1 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. South—Road under Culvert No. 15. West—Land belonging to Kally Doss Chatterjee, Ram Kanny Banerjee, Shib Chunder Bhutcharjee, and Rajchunder Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry trees.
						From 5 mile 1,325 feet to 1,665 feet.	
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 7	North—Class B land of lot No. 44. South—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Land belonging to Ramessur Mookerjea and Bacharam Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 5 mile 1,665 feet to 2,815 feet.	
44	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 43. North—Brickfield. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
						From 6 mile to 80 feet.	
45	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Woothurparah.	7	East ...	0 0 25	South—End of mile 6 as per plan. East—Hurry Nath Chatterjee's garden. North—Woothurparah road. West—Class A land.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *mile to* 80 *feet.*	
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ..	0 0 26	South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
						From 6 *mile* 110 *feet to* 1,800 *feet.*	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	East .	3 2 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe and other trees, 4.
						From 6 *mile* 85 *feet to* 360 *feet.*	
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	South—Woothurparah Road North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modoosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, 2. Date, 2.
						From 6 *miles* 360 *feet to* 1,275 *feet.*	
49	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West ..	1 3 30	South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modoosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Hotomony Baoa, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Poraie, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 1,275 *feet to* 1,875 *feet.*	
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 3	North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*	
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ..	3 1 9	North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Sreenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik, Dhononjoy Poramanik, Kisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandal, and Jodoo Hathy.	
						From 6 *mile* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*	
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
53	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
						From 6 *mile* 2,990 *feet to* 3,330 *feet.*	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ..	0 3 18	North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Moudle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 3,390 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	North—End of mile 7, as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 3,330 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto,	7	West ...	4 3 11	North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.*	
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	8 2 39	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore, South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
						From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8 2 39	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro .. Mouzah Koninagore.	8	East ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by Land belonging to private party.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
60	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	5 0 83	South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	North—Class B land of lot No. 60. South—End of mile 8, as per plan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
	ditto					*From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.*	
63	..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 28	South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	0 2 37	North—Class B land and corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3
						From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.	
67	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Konenagore and Baroah.	9	East ..	1 0 11	South—Land of lot No 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindar.	Date
						From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.	
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditte ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	0 3 32	South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 8 *mile* 5,025 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ..	0 0 32	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Rroad. East—Kad r Nath Banerjie's garden. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile to* 1,070 *feet.*	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ..	0 3 27	North—End of road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging o Pitamber Chatterjee, Taraprosono Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,085 *feet to* 2,245 *feet.*	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindars and Bromot her land. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 *mile* 2,620 *feet to* 4,160 *feet.*	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ..	3 2 15	North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goorudass Mookerjee, Bissembhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Issur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 *mile* 4,160 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
73	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Ramcoomar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72.	Seemool,
						From 9 *mile to* 1,100 *feet.*	
74	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ..	1 3 2	West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,120 *feet to* 2,040 *feet.*	
75	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	10	West ..	1 0 35	North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others East—Railway fencing,	
						From 9 *mile* 2,320 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	East ...	2 1 1	South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan.	
						From 9 *mile* 2,050 *feet to* 4,375 *feet.*	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ..	5 3 11	South—Coundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	11	East ...	4 1 15	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut tree, 3.
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut tree, 2.
						From 11 *mile to* 1,780 *feet.*	
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East .	3 0 18	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Municipal Road West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 11 *mile to* 1,800 *feet.*	
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	3 3 38	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,200 *feet.*	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullubpore.	12	West ...	0 3 23	North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
						**From* 11 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,500 *feet.*	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuckerbutty, Hurrish Chunder Dey, Koylash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 11 *mile* 2,200 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullubpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 82, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *miles* 3,380 *feet to* 3,855 *feet.*	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
						From 11 *mile* 3,855 *feet to* 4,055 *feet.*	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bipro Doss, Mohesh Moochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
						From 12 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
[illegible]	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
[illegible]	ditto ...	ditto ... ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21*st March* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LE ... ing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee, in the ... -April 17, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the District of Beerbhoom will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the rent roll	Class.	Name of Mehal and Parganna.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Remarks
				Rs. As P. G.	
214		Sahjapore, Parganna Barbak Sinha.	Prem Narayan Choudhuri, Giris Chandra Mazumdar, Lakhi Mani Debya, guardian of Umes Chandra Mazumdar, minor, San Mani Komala Kanta, Rain Doyal, Ananda Chandra, Dol Govind, Chandra Mohan, Hara Mohan, Ram Mohan, Ram Chandra, Shib Chandra, Ras Mohan, Krishna Kanta, Bhagobati Debya, 2nd, Ram Chandra, Kalidas, Ramtanu, Radha Ballabh, Krishna Gopal, Krishna Ballabh Choudhuri, Komalmani, Drapa Mayi, Anumati Debya, Kasi Nath Chandra, Petambari Debya, Kumed Kumari Debi, Ishan Chandra Chakravarti, Ram Gopal Choudhuri, Pyari Mohan Choudhuri, Brojolall Chattaraj, Gopi Sundari Debi, Radha Mohan Choudhuri, Atavar Rahaman *alias* Makee mia, Sekh Zior Rahama, Ajaiannesa Bibi Jagadis Choudhuri, Rajkumari Debi, Srikrishna Choudhuri, Sri Narayan Choudhuri Manmohini Debya, mother and guardian of minor Radha Govind Choudhuri and Matangini Debya	2,116 14 0 0	Lakhi Mani Debya, mother and guardian of minor Umesh Chandra Mazoomdar, Pyari Mohan Choudhuri, Radha Mohan Choudhuri, Brojo Lal Chattaraj, and Gopi Sundari and Ram Gopal Choudhuri, having opened separate account under section 10, Act XI of 1859, and the Government revenue Rs. 664 14 3, 40 0-9, 50 1-6, 30 0-6, and 80-1 6, due from them respectively, having been paid, their shares in the estate will not be sold.

L. R. TOTTENHAM, *Collector.*

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE,
The 5th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1872

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

Number on the District Roll	Name of the Estates and Pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma	Amount fallen into arrear	Remarks.
			Rs As P	Rs As. P	
342	Mouzah Chachrá and others, Pergunnah Ghora ghat.	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder [illegible], Sorup Chunder Bose, and Banka Dassya	4,122 9 4½	1,309 14 5	Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—April 17, 1872.

No. 16 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 15th April 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Gram.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present week ending 15th April 1872.	Past week ending 8th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	19·5	20·5	23·3	30·2	30·2	27·9	19	18·1	...	21·4	20·9	21·4	...	..	...	...	27·9	31·7	30·2	31·1	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	18·8	19·8	20·5	32·6	32·6	28·9	11·1	12·1	11·6	20·5	20	19·5	...	...	...	...	..	31·7	20·5	20·5	16·7	7·2	7·4	6·7	
3	Chumparun	18·6	23·3	26·1	38·1	37·1	32·6	8·3	7·4	6·5	23·3	24·2	21·4	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 5	20·2	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	15	15	18	26	26	29	13	13·	14	18	18	20	...	...	...	21	21	28	23	23	14	7	7	7	
5	Shahabad	18·6	18·6	22·3	27·9	27·	29·8	13·	13·	11·1	19·5	19·5	22·3	..	...	...	...	...	29·8	27·	27·	23·3	8·3	7·8	7·6	
6	Tirhoot	15·	15·1	18	24·8	21·10	34·	18·8	9 5	9	19	16	22	...	...	...	...	11·12	34	24·8	21·6	23·4	7·1	7·1	7 1	
7	Bhaugulpore...	21·1	18·8	29·4	32·9	37·6	37·6	18·8	16·4	22·3	22·5	23·5	28·2	...	...	...	32·9	32·9	41·2	27·06	27·06	25·8	7·1	7·6	7·06	
8	Monghyr	25·4	25·9	27·3	34·2	33·2	43 9	15·6	16.1	15·7	19·5	20·	14 4	...	...	...	36·1	36·1	31·3	34·2	34·2	23·4	8·3	8·3	7.9	
9	Purneah	37·3	37·3	20·5	29·8	29·8	15 8	23·3	24·2	24·2	27·	27·9	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	22·3	13·	6·5	6·5	6·9	
10	Rajmehal	25·9	21·9	29 8	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	17·7	22·3	22·3	27·9	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	37·3	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
11	Deoghur	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·7	23·3	23·3	24·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	18·6	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
12	Nya-Doomka	14·92	13·99	14·92	...	...	...	18·66	23·32	26·12	27·06	25·19	27·99	41·98	41·98	55·98	41·98	41·98	55·98	13·66	13·66	...	7·46	7·46	7 46	
13	Godda																									
14	Rajshahye	15·3	13·9	19·1	48·8	45·3	41·7	13·9	13·9	17·3	24·4	25·2	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	11·1	11·1	16	7·9	...	...	
15	Bograh	15·3	15·3	13·06	...	...	..	16·7	16·7	18·6	34·9	34 9	32·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	16·7	7·4	7·4	7 4	
16	Dinagepore	12·1	11 1	18·6	20 5	26·5	13·5	26·1	25·1	27·0	31·7	30·7	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	22·3	14·9	7·4	7·4	6·9	
17	Maldah	18·6	18·6	14·4	37·3	37·3	32·6	24·2	24·2	27·0	25·1	25·1	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	15·8	7·6	7·6	7·6	
18	Moorshedabad	18·6	23·3	24·2	46·6	46·6	46·6	18·6	16·7	18·6	24·4	22·3	24·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	32·6	26·1	8·3	8·3	8·3	
19	Pubna	27·9	27·9	27·06	37·3	37·3	32·6	13·9	13·9	13·06	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27 9	23·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
20	Rungpore	20·9	20 9	16·7	...	...	...	15·3	14·5	16·7	27·9	24·1	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·7	161·	6·9	6·9	6·9	
21	Burdwan	17·7	14·9	21·6	22·3	16·	28·1	23 3	23·3	23·6	23·7	23·8	25·3	...	...	...	..	...	..	19·	19·	21·8	8·3	8 3	8·5	
22	Bancoorah	16·7	17·4	18·9	21·2	22·3	21·4	21·6	21·4	20·9	24·4	25·6	25·7	25·8	25·1	24·2	34·05	29·8	35·4	16·3	17·4	16·6	8·2	8·1	7·5	
23	Beerbhoom...	19·5	18·6	20·9	22·3	22·3	...	22·3	23·3	22·3	27·9	27·9	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·5	26 5	...	7·8	7·8	7·6	
24	Hooghly	18·6	18·6	13·1	...	...	.	12·1	12·1	16·7	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8.8	8 8	8·8	
25	Howrah	18·6	18·6	13·9	29·8	29·8	27·9	16·3	16·3	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	48·1	9·3	9 3	8·3	
26	Midnapore	14·9	14·9	16·3	...	...	18·6	16·7	16·7	14·9	22·3	22·3	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·5	8·3	8·3	7·4	
27	Nuddea	18·6	18·6	23·9	29·8	37·3	33·5	14·9	14·9	18·07	19·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	24·9	24·9	8·5	8·5	7·9	
28	Jessore	15·8	15·8	18·6	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	24·7	23·3	23·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	19.6	17·7	7·4	7·4	7·4	
29	24-Pergunnahs																			21·2	22·1	14·9	8·2	7·9	7·4	
30	Dacca	15·7	15·5	16·7	37·3	45·9	44·7	18.6	18 6	18·6	29·3	27.9	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7 4	
31	Backergunge		...	...	..	...	...	.9 5	18·6	16·7	21·4	21·4	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·86	29·86	...	7·46	7·46	7·46	
32	Furreedpore	29·86	26·13	16·80	37·32	27·99	...	9·33	11 20	13·06	25·19	24·26	18·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·3	8·3	7·6	
33	Mymensing	14 9	13·9	10·2	...	7·4	7·9	20·9	21·6	14·9	29·8	29·8	21·9	...	...	...	...	...	...							

34	Sylhet	13·0	13·0	13·9	...	...	...	21·2	21·2	16·7	32·6	32·6	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	14·9	8·2	8·2	8·1
35	Cachar	12·4	13·5	11·4	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	22·9	33·1	33·1	29·8	...	.	..	...	...	.	14·9	14·9	13·5	7·8	7·10	8·7
36	Chittagong	12·5	12·5	12·1	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	14·9	23·3	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4
37	Noakhally or Bulloo.h ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	16·7	17·	24·2	25·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	10·2	6·9	6·8	6·5
38	Tipperah	13·66	13·06	13·9	..	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·5	34·9	34·9	24·4	...	...	...	.	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	7·1
39	Cuttack																									
40	Balasore	18·6	18·6	14·9	.	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	24·2	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	24·2	19·5	8·3	8·3	7·4
41	Pooree	14	14	9	...	...	...	23	21	26	24·	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·	21·	20·	7·	7	7
42	Hazareebaugh	18.6	18·6	19·5	26·1	26·1	...	11·1	11·1	12·1	22·3	22·3	24·2	29·8	29·8	33·5	27·9	27·9	33·5	18·6	18·6	16·7	6·9	6·5	6·5
43	Lohardugga	14·9	14·9	14·9	22·3	22·3	23·3	18·6	14·9	23·3	23·3	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	32·6	13·0	13.0	13·9	6	6	5·8
44	Maunbhoom	14·9	14·9	13·9	22·3	22.3	18·6	18·6	18·6	24·2	24·3	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	16·7	13·9	6·2	6·2	6·2
45	Singbhoom...	22·3	22·3	16·7	29·8	29·8	23·5	29·8	29·8	27·9	37·3	37·3	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	5·7	6·6	5·5
46	Dumfung	9	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	5	18	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	11	6·	...	6
47	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·5	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·8
48	Seebsaugor																									
49	Kamroop	20·5	20·5	16·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	18·6	18·6	9·3	24·2	24·2	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	13·9	7·4	7·4	7·4
50	Luckimpore																									
51	Julpigoree	7·4	7·4	...	16·7	16·7	...	11·1	11·1	.	13·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	...	13·06	14·9	...	7·4	7·4	...
52	Gowalparah	27·9	27·9	27·9	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	13·9	13·9	13·9	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	41·9	...	...	...	7·6	7·6	7·6
53	Darjeeling	4·6	5·5	5·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	7·4	6·5	6·5	12·1	12·3	12·1	..	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·6	4·1	4·1

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ...	Apl. 13th	.....	Fine ...	No change since last week.	
2	Gya ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot ...	Rubbee crop reaped. General outturn good.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 13th	.....	Fair ..	Rubbee crop good. Indigo prospects are at present very good.	
4	Sarun ...	„ 13th	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Rubbee crops being stocked. The outturn is excellent. The rahur is being reaped Indigo has germinated well.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 13th	.....	Fair ...	Rubbee crops gathered. Little change can be expected in regard to the indigo crop until the beginning of rains.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 13th	.....	Days are getting warm	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops being gathered here and there.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 13th	·28	Cloudy at times ...	Rain wanted to enable ploughing operations to be carried on for the bhadoi crops Cold weather harvest has turned out excellent.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 13th	.....	Seasonable ...	No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah ...	„ 12th	.....	Seasonable ...	Rubbee crops are reaped. People have commenced ploughing for bhadoi crops Rain is wanted.	
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot during the day.	Mangoes still promising. Indigo reported on favorably, but wanting rain.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot ...	Rain wanted very much.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot and dry ...	Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot ...	Mohwa crop abundant.	Fever [illegible] in the distr[illegible]
14	Pakour ...	„ 13th	Not stated.		Nothing to report.	
15	Jamtara ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot, and at times threatening.	Nothing to report.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 13th	0·32	Rained on the 6th. Hot.	The recent rain has enabled the cultivators to commence preparing their lands for rice crops.	
17	Bograh ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot ..	More rain is wanted.	
18	Dinagepore	„ 13th	.....	Very hot ..	Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. Its price has risen from 4 to 7 pies.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 13th	0·16	First day of the week was cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot ...	Hardly any crops on the ground, except mulberry and indigo. Prospects good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot ...	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot ...	Ploughing going on extensively. Where the crops have been sown, the young plants are appearing, and seem to be thriving.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 8th	0·72	Hot and fair in some parts.	Favorable; spring crops, cotton, and teel are growing well.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 12th	1·32	Occasional storms, but otherwise dry.	There has been some heavy rain during the week, which has benefited the crops considerably.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 13th	0·65	It rained on the night of the 5th. Hot.	Nothing to remark.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 13th	.....	Clear and hot ...	Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Boro dhan is growing well.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 13th	1·04	Favorable ..	Crops slightly affected by hail, but no very material injury done.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot; slight storms in various places.	Rain is wanted.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
29	Nuddea ...	Apl. 13th	.....	Very hot ...	Rain is much wanted. Cholera is abating to some extent.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 13th	·06	Very hot; there was a little rain on the 11th.	Not much crop on the ground. In some parts indigo spring sowings have commenced.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.					
32	Dacca ...	„ 13th	·80	Rainfall on Friday after noon. More rain seems likely.	Prospects better owing to the rains. No damage done except to indigo, of which there is now but little in the district.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 12th	.....	Excessively hot ...	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 6th	.....	Hot. Health generally satisfactory, though cholera is reported to have broken out in Matlakhali outposts.	The crops generally are very parched for want of rain.	
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 13th	.....	Fair ...	Favorable.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 6th	6·14	Very cool for this time of the year.	Ryots busy in ploughing up their lands.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 6th	1·73	Days fair; nights cloudy and rainy.	No crops.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 6th	·26	Variable	Not so satisfactory as in last year.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 6th	0·35	Fair ...	Good; want of rain much felt.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 6th	1·02	Very hot; occasional rain.	Spring crops good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 6th	·58	Rained two days during the week.	Good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore ...	„ 13th	.....	Seasonable ...	Rain much wanted.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 6th	.....	Cloudy. A few drops of rain fell on the 4th.		
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot and seasonable ...	Nothing on the ground. Mohwa crop good.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 13th	0·29	Cloudy; hot ...	Rubbee harvest reaped; outturn good.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 13th	.....	Cool and fine ...	No crops on the ground	
48	[illegible]ngbhoom ...	„ 7th	0·45	Seasonable ...	No crops on the ground.	
49	[illegible]urrung ...	„ 6th	0·43	Variable ...	Sugarcane being cut; crop above the average.	
50	[illegible]Mowgong ...	„ 6th	·60	Nights and mornings cool. Days hot, with occasional thunder-storms.	Spring crop doing well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 6th	3·86	Cool; cloudy days, with frequent showers of rain.	No crop [illegible] the ground.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 6th	0·48	Hot and dry, excepting the 2nd.	Prospect of crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 6th	3·01	High wind. Thunder and lightening with hailstones.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 6th	0·13	Heavy rain in China and in other parts of the district. Almost none in the neighbourhood.	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	Mar. 30th	.....	Cold on the higher ranges; close and warm in the lower ranges; and hot in the plains.	All hill tribes sowing their jhum crops, and Angamies preparing their terraces for rice. Potatoes being planted.	
56	Julpigoree ..	Apl. 13th	.....	Days very hot; mornings and evenings cool.	Rain much wanted.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 6th	0·81	Misty, drizzling rain, passing showers	Assoo crops will grow better by more rainfalls.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 6th	1·36	Fair ...	Sowing dhan and other grains.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 13th	0·42	Occasionally rainy; slight showers in the Terai.	No crops at present in the Terai; wheat and barley being reaped in the hills, yield about ½ less than was anticipated.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 6th	2·54	Three thunder-storms this week; one accompanied by very high wind.	Nothing particular to report.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

[illegible]lished for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 25th to 31st Mar. 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	7th April 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	0 63	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	2·40	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0·77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	0 80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto .	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	0·37	3·07	7th April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	Not received	2 07	3 18	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st March.
	Pooree	Nil	Nil	0 15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	ditto	Not received	0·40	31st Mar. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	0·39	1·69	7th April 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0·40	1·88	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	1·52	17th Mar 1872	
	Puchumba	Nil	0·20	1 12	7th April 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	1·00	2 56	ditto.	
	Palamow	0·99	0·25	2·34	ditto.	
	Purulia	Nil	0·82	1·90	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	Nil	1·35	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	0·82	1·24	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	ditto	Nil	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dinapore { Jail	ditto	0·11	2·86	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	0·11	3·43	ditto.	
	Behar	ditto	0 30	2·36	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 24th Mar.
	Barn .. .	ditto	0·27	2·43	ditto	
	Gya	ditto	0·33	2·57	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	0·44	1·64	ditto.	
	Nowadah	0·40	Nil	1·91	ditto.	
	Arungabad	Nil	0·04	3·60	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	Nil	0 51	ditto.	
	Bettiah	ditto	Not received	1·20	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Chuprah	0·37	Nil	2·87	7th April 1872.	
	Sewan	0·02	Not received	1·23	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore	0·20	Nil	2·50	7th April 1872	
	Durbhangah	0·04	ditto	1·16	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	Nil	ditto	1·25	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 24th Mar
	Tajpore	0·10	ditto	3·62	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	Not received	Not received	2·92	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore	Nil	0·19	3·32	7th April 1872.	
	Arrah	0.02	0·05	2·74	ditto.	
	Buxar	0·35	Nil	3·21	ditto.	
	Sasseram	Nil	0·15	2·06	ditto.	
	Bhubooah .. .	ditto	0·23	2·49	ditto.	
	Benares	ditto	Not received	1·95	31st Mar. 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	Not received	0·28	0·76	7th April 1872	Not received 11th to 31st Mar.
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	0·20	1·20	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	Nil	1·86	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	0·10	2·18	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	Nil	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai	0·21	0·20	3·46	ditto.	
	Deoghur	0·12	Nil	2·46	ditto.	
	Jamtara	Nil	0·17	1·67	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	ditto	1·13	2·23	ditto	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	1·14	3 10	7th April 1872.	
	Purneah	ditto	0·80	2·64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	1·42	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	0·76	3·19	7th April 1872.	
	Nattore	ditto	0·18	2·58	ditto.	
	Bogran	ditto	0·41	1·53	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0 03	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
	Maldah	Nil	0·34	1·79	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	0·42	3·41	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	0·53	3·70	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	0·39	3·47	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	ditto	0·01	1·35	ditto.	
	Pubna	ditto	0·33	2·55	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	0·01	2·36	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·30	0·60	1·31	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·61	0·61	ditto.	
	Titaiya	ditto	0 60	1·98	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	ditto	0·15	0·75	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	Not received	1 91	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	0·54	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	1·62	2·58	7th April 1872.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	1·08	2 47	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	0 76	3·31	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	Not received	4·20	31st Mar 1872.	
	Serampore	ditto	2·99	5·77	7th April 1872.	
	Jehanabad	ditto	1·70	4·42	ditto.	
	Howrah	ditto	1·04	3·60	ditto.	
	Midnapore ..	0 82	Nil	0 94	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	0·34	2 49	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Not received	1·50	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	0·83	2·37	7th April 1872.	
	Tumlook	ditto	0·52	3 05	ditto.	

Divisions	Stations.	Rain from 25th to 31st March, 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	0·40	2·23	7th April 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	Not received	1·21	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	Ranaghat	ditto	0·61	2·38	7th April 1872.	
	Meherpore	ditto	1·29	2·72	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	Not received	0·70	2·00	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kooshtea	Nil	0·38	1·88	ditto.	
	Jessore . .	ditto	0·23	2·92	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	0·20	0·15	1·35	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	1·85	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	3·01	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	2·66	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	0·20	0·62	7th April 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0·75	4·00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0·81	3·51	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	0·77	3·16	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	Not received	3·11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	2·48	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	2·81	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	2·59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	1·51	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·06	0·50	2·30	7th April 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	Nil	0·20	1·45	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	0·77	2·96	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	Not received	1·80	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore	ditto	0·34	4·05	7th April 1872.	
	Madaripore . ..	ditto	0·90	5·17	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	0·11	0·79	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Nil	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ..	ditto	0·92	1·78	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	0·25	2·50	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	0·30	1·54	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge . ..	0·99	2·29	3·82	ditto.	
	Sylhet	5·01	3·83	10·49	ditto.	
	Cachar	8·91	1·62	14·29	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	3·15	Not received	7·12	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Koyah	1·33	3·56	8·48	7th April 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	0·60	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	0·26	1·84	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	0·05	Not received	1·11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	0·73	2·48	7th April 1872.	
	Noakhally . ..	ditto	0·35	1·52	ditto.	
	Tipperah	1·00	1·72	5·68	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0·25	Not received	1·71	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·10	7th April 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	0·52	2·54	4·26	ditto.	
	Buxa	Nil	2·13	4·59	ditto.	
	Goalparah	0·76	Not received	1·66	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dhoobree	1·55	1·15	3·70	7th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	1·36	1·59	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	1·48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·34	0·22	2·22	7th April 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	0·65	1·15	2·76	7th April 1872.	
	Boda	Nil	Not received	2·10	31st Mar. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	1·46	ditto	3·08	ditto.	
	Nowgong	4·88	0·60	11·67	7th April 1872.	
	Mungledye	1·61	Not received	3·05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah	0·37	ditto	1·10	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	1·88	0·48	4·72	7th April 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	4·31	Not received	10·64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Jorehaut	2·98	ditto	7·95	ditto.	
	Golaghat	2·22	ditto	6·25	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	3·11	ditto	7·53	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	2·55	ditto	9·37	ditto.	
	Suddya	1·90	ditto	9·72	ditto.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	0·42	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	11·34	0·75	13·20	7th April 1872.	
	Jaowai	0·39	Not received	1·54	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Nil	ditto	2·09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th April 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	April											
Calcutta.	7th	10	29·957	29·975	87·6	76·7	58	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·819	29·837	94·5	76·0	39	S by W	...	...	C	
	8th	10	29·902	29·920	88·5	74·2	47	W	...	...	C	
		16	29·735	29·753	95·7	75·2	34	W by N	...	...	K	
	9th	10	29·831	29·849	91·3	78·5	53	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·706	29·724	96·5	76·8	38	S by W	...	...	CS	
	10th	10	29·809	29·827	91·1	77·6	53	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·683	29·701	99·4	77·2	33	S S W	...	...	K	
	11th	10	29·790	29·808	87·3	74·5	51	W S W	...	...	S	
		16	29·697	29·715	89·5	74·0	45	E S E	...	...	CS	
	12th	10	29·786	29·804	86·7	79·4	70	S by W	...		CK	
		16	29·680	29·698	95·0	81·0	52	S by W	...	...	CK	
	13th	10	29·804	29·822	90·0	79·6	63	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·703	29·721	95·5	75·3	36	S	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	7th	10	29·976	29·982	89	81	69	W	10·2*	...	C	b
		16	29·836	29·842	89	79	62	S S W	10·7*	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29·898	29·904	91	80	60	S W	5·9*	...	K	b
		16	29·764	29·770	89	80	66	S	13·8*	...	KS	b
	9th	10	29·860	29·866	90	82	69	S W	10·6*	...	.....	b
		16	29·740	29·746	89	83	76	S	14·9*	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	29·829	29·835	91	82	66	S W	13·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·730	29·736	90	83	73	S S W	14·3*	..	C	b, m
	11th	10	29·799	29·805	91	82	66	S W	8·4*	...	C, CK	b
		16	29·710	29·716	93	74	37	E	9·6*	...	N	b
	12th	10	29·802	29·808	90	83	73	S S W	17·8*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·705	29·711	87	80	72	S	16·0*	...	N	b
	13th	10	29·837	29·843	89	82	73	S S W	12·7*	...	C	b
		16	29·721	29·727	86	82	83	S	15·1*	...	N	b
Chittagong.	7th	10	29·864	29·945	90	79	59	N	4·5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·732	29·822	94	77	43	W	11·4*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·808	29·899	92	80	57	S	2·9*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·685	29·776	91	81	63	W	11·6*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·792	29·883	91	78	53	W	3·7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·632	29·773	91	80	60	W S W	10·1*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·758	29·848	94	82	58	S	3·1*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·662	29·753	91	73	66	S W	11·4*	...	.....	b, m
	11th	10	29·751	29·842	90	83	73	S	4·2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·667	29·758	88	83	80	S W	13·3*	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29·755	29·846	90	84	76	S W	4·7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·663	29·756	92	80	57	S W	12·6*	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·785	29·876	91	80	60	S W	3·4*	...	K	m
		16	29·685	29·776	91	82	66	W S W	9·8*	...	.....	m
Madras.	7th	10	29·987	30·017	88	76	55	E by N	9*	...	.....	
		16	29·871	29·901	88	77	58	E by N	12*	...	.....	
	8th	10	29·942	29·972	87	75	55	E	8*	...	.....	
		16	29·815	29·845	86	76	61	E S E	12*	...	...	
	9th	10	29·888	29·918	88	76	55	S E	10*	...	.....	
		16	29·776	29·806	87	77	61	S E	11*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·887	29·917	89	79	62	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·778	29·808	88	78	62	S E	11*	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·867	29·897	89	77	56	S S E	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·762	29·792	87	76	58	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·859	29·889	88	76	55	S by E	11*	...	.....	be
		16	29·736	29·766	86	75	57	S E	13*	...	.....	be
	13th	10	29·871	29·901	89	77	56	S S E	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·754	29·784	88	77	58	S E by S	12*	...	.....	be
Cuttack.	7th	10	29·887	29·969	88	76	55	S W	2·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·713	29·794	97	75	32	S S W	2·9*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	8th	10	29·812	29·803	92	69	26	S S W	2·3*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·638	29·719	101	72	20	S S W	3·9*	...	.....	fair
	9th	10	29·760	29·841	92	76	45	S S W	2·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·617	29·698	101	74	24	S S W	8·2*	...	.....	fair
	10th	10	29·749	29·830	96	72	27	S	6·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·602	29·683	101	73	20	S S E	11·4*	...	.....	fair
	11th	10	29·755	29·836	93	73	35	N N E	3·9*	...	C, CS	fair
		16	29·597	29·678	99	73	24	S	7·5*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	12th	10	29·713	29·794	93	78	48	S W	3·5*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·584	29·665	97	77	37	S	6·5*	...	N	o, u, t
	13th	10	29·738	29·819	91	79	56	S S W	4·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·610	29·691	97	78	40	S S W	8·2*	...	K, S	cloudy
Akyab.	7th	10	30·006	30·028	87	77	61	S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·779	29·801	87	79	68	N W	3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·913	29·935	88	76	55	N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·727	29·749	88	78	62	W N W	3	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·846	29·868	87	77	61	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·719	29·741	88	76	55	W	3	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·823	29·845	88	75	52	W S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·712	29·734	86	79	72	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·836	29·858	86	80	75	E		...	.....	b
		16	29·725	29·747	85	80	79	W	1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·808	29·830	83	80	87	N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·702	29·724	87	80	72	N W	2	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·830	29·852	90	78	56	N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·709	29·731	89	80	66	N W	1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April ...	8th	29·813	96·0	76·4	146·0	86·1	75·3	67·7	0·56	W, W by N & S S W	...	26·6	...	○	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	·767	98·3	78·5	148·0	87·2	77·6	71·8	·61	S S W, S W & S by W	0·4	75·2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	·742	100·5	78·5	147·2	88·1	77·3	70·8	·58	S by W & S S W	0·8	119 9	...	...	Clear and cirri
	11th	·736	90·0	81·0	124·0	84·8	74·6	67·5	·58	S S W & S E	...	173·1	...	...	Stratoni and cirrostrati. Drizzled between 10 and 11 A.M.
	12th	·730	95·0	78·5	142·8	85·6	79·0	74·4	·70	S, S S W & S by W	...	99·7	...	...	Chiefly cirrocumuli. Lightning on W between 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 11 A.M.
	13th	·746	97·3	78·2	149·0	86·6	78·3	73·3	·66	S by W & S S W	0·4	140·5	...	...	Clear and cirri. Thunder and lightning at 6½ P M. Drizzled at 7½ P M.
	14th	·779	99·0	80·0	146 0	87·8	79·1	73·9	·64	S & S by W	...	153·7	...	...	Chiefly cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94 5
T' mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·62
1 mean humidity during the correspbnding period of the past year	...	0·79
		Inches.
ıe total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·32
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	4·00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	3·57

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	97,095	2,04,636 7 7	18,758 6 11	577,354 30	2,85,223 12 6	26,145 10 3	44,903 17 2
Or per mile of railway ...	.	159 13 11	14 13 6	.. ..	222 13 4	20 8 6	35 1 7
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	1,233,083	19,41,809 8 3	177,999 4 1	8,916,586 30	52,64,908 7 9	482,616 12 3	660,615 16 4
Total for 13 weeks ...	1,330,178	21,46,445 15 10	196,757 11 0	9,493,941 20	55,50,132 4 3	508,762 2 6	705,519 13 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,465	1,79,350 4 9	16,440 8 10	669,759 30	3,98,545 11 1	36,533 7 1	52,973 15 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	140 2 9	12 17 0	.....	311 7 9	28 11 0	41 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,398,899	21,15,820 1 8	193,950 3 6	8,585,080 30	50,66,511 13 2	464,430 5 0	658,380 8 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,963	14,227 5 10	1,304 3 6	42,634 20	13,157 11 9	1,200 2 6	2,510 6 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	63 12 9	5 17 0	.. .. .	59 0 1	5 8 2	11 5 2
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	63,770	2,00,065 2 10	18,339 6 2	852,380 30	2,43,863 3 9	22,354 2 7	40,693 8 9
Total for 13 weeks ...	68,733	2,14,292 8 8	19,643 9 8	895,015 10	2,57,020 15 6	23,560 5 1	43,203 14 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,549½	19,112 1 4	1,751 18 10	79,367 30	24,164 9 4	2,215 1 9	3,967 0 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	85 11 3	7 17 1	.....	108 5 10	9 18 8	17 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	60,597½	2,24,926 13 10	20,618 5 11	731,736 30	2,18,289 1 2	20,009 16 7	40,628 2 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Total traffic for the week	34,009	29,445 8 6	2,699 3 6	126,586 31	22,252 12 8	2,039 16 9	4, 0 3
Or per mile of railway	217	188 2 5	17 4 11	809 0	142 3 1	13 0 8	25 5 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	385,990	2,48,629 1 0	22,791 0 5	1,449,413 35½	3,27,513 10 1	300,022 1 8	52,313 2 1
Total for 13 weeks ...	419,999	2,78,074 9 6	25,490 3 11	1,576,000 26½	3,49,766 6 9	32,061 18 5	57,552 2 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,983	16,786 2 3	1,538 14 7	216,920 38	44,319 15 1	4,062 13 3	5,601 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	166	107 4 2	9 16 8	1,386 0	283 3 1	25 19 2	35 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	405,832½	2,42,341 11 3	23,131 6 3	1,725,003 24	3,56,236 5 5	32,655 1 2	55,786 6 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,386	1,142 3 9	114 4 5	21,257 0	572 5 9	57 4 9	171 2
Or per mile of railway	264	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 2 6
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	168,643	24,851 9 6	2,485 3 3	361,677 20	11,289 4 0	1,128 18 5	3,614 1 8
Total for 26 weeks ...	176,029	25,993 13 3	2,599 7 8	382,934 20	11,861 9 9	1,186 3 2	3,785 10 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,062½	1,118 11 3	111 17 5	18,301 0	640 5 0	64 0 7	175 18 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	39 15 3	3 19 11	563 24	22 11 0	2 5 4	6 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	175,878½	27,132 13 0	2,713 5 8	308,168 8	10,007 3 0	1,000 14 5	3,714 0 1

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No. 17 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to oaths and affirmations; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oaths Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

2. It extends to British India, applies to all oaths or affirmations taken or made by or administered to British subjects in Native Indian States,

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Persons liable to be sworn may, if they object to oath, make simple affirmation.

3. Every person who may by law be sworn or called upon to make a solemn affirmation, in any capacity whatever, may, if he objects to such oath or solemn affirmation, make in place thereof a simple affirmation to the same effect, omitting the words 'So help me God,' 'In the presence of Almighty God,' or other expressions of the same nature.

Powers of Court as to certain oaths when tendered by parties or witnesses.

4. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorise such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

If the party or witness refuses to take the oath he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

5. No omission to take any oath or to make any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmation.

6. Nothing in this Act shall apply to oaths or affirmations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII of 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

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THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

Preamble.

An Act for the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions, and trades; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement and continuance of Act.

It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873, and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, Schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income"

"Income" means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means,

till the 1st day of September 1872,

any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class,

and after the said day,

any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace:

"Company."

"Company" means an Association carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India or not:

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family:

"Defaulter."

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act:

"Collector."

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate. And in the case of any person or Hindu undivided family chargeable under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

Exemptions from Act.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem;

or to any movable or immovable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family which is for the time being chargeable under this Act shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

Power to exempt from Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

DUTIES ON OFFICES.

Duties on offices.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

and upon every salary, annuity or pension paid in British India by Government, or by a Company, or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, to any person residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports whether on account of himself or another person.

Exemption of incomes less than Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem.

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas, and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

Deduction in case of Government officials and pensioners.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment, or commission under Her Majesty or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Government.

The duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

Deductions in case of servants and pensioners of Companies and Municipalities.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

Payment to Government.

Every such treasurer or other officer shall, as soon as may be, after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Indemnity.

Every Company, public body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part.

Annual return by Treasurer, &c.

The Treasurer, Secretary, or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under, or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or body or Association whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities, or pensions payable by the Company or public body or Association to all such persons respectively.

Subsequent deduction of duty omitted to be levied.

9. Whenever the duty leviable under this Part in any month is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity, or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity, or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

PART III.

Duties on Profits of Companies.

Shipping Companies.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager in India of every Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade, during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies in the rupee:

Other Companies.

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies for every rupee,

Statement of result of accounts.

and shall prepare, and on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing the result of such accounts.

Annual return of nett profits.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872, the Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager of such Company, shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

Power to require officers of Companies to attend and produce accounts.

12. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, on or before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce, for the inspection of the Collector, such of the accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven (as the case may be) and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part, and the day on which such amount shall be paid, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

Indemnity.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

Duties on Interest on Government Securities.

Duty on interest.

14. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

Deduction of duty.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid,

and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs:

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

Proviso.

PART V.

DUTIES ON ALL OTHER INCOME.

16. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all incomes of one thousand rupees per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

Duty on income not charged under Parts II, III, IV

17. The trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Trustees, guardians, and committees of incapacitated persons to be charged.

Any person not resident in British India whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

Non-residents charged in names of their agents

1 Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him of the amount of the income in respect whereof he is chargeable on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

Trustees or agents of persons incapacitated or non-resident to furnish statements of income.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement signed by him of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts of Wards, the Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Official Trustees, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators-General and Official Trustees.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity;

Power to retain duties charged on trustees, &c.

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in respect of the income and profits officially received by him;

every person and Court so assessed may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver, manager, Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Indemnity.

21. Owners of lands or houses occupying the same shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at nine-tenths of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

Owners of lands and houses occupying them.

The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

Rules for assessing income from land.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part, shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply under the provisions of Part VI to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

Persons assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on incomes of rupees 1,000 and upwards to be assessed at same amount.

In the case of every person chargeable under this Part, to whom the provisions of the last preceding paragraph do not apply, and whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, four thousand rupees or upwards, the Collector shall,

Notice requiring returns.

and in the case of every such person whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, less than four thousand rupees, the Collector may

cause a notice to be served on him requiring him to fill in a return of his income during one year ending on the day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872, and to state in such return the period during which such income has actually accrued.

Such notice shall be in the form to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and shall specify the day by which the return is to be made, and the place of the Collector's office at which the return is to be made.

Every such notice shall be signed by the Collector.

The form of the return shall accompany the notice.

23. Every person on whom such notice is served shall send to or deliver at the Collector's office the return duly filled and signed by him.

Return how made.

A declaration shall be added by such person at the foot of the return, (a) that the income stated

therein is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, (*b*) that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and (*c*) that he has no other source of income.

List of lodgers and employees.

24. Every person, when required so to do by a notice in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council shall, within the period mentioned in such notice, prepare and deliver to the Collector a list containing, to the best of his belief, the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling-house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house, and also of any such lodger or inmate who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Such list shall be signed by the persons respectively delivering the same, and shall be prepared in the form to be prescribed as aforesaid

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

25. The Collector shall from time to time determine what persons are chargeable under this Part, and the amount at which every such person shall be assessed;

and in making such assessment income exempted under section six shall be treated as chargeable under this Part.

Assessment to be made on past year's income.

26. Every such assessment shall be made upon the full amount of such person's income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872.

Assessment when assessee becomes chargeable within year

In the case of a person for the first time becoming chargeable under this Part within the year of assessment, or within the year next before such year, the assessment shall be made according to an average of his income for such period as the Collector, under the circumstances, directs.

Notice to persons chargeable.

27. The Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Part, stating—

(1)—The name and the profession, trade or other source of the income of such person, or in respect of which he is chargeable;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is to be paid;

(3)—The place or places, district or districts, where such income accrues; and

(4)—The amount to be paid;

and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service either to pay such amount or to apply to the Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

Officer to give receipts.

28. Such amount shall be paid to the Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same:

Provided that, if such income accrues at or in more than one place or district, the receipt shall be granted and payment made by and to the Collector for the place or district at or in which the person mentioned in the notice resides, or (in the case of a firm) at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf, and such signature shall be judicially noticed.

Contents of receipt.

29. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1)—The name and source or sources of the income of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is paid,

(3)—The amount paid, and the date of payment; and

(4)—The place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues:

and shall be admissible as evidence of all matters contained therein.

PART VI.

Petitions and Appeals against Assessments.

Petition against assessment under Part V.

30. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed under Part V, may apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have the assessment reduced or cancelled:

Such petition shall ordinarily be presented within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven. But if the Collector is satisfied that the objector has not received such notice, the petition may be presented within fifteen days from the day on which in the Collector's opinion he became aware of the assessment:

Proviso.

Provided that no person served with a notice under section twenty-two shall be entitled to apply by petition under this section unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making such return.

Form and verification of petition.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

31. The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order.

If the order be in favor of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from

the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

Appeal to Commissioner from order under section 12 or section 31.

32. Any person dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the sum payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Documents to accompany appeal.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order thereon, and a list of the documents, if any, on which the appellant relies.

Copies of petition and order exempt from fees.

Neither of such copies shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

Return of fees and excess.

When the decision on such appeal is in favor of the petitioner, the value of the fee on his petition of appeal, and (where he has presented a petition to the Collector) the fee on such petition, together with the excess paid by him, or (when the decision is that the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, is not chargeable under this Act) the whole sum so paid shall at once be refunded.

Power to summon persons to give necessary information.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed, and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner, and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income in question.

Power to issue fresh notice.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person, stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

The provisions contained in sections twenty seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder

PART VII.

PAYMENT AND RECOVERY OF DUTIES.

Tax when payable.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight, or section fifteen, shall be payable on the first day of May 1872:

Payment by instalments

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments: the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

Recovery under revenue law.

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay within fifteen days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue,

or pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money; and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) sales in execution of decrees:
(*b*) arrests in execution of decrees for money
(*c*) execution of decrees by imprisonment:
(*d*) claims to attached property; and
(*e*) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Courts by which they were passed,

shall apply to every execution issued for levying the moneys mentioned in such order, save that all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Code upon the Court shall be executed by the Collector by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount (if any) required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

Amendment of assessment.

37. If during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may

cause the assessment made for such year to be amended as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

In case any Company or person assessed under Part III or Part V ceases to carry on the trade or business in respect whereof such assessment was made. or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made, or if any such Company or person is, from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require, and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII.

PENALTIES.

Treasurers, &c., failing to make payments or deliver returns.

38. Every Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Manager or other person failing to make any payment or deduction, or to prepare and deliver in due time any statement or return, or to produce any accounts, required by section eight, ten, eleven or twelve,

Trustees, &c., failing to deliver statements or declarations.

any every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent failing to deliver any statement or declaration required by section eighteen,

shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

False statement in declaration, list, or petition.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any declaration or list made or delivered under section twenty-three or twenty-four, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition presented under section thirty which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collecter.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

Section 193 and 228 of Penal Code to apply to proceedings.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

PART IX

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

42. No suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

Exercise of powers of Collector and Commissioner.

43. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Service of Notices.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

Power to declare principal place of business.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager.

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

Power to declare residence.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence, and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to, and exercised by, such officers as the Governor General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to prescribe forms and make rules.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time

(*a*) prescribe forms for the returns, notices, and lists hereinbefore mentioned,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and

(c) delegate to any local Government the powers given by this section, clause (b), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under section 30.

Stamp eight annas.

To THE COLLECTOR OF

The *day of* 187 .

The petition of *A. B. of*

SHEWETH—

1. That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of *twenty-seven* rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 187 .

2. That your petitoner's income and profits accruing and arising from [*here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrues or arise*] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were rupees , as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3. That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days. [*Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.*]

4. That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [*or* that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) *A. B.*

Form of Verification.

I, *A. B.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) *A. B.*

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 862R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18*th April* 1872.—Babu Nil Comul Moulik, Officiating Munsif of Sibsagor, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in that district during the absence on leave of Babu Ganga Govind Surma, or until further orders. Babu Nil Comul Moulik will continue to exercise the powers of a Munsif.

The 19*th April* 1872.—Mr. Henry Giraud Cooke, Assistant Magistrate of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate for the trial of cases under the Salt Act VII (B. C.) of 1864 arising within the limits of that sub-division.

The 20*th April* 1872.—Mr. John Christian to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Patna Agency.

The 22*nd April* 1872.—Mr. Alexander Meyrick Broadley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Dacca.

The following Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are appointed to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Sixth Grade, on probation, viz.—

Babu Kali Nath Bose, Tipperah.
" Srinath Bhudder, Purneah.
" Kedar Nath Das, Burdwan.
" Uma Churn Bose, Tirhoot.
" Amar Nath Bhattacharjya, Pubna.
" Mohendra Nath Gupta, Beerbhoom.
" Rajani Nath Chatterjee, Purneah.

Babu Krishna Chunder Das, B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Julpigooree, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, and Deputy Collector.

The 23*rd April* 1872.—Mr. George Goodair Dey, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr. James David Sayce to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Futtehpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Fillerup Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Hastings, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Bulleah, is transferred to Etawah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 13*th April* 1872.—Mr. Anthony Richard Bainbridge, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, is allowed furlough for ten months under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to embark from Bombay.

The 17*th April* 1872.—Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Tirhoot, for ten days, to enable him to present himself for examination for a degree of honor in Hindee at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

The 20*th April* 1872.—Mr. John Nathanial Cosserat, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna, is allowed twelve months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code, together with fourteen days' preparatory leave.

The 22*nd April* 1872.—Babu Jogesswar Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, for ten days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave.

The 23*rd April* 1872.—Mr. Thomas William Gribble, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Sarun, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kooshtea, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvie Feda Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, for three months, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 14th November last.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th April 1872.—Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett, C.S., reported his arrival at the Sandheads on the 12th instant, on his return from furlough.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the addition of the following rule, as Rule (5) to the rules laid down in the Notification of the 19th March 1872, for the examination of junior officers in Bengal, under the heading "Examination in Law:"

(5.) Officers employed in Assam will be required to pass in a third paper of questions on Civil Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Contract Law, to be answered with the aid of books.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd April 1872.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the District of Sarun, comprising the thannahs of Parsa, Basantpur, and Mushrak, with head-quarters at Mushrak.

This Notification will take effect on and from 1st May 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 6th April 1872.—The following notice relative to the possible removal of the *Bell Buoy* light ship at the entrance to the harbour of Port Louis is published for general information:—

NOTICE.

IN the event of its being necessary to take the light ship stationed off Port Louis, Mauritius, into port for repairs, or should she be absent from her station for any other cause, a vessel will be anchored on the spot where she now lies, and will be distinguished as follows:—

During the day.

Two flags, white with blue cross, and a ball below each, on two separate masts.

During the night.

Two signal lamps, one on each mast at the same horizontal height, and a blue light or a flare up light every half hour.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS,
The 20th February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information:—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 2846.—*Fort William, the 18th April* 1872.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an officer who is discharged from the public service and re-employed after an interval cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS)

No. 2845.—*The 19th April* 1872.—The Governor General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 1756, dated 8th March 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

This notification is re-published at foot for facility of reference.

No. 1756, dated 8th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act of 1870 (Act No. VII), and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

RULES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(ASSESSED TAXES).

No. 2887, dated 19th April, 1872.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In the exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Income Tax Act, Section 46, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the Act.

1. *Section* 2.—A 'person' is defined to include a Hindu undivided family. It does not follow that the members of such a family may not possess separate income which is not the property of the family. Whether the income of an individual member of such a family is or is not the property of the family is a question of fact upon the decision of which must depend the answer to the question whether such income should be taxed as income of the family or not.

2. *Section* 4.—All orders of exemption passed or continued under Section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1871, which have not meantime been revoked, are hereby declared to be in force under Section 4 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1872.

PART II.

3. *Section* 5.—'Salary' includes all pay and allowances of appointments, whether substantive, officiating, or temporary; it also includes all fixed allowances ordinarily paid with salary proper, if they are given without reference to the question whether the service for which they are given is actually performed or not, or whether the expense in re-imbursement of which they are given is actually incurred or not. An allowance, however, which is granted to cover specific expenses, and which is not paid unless those expenses are incurred, is not salary.

For example, house-rent allowance is salary if it is given independently of the question whether the officer to whom it is given actually rents a house or not; but if it is given only if charge on account of house-rent is incurred, then it is not salary.

4. The assessment made under this Part is not made with reference to annual income; so that a salary paid even for a single day at the rate of Rs. 83-5-4 a month is liable to duty.

5. All sums stopped under the authority of Government on account of payments to pension or annuity funds, to regimental mess or band funds, or the like, shall be deducted from the salary previous to assessment. But the salary should not be exempted from duty on the ground that, after such deduction, it falls below the minimum.

6. If any servant, annuitant, or pensioner of Government has insured his life or that of his wife, or has contracted with an Insurance Company for a deferred annuity on his own life or that of his wife, he may make application to the Examiner of Claims or other officer whose duty it is to deduct the tax from his salary; and on proving to the satisfaction of that officer the amount of any payment made on account of such insurance during the year of assessment, he will be entitled to a refund of the tax on such payment: Provided that no refund shall be allowed in respect of any sum by which such payment added to the subscription of the assessee to the Service Annuity and Insurance Funds may exceed one-tenth of his full salary.

Example.—A civilian who pays 4 per cent. of his income to the Annuity Fund, and 2½ per cent. to the Civil Fund, can claim exemption under this rule for not more than 3½ per cent. of his income.

7. *Section* 8.—The form of return to be made by the treasurer or other proper officer of a company, &c., is appended (Form A). The Collector will be able by this return to test the payments made by the treasurer or other proper officer of sums deducted from the salaries of servants, &c. But it is to be observed that subsequent changes of establishment, enhancement of salaries or addition of new salaries, may cause the amounts paid in to Government to exceed those calculated from the returns so made; and the Collector should take steps to satisfy himself that additional deductions due to increased or to new salaries are duly made. The same remarks apply to pensions and annuities.

8. The deductions made by the treasurers or other proper officers will be paid over to the Collector at least once a quarter, and the Collector will arrange with the companies, &c., the time and place of payment. The treasurer or other proper officer, in paying over the amount, will give a statement showing the amount deducted from each officer's salary for each month.

9. If any person assessable under Section 8 has insured his life or that of his wife, or has contracted with an Insurance Company for a deferred annuity on his own life or that of his wife, he may make application to the Collector, and on proving to his satisfaction the amount

RULES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(ASSESSED TAXES).

No. 2887, dated 19th April, 1872.

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For example, house-rent allowance is salary if it is given independently of the question whether the officer to whom it is given actually rents a house or not; but if it is given only if charge on account of house-rent is incurred, then it is not salary.

4. The assessment made under this Part is not made with reference to annual income; so that a salary paid even for a single day at the rate of Rs. 83-5-4 a month is liable to duty.

5. All sums stopped under the authority of Government on account of payments to pension or annuity funds, to regimental mess or band funds, or the like, shall be deducted from the salary previous to assessment. But the salary should not be exempted from duty on the ground that, after such deduction, it falls below the minimum.

6. If any servant, annuitant, or pensioner of Government has insured his life or that of his wife, or has contracted with an Insurance Company for a deferred annuity on his own life or that of his wife, he may make application to the Examiner of Claims or other officer whose duty it is to deduct the tax from his salary; and on proving to the satisfaction of that officer the amount of any payment made on account of such insurance during the year of assessment, he will be entitled to a refund of the tax on such payment: Provided that no refund shall be allowed in respect of any sum by which such payment added to the subscription of the assessee to the Service Annuity and Insurance Funds may exceed one-tenth of his full salary.

Example.—A civilian who pays 4 per cent. of his income to the Annuity Fund, and 2½ per cent. to the Civil Fund, can claim exemption under this rule for not more than 3½ per cent. of his income.

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9. If any person assessable under Section 8 has insured his life or that of his wife, or has contracted with an Insurance Company for a deferred annuity on his own life or that of his wife, he may make application to the Collector, and on proving to his satisfaction the amount

25. The Act makes no provision for the expenses of witnesses, and they therefore cannot claim re-imbursement.

PART VII.

26. The mode of recovering the tax in the case of default has not been changed. If an assessee makes default, the Collector has still to proceed to the recovery of a sum not exceeding twice the amount in respect of which default is committed, either by the process for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue or by the process provided by the Civil Procedure Code for the execution of a decree for money.

27. *Section* 36.—The form for notice under Section 36 is appended to this Resolution (Form G).

PART IX.

28. *Section* 45.—The local Governments and Administrations are hereby empowered to determine, after communication with each other, when any company, firm, or person has several places of business or of residence in the territories subject to different local Governments and Administrations, which of such places of business or of residence shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, the principal place of business or of residence. If in any case the local Governments concerned cannot agree, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for decision, with a statement of facts.

29. *Section* 46.—The local Governments are empowered under Section 46 (*c*) to make any further rules, consistent with the Act, that may appear necessary.

GENERAL.

30. In charging duty under the Act, fractions of annas should be omitted.

31. Registers will be kept in the forms appended to this Resolution, as follows:—

Register 1, 1A, 2, 3, 3A, 4, by every officer exercising the powers of a Collector.

Register 5, by every officer exercising the powers of a Commissioner of Revenue.

32. The local Governments will submit to the Government of India half-yearly and annual returns I, II, III, and IV in the forms appended to this Resolution.

FORM A.

RETURN TO BE MADE BY TREASURER OR OTHER PROPER OFFICER OF A COMPANY UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

(*Name or designation of Company.*)

PART 1.—EMPLOYEES.

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.
2. Employment.
3. Monthly rate of salary at date of return.

PART 2.—PENSIONERS.

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.
2. Monthly rate of pension at date of return.

PART 3.—ANNUITANTS.

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.
2. Monthly rate of annuity at date of return.

Subscription.—

I, A. B., do hereby declare that the above return is correctly prepared in accordance with Section 8 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1872.

Dated the 187 . *Signature of Treasurer or other proper officer.*

FORM B.

I, A. B., Collector of do hereby certify that I have made due enquiry regarding the income of C. D., the owner of the Government Securities specified beneath, and that including the interest on these securities, it is less than Rs. 1,000 for the year.

Government Securities.

Number.	Date,	Amount.

Dated the _____

A. B.,
Collector.

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

Number _____ *To* _____

Date _____

You are hereby required duly to fill in, in accordance with the instructions on the reverse, and to sign and deliver at (*Collector's Office*) the accompanying form of return on or before (*date*). If you fail to do so, no objection will be heard against the amount at which you may be assessed.

Return of income accruing and arising in British India.

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.

2. Residence or place of business.

3. Sources of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts II, III, IV, and V of the Act.

4. Income derived from each of these sources during the past year mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.

5. Names of sharers, if any, in the income mentioned in Column 4, with specification of their shares.

6. Remarks.

Subscription :—

I, A. B., do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that I have no other source of income.

Signature _____

Date _____ 187 .

(*Reverse.*)

In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should be all mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business or residence being specified.

In column 3 every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India should be entered in detail. Salaries, pensions and annuities paid by Government or by a Company or by a Municipal or other public body or association not being a Company, are chargeable under Part II. Shares in any Company or Association carrying on business in British India whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable are chargeable under Part III. Income derived from interest on Government Securities is chargeable under Part IV. All other income is chargeable under Part V.

Against the gross receipts no deductions should made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned; nor should deductions be made on account of the maintenance of the person himself or his family, or domestic establishment, nor on account of any public or local rates, cesses or taxes.

Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items :—

(*a.*) In the case of professions and trades—

Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils, or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade, and rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of such premises on account of repairs, if such repairs are at the cost of the petitioner, whether it has or has not been actually expended during the year of assessment.

Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

The amount of any losses of the stock-in trade. The excess loss sustained in any profession or trade over and above the profits thereof may be set against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same person.

The amount of any bad debts for the first time ascertained and written off as such during the year.

Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

Sums paid to an Insurance Company for insurance of the life or for a deferred annuity on the life of the person assessed or his wife, not exceeding one-tenth of the said profits.

(*b.*) In the case of income from houses—

Any rent paid on account of such houses, but not taxes, or local rates, or cesses.

Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of the houses on account of repairs, if such repairs are at the cost of the petitioner, whether it has or has not been actually expended during the year of assessment.

(*c.*) In the case of income from land—

Any rent or land-revenue payable for the year of assessment in respect of the land,

Sums expended during the year of assessment in the cultivation of the land, but not in its permanent improvement,

Interest on sums expended in the permanent improvement of the land.

(*d.*) In the case of income from lands or houses—

Sums expended in collecting the rent, not exceeding six per cent. of the gross rental. In the case of landholders this will cover cesses and village servants and other such expenses.

Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

In the case of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family, no entry should be made in column 5; but in other cases where the shares are chargeable separately, and it is wished that they shall be so charged the column must be filled in.

If the person filling in the return is chargeable (1) as trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant; married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot; (2) as an agent of a non-resident; (3) as receiver or manager appointed by any Court in India, a Court of Wards, an Administrator General or an Official Trustee in respect of income officially in his possession or under his control, the fact should be stated in the column of remarks.

FORM D.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 24, INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

*Number*_____ *To*_____

*Date*_____

You are hereby required to deliver to at (*Collector's Office*) on or before the (*date*) a list in the form accompanying, containing to the best of your belief—

The names of lodgers or inmates resident in your dwelling-house;

and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees, five annas, four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in your service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not,

And the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house;

and also of any such lodger or inmate who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere at which he is liable under the Income Tax Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Dated the 1872. (*Collector's Signature.*)

FORM OF LIST OF LODGERS, INMATES, AND EMPLOYEES, RETURNED UNDER SECTION 24, INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT 1872.

*Name of person making the return*_____

*Residence*_____

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.
2. Whether lodger, inmate, or employee.
3 Residence, if different from the above.
4. State here at what residence he desires to be assessed.

Dated the (*Signature of person making the return.*)

FORM E.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

*Number*_____ *To* _____

*Date*_____

You are hereby required to take notice that you have been assessed under Part V of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1872, according to the paticulars specified below. If you do not pay the tax on or before the date mentioned, you will be proceeded against according to law. A receipt will be granted at (*place*) by (*name of officer*) to whom the payment should be made.

Headings of Columns.—1. Source or sources of estimated income.
2. Place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues.
3. Amount of income assessed.
4. Year or portion of year for which duty is payable.
5. Amount of duty payable.
6. Rs. payable within 15 days from service of this notice.
Rs. payable on 1st October 1872.

(*Collector's Signature.*)

FORM F.

RECEIPT UNDER SECTION 29 OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

*Number*_____

*Date*_____

Received from the sum of Rs. being the amount of the (*first or second*) instalment of duty assessed on under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1872, according to the particulars specified below.

Headings of Columns.—1. Source or sources of estimated income.
2. Place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues.
3. Amount of income assessed.
4. Year or portion of year for which duty is payable.
5. Amount of duty payable, including penalty, if any.
6. Date of payment.
7. Amount of instalment, if any, remaining to be paid on October 1st.

(*Collector's Signature.*)

FORM G.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 36 OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

*Number*_____ *To*_____

*Date*_____

Whereas you were assessed under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1872, with a duty of Rs. , you are hereby required to pay the second instalment of Rs. within fifteen days from the service of this notice to (*name of officer*) at (*place*). In default of such payment, you will be proceeded against according to law.

(*Collector's Signature.*)

A similar form in case of default in paying an enhancement.

REGISTER 1, OF ASSESSMENTS UNDER PART V.

Headings of Columns.—1. Number of case.
2. Date of service of notice under Section 22.
3. Name of person on whom served.
4. Date of service of notice under Section 27.
5. Source or sources of income.
6. Place or places, district or districts, where income arises or accrues.
7. Amount of income estimated under Section .
8. Amount of duty payable thereon.
9. Amount of duty finally assessed under Section 31.
10. Amount of penalty added to first instalment under Section 36.
11. Date of payment of first instalment or of penalty, with number of receipt.
12. Date of service of notice under Section 36.
13. Amount of penalty added to second instalment under Section 36.
14. Date of payment of second instalment, or of penalty, with number of receipt.
15. Amount of refund under Section 32.
16. Amount of abatement under Section 37.
17. Remarks.

A supplementary assessment under Section 34 will be entered as a new assessment, a reference to the original assessment being made in the Column of Remarks.

REGISTER 1 A, OF ASSESSMENTS ON COMPANIES.

(In the same form as Register 1.)

REGISTER 2, OF PETITIONS OF OBJECTION UNDER SECTION 30.

Headings of Columns.—1. Number.
2. Date of petition.
3. Name of petitioner, with number in Register of Notices.
4. Purport of petition.
5. Number of persons summoned under Section 33.
6. Decision, with grounds and date.
7. Remarks.

REGISTER 3, OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEFAULTERS UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Headings of Columns.—1. Consecutive No.
2. No. of case in Register of Assessment.
3. Name of defaulter and amount of default.
4. Date of order for recovery and amount to be recovered.
5. Date and nature of each process issued.
6. Amount of duty recovered and date of recovery.
7. Amount of costs recovered and date of recovery.
8. Remarks.

REGISTER 3 A, OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEFAULTERS UNDER LAND REVENUE LAW.

Headings the same as in Register 3, or such as the local Government may direct.

REGISTER 4, OF SERVANTS, PENSIONERS, AND ACCOUNTANTS OF COMPANIES, &c., ASSESSED UNDER PART II OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1872.

Headings of Columns.—1. Name.
2. Office, employment, &c.
3. Deductions made from salary for March.
4. Ditto ditto for April.
5. Ditto ditto for May.
6. Ditto ditto total for 3 months.
7. Ditto ditto for June.
8. Ditto ditto for July.
9. Ditto ditto for August.
10. Ditto ditto total for 3 months.

REGISTER 4, OF SERVANTS, PENSIONERS, AND ACCOUNTANTS OF COMPANIES, &C., ASSESSED UNDER PART II OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1872—*continued.*

Headings of Columns.—11. Deductions made from salary for September.
12. Ditto ditto for October.
13. Ditto ditto for November.
14. Ditto ditto total for 3 month.
15. Ditto ditto for December.
16. Ditto ditto for January.
17. Ditto ditto for February.
18. Ditto ditto total for 3 months.
19. Total for the year.

REGISTER 5, OF APPEALS TO COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 32.

Headings of Columns.—1. Number.
2. Date of appeal.
3. Name of appellant, with date of his receipt for the duty.
4. Name of Collector against whose order appeal is made, and date of his order.
5. Purport of appeal.
6. Number of persons summoned under Section 33.
7. Decision with its grounds.
8. Refund or enhancement ordered.
9. Remarks.

RETURN I.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS UNDER PART V.

Headings of Columns.—1. Classes of income.
2. Number assessed.
3. Amount assessed.
4. Amount of instalments which have fallen due.
5. Excess recoverable under Section 36.
6. Total demand, column 4 plus column 5.
7. Amount realized.
8. Balance outstanding.
9. Refunds under Section 32.
10. Refunds under Section 37.
11. Remarks.

Classes of Income in Column 1.—			Rs.		Rs.
I	Income not less than		1,000,	but less than	2,000
II	"	"	2,000,	" "	10,000
III	"	"	10,000,	" "	1,00,000
IV	"	of	1,00,000	and upwards.	

NOTES.—Columns 2 and 3 should show the assessments as modified by proceedings taken under Section 31.
Column 8 will differ from column 6, minus column 7 by the amount of any second instalments paid before October 1st.

RETURN II.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS UNDER PART III.

In the same form as Return I.

RETURN III.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN OF ASSESSMENTS ON SERVANTS, PENSIONERS, AND ANNUITANTS OF COMPANIES, &C., UNDER SECTION 8.

Headings of Columns.—1. Classes of income.
2. Number assessed.
3. Amount realised.

Classes of Income in Column 1.—		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	
I.—	Incomes not at a less rate than	83	5	4	per mensem,	but at a less rate than	166	10	8	per mensem.
II.—	"	166	10	8	"	"	833	5	4	"
III.—	"	833	5	4	"	"	8,333	5	4	"
IV.—	Income of	8,333	5	4	"	and upwards.				

RETURN IV.

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING DETAILS OF ASSESSMENTS UNDER [illegible].

Source of Income or Profits.	Class 1.		Class 2.		And so on to Class 4.	Total.	
	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.		No.	Tax.
I. PROFESSIONS—							
a. Religion ...							
b. Education and Science							
c. Fine Arts							
d. Law							
e. Medicine							
f. Engineering							
II. EMPLOYMENTS—							
a. Clerks, Baliffs, Shopmen (salaried)							
b. Servants (domestic)							
c. Ditto (jobbed)							
d. Artizans (not keeping shops for the sale of manufactured articles)							
III. COMMERCE—							
a. Agents							
b. Bankers and Money-dealers							
c. Merchants (not manufacturers)							
1. General							
2. Piece Goods							
3. Grain							
4. Salt							
5. Others							
d. Traders in—							
1. Woven fabrics and dress							
2. Building materials and furniture							
3. Metals							
4. Food							
5. Salt							
6. Spirits, Drugs, and Tobacco							
7. Fuel							
8. Animal and Vegetable Substances (not food)							
9. Books and Stationery							
10. Miscellaneous							
e. Carriers							
f. Dealers in Animals							
g. Manufacturers (wholesale) of—							
1. Cotton Goods							
2. Woollen do.							
3. Jute, Flax, and Hemp							
4. Silk							
5. Indigo							
6. Sugar							
7. Tea							
8. Metals and Machinery							
9. Others							
IV. LAND—							
a. Proprietors and Sub-Proprietors							
b. Tenants							
c. Cultivators							
V. HOUSES—							
a. Proprietors							
b. Lessees							
VI. INTEREST—							
a. From Government Securities							
b. From other sources							
VII. MISCELLANEOUS—							
TOTAL							

N. B.—The 4 classes are those specified in Return 1.
Each person will be entered under that head from which he derives the greater part of his income.
A similar return should be made classifying companies according to the nature of their business.

RETURN V.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN OF COLLECTIONS FROM OFFICIAL SALARIES, &c. UNDER SECTION 5, TO BE RENDERED BY THE SEVERAL ACCOUNT OFFICES AND THE MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

Headings of Columns.—1. Classes of income.
2. Number assessed.
3. Amount realised.

Classes of Income in Column 1.—

		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
I.—	Incomes not at a less rate than	83 5 4	per mensem,	but at a less rate than	166 10 8	per mensem.
II.—	"	166 10 8	"	"	833 5 4	"
III.—	"	833 5 4	"	"	8,333 5 4	"
IV.—	"	8,333 5 4	"			

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 618J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th April 1872 Babu Uma Churn Bose to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

Mr. Hamilton Winl Gordon to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Cutwa:—

Babu Ballaram Mullick.
" Purm Sook Chunder.

The 19th April 1872.—Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. John Henry Ravenshaw, or until further orders.

The 20th April 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Elderton is appointed, under Section 3, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. Robert Cornish to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Gowhatty, and to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for that town.

The 22nd April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Officiating Advocate-General, Mr. Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Preo Nath Bose to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Azimgunge.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles John Walford Meadows to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, viz.:—

Mr. G. Sibley.
" J. Murdoch.
" R. S. T. MacEwen.
The Revd. George Kerry.
Shahibzada Muhammad Wahajdin.
Babu Kali Mohan Das.
" Jadunath Mullick.
" Rakhal Das Mookerjee.
Kumar Grish Chunder Singh.

The 23rd April 1872.—Dr. Henry Charles Bowser to Officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. R. A. Barker, or until further orders.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rutty Kant Ghose to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong. This cancels the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Zaheeruddin to the Chittagong Dispensary notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th April 1872.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bhaugulpore, viz.:—

Mr. Francis William Badcock.
" W. Barnfather.
Moulvi Syed Abdullah.
Babu Sosi Bhoosan Mookerji, B.L.
" Sib Chandra Banerjee, B.L.

Mr. Badcock is also appointed to be Joint-Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Frederick Herbert McLaughlin to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Jessore, and to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for that town.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 22nd April 1872.—Dr. Henry Black Purves is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th April 1872.—The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Choony Lal Das are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The 20th April 1872.—The services of Surgeon Alfred Adams Mantell, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 22nd April 1872.—Mr. R. L. Martin, M.A., Inspector of Schools, South West Division, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 21st idem is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon John Cardy Shaw, 16th Native Infantry, received charge of the Civil Medical station of Julpigorec from Assistant Surgeon George Hutchinson, M D., on the 28th ultimo.

The 23rd April 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nil Kant Chatterjee, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information :—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is reby notified that the Secretary of State for In has by Resolution in Council declared the p ions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in t d year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entit an Act to make better provision for mak ws and Regulations for certain parts of I for certain other purposes relating the be from the 15th day of March 1872 a to the following parts of the territories u Government of the Lieutenant-Gover- no ngal, that is to say,—

The in-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Jumoonee ...	
	„ Chetowleah ...	
	„ Kankjole ...	
	„ Bahadurpore ...	
	„ Akbernuggur ...	
	„ Inayutnuggur...	
	„ Mukraen ...	
	„ Sooltangunge ...	
	„ Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Sooltanabad ...	
	„ Godda ...	
	„ Umloo Mooteah	
	„ Pussye ...	
	„ Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	
	„ Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	„ Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	„ Mohumdabad ..	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah. ...	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 792.—Fort William, the 19th April 1872.—*Appointment.—Judicial.*—Mr. G. C. Paul, B.A., to officiate as Advocate General, during the absence on leave of Mr. Graham, or until further orders.

Mr. Paul took charge of his office this day forenoon from Mr. Cunningham.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 927P.—Fort William, the 16th April 1872.—*Political.—Notifications.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Louis Francois Sentis as Consul General for France at Calcutta.

No. 949P.—The 18th April 1872.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Casimir Troplong, as Acting Consul General for France at Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Monsieur Sentis.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1819, Section 3, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the ferry over the Gobra Nullah on the Jeagunge and Bhugwangolla road, in Moorshedabad, a public ferry.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1819, Section 3, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the ferry on the river Juggooa, at a point where the Government road from Burrisaul to Nalchitty intersects the stream in the District of Backergunge, a public ferry.

C. BERNARD,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 149.

The 15th April 1872.

Transfers.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Rajshahye to the Bhaugulpore Division.

Baboo Preonath Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Bhaugulpore to the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Darjeeling to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 150.

Notification.—Baboo Susty Churn Mitter, Accountant, Third Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 6th April 1872, before noon.

No. 151.

The 17th April 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Satcoury Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Girhidee Road Division, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 152.

Baboo Nundololl Sen, Accountant, Third Grade, attached to the Rajshahye Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under the above rules.

No. 153.

Baboo Radhica Narain Ghose, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Cuttack Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the above rules.

No. 154.

Transfer.—Mr. W. R. McKoy, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Purneah to the Darjeeling Division.

No. 155.

The 19th April 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Govind Chunder Mookerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinapore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 156.

The 23rd April 1872.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the revised arrangements of Public Works charges in these provinces consequent on the removal of military works in the principal military stations from the charge of the local Government, is published for general information:—

No. 2131.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, under date the 23rd April 1872.

Read again the Resolution of this Government in Public Works Department, Accounts, No. 1009 of the 22nd February, regarding the formation of District Road Committees.

Read also Notification No. 205 of the 12th April 1872, of the Government of India, relative to the removal of the military works in the principal military stations from the charge of the local Government.

RESOLUTION.—In the above Resolution His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor stated that steps would be taken for re-organizing the Public Works Establishment of this province, so as to ensure that a District Engineer of the rank of Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer shall be attached to each full-sized district, who will, together with the provincial work, undertake the executive supervision of all district works, under the general control of the District Road Committee, and under such special rules as may from time to time be issued. Measures are in progress for carrying out this arrangement, but meantime some immediate orders are necessary.

2. Under the recent orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department the local Government is to be relieved of t[illegible] charge of the military works at the static[illegible] of Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Ha[illegible]bbaugh, Dinapore, and Darjeeling, with their o[illegible]ations, with effect from 1st April 1872.

3. Other imperial works will b[illegible]rvised by the provincial establishment, [illegible]ance for such supervision being made by [illegible]nment of India.

4. In order to provide for all provin[illegible]rks, and for such imperial and district [illegible] as may be carried out by the public works establishment of this administration, these provinces will be arranged, for the present, in five circles as follows:—

No.	Circles.	Extent of each Circle.
1	Presidency ...	Commissionership of Presidency Division, including Calcutta Head-Quarters, Calcutta.
2	Western ...	Ditto of Cuttack, Burdwan, and Chota Nagpore; Head-Quarters, Calcutta.
3	North-Eastern	Ditto of Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong; Head-Quarters, Dacca.
4	Northern ...	Ditto of Patna, Bhaugulpore and Cooch Behar; Head-Quarters, Patna.
5	Assam ...	Ditto of Assam; Head-Quarters, Gowhatty.

5. These circles will be so arranged in executive charges that no district will be under two Executive Engineers, and the charges will hereafter be further divided, as found practicable, till ultimately each principal district forms the charge of a District Engineer.

6. For the present the arrangement will be as follows :—

Circles.	No.	District comprised in each charge.	Future designation of each charge.
Presidency	1	Calcutta and its Suburbs, 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah.	1st Presidency Division.
	2		2nd ditto.
	3		3rd ditto.
	4	Nuddea and Jessore	Nuddea ditto.
	5	Acra Factory	Acra ditto.
	6	Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	Canals ditto.
Western	7	Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore ...	Cuttack ditto.
	8	Midnapore	Midnapore ditto.
	9	Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Hooghly.	1st Division, G. T. Road.
	10	Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga ...	Ramghur ditto.
	11	Singbhoom and Maunbhoom ...	Burrakur ditto.
	12	Girhidee Road (special)	Girhidee Road ditto.
North-Eastern ...	13	Sylhet and Cachar	Sylhet ditto.
	14	Dacca, Mymensing, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Noakhally.	Dacca ditto.
	15	Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore ...	Dinagepore ditto.
	16	Moorshedabad, Rampore Beauleah, Bogra, and Pubna.	Berhampore ditto.
	17	Nuddea Rivers	Nuddea Rivers' Division.
Northern	18	Bhaugulpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore ditto.
	19	Purneah and Darjeeling	Purneah ditto.
	20	Patna, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.	Patna ditto.
	21	Gya	Gya ditto.
Assam ...	22	As at present	Upper Assam Division.
	23		Central ditto.
	24		Lower ditto.

7. [illegible]ending Engineer will make any distri[illegible]establishment which may be necessary [illegible]ing the boundaries of existing divisi[illegible]cord with the above, and report the di[illegible]made as early as practicable, so that [illegible]ement may come into operation with effect from the 1st instant.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Judicial and General Departments of this Secretariat, to the Commissioners of all Divisions, to all the Superintending Engineers, to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to the Post-Master General, Bengal, to the Director-General of Public Instruction, to the Registrar-General of Assurances, to the Inspector-General of Police, to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to the Inspector-General of Jails, for information and guidance, and that it may be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

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No. 157.

Postings.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, with reference to the arrangements above notified, to post the following Superintending Engineers to the Circles specified opposite to their names :—

Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, Presidency Circle.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, Western Circle.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, Officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Eastern Circle.

Colonel F. P Layard, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, Northern Circle.

Captain S. T. Trevor, Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, Assam Circle.

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No. 158.

The following Order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 210, *dated the* 19*th April* 1872.—The following corrections are made in the Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872 : For Mr. M. King read "Mr. W. H. King."

* * * *

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 93.

The 20th April 1872.

Mr. T. J. McNamara, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Baroon Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th April 1872.

No. 94.

The 23rd April 1872.

Mr. C. Whitefoord, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Beropa Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Supplement F, Section 12, of Civil Leave Code.

No. 95.

Baboo Dukhina Runjun Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed privilege leave for seven days under Supplement F, Section 12, of Civil Leave Code.

No. 96.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, First Grade joined the settlement officer on the 5th April 1872,, before noon.

No. 97.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 387 *of the* 8*th April* 1872.—The following extract from a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 48, dated 29th February 1872, is published for general information :—

Para. 8.—Lieutenant F. F. Cotton having served two years at the Depôt, received permission to return to duty on the 7th November last. * *

* * * * *

No. 98.

Baboo Aushootosh Singhee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12, of Civil Leave Code.

No. 99.

Mr. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, returned from privilege leave and joined the Arrah Division on the forenoon of the 6th March 1872, having availed himself of the leave on the forenoon of the 6th February 1872.

IRRIGATION.

No. 100.

In continuation of Notification No. 264 of 28th November 1871, the following Declaration is published for general information :—

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for the completion of the main channel of No. 1 Distributary from the main canal between Midnapore and Oolooberriah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, having a total length of 13 miles and an average breadth of 80 feet, more or less, is required from the village of Mowah to Narainghur in the district of Midnapore.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd April 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th April 1872.—Moulvie Kazim Hossain, Moonsiff of Modhoobany, Zillah Tirhoot, for one month under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code of 14th March 1872.

Baboo Rajendro Bose, Moonsiff of Naraingunge, Zillah Dacca, for one month and fifteen days under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvie Abul Munsur, Moonsiff of Kytee, Zillah East Burdwan, for two months under Section XIX of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulvie Mahomed Noorul Hossain, Moonsiff of Nasseeram, Zillah Shahabad [illegible] on or after the 6th May nex[illegible] months Chapter VI of Civil Leave Cod[illegible] 18,

The 18th April 1872.—Baboo [illegible] Nauth Ghose, Moonsiff of Atteeah, Zill[illegible] ingh, for two months under Section [illegible] Civil Leave Code.

The 20th April 1872.—Baboo [illegible] Kumar Mitter, Additional Moonsiff of [illegible] (posted at Serampore), for one month, in [illegible] of that granted on the 31st January la[illegible] Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 23rd April 1872—The Leave of Absence for three months without pay under Financial Notification No. 542, dated the 4th June 1864, granted to Baboo Gungagobind Surmah, Moonsiff of Seebsagur, in Assam, on the 20th December last, is converted to leave for three months on private affairs under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Leave Rules.

The unexpired portion of the extension leave for one month under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules granted to Baboo Aghorenath Ghose, then Moonsiff of Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFF.

The 15th April 1872.—Baboo Joygopal Bose, Moonsiff of Panighur, Zillah East Burdwan, to the 24-Pergunnahs, as an additional Moonsiff.

By order, &c.,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 34.

Transfer.—MR. WILLIAM ROBERT VYALL, Revenue Surveyor, Fourth Grade, from the Third (late Fourth) to the First Division, Lower Provinces.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Col., R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. F. H. ELPHINSTONE has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bankipore, the 3rd April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVIE DULEELOODEEN as been placed in charge of the Patna Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE,
Bankipore, the 3rd April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is au[illegible]orized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLE[illegible]
Offg. Con[illegible]

[illegible]ATNA COMMR'S. OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOM[illegible] has been placed in charge of the Tirh[illegible] and is authorized to draw bills on oth[illegible]

S. C. [illegible]
The 13th April 1872. *Offg. C[illegible]ner.*

Notice.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HALCOMBE, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Maunbhoom Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

MR. A. G. WILSON, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hazareebaugh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

BABOO RUTTON LALL GHOSH, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HANKEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG,
The 16th March 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO MADHAB CHUNDER MAITRO has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills from other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
CAMP BUGWAH,
The 14th March 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONEY,
Commissioner.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. W. R. POGSON, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, having resumed charge of the Hooghly Treasury on the 1st instant, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from that date.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 3rd April 1872.

Notice.

BABOO KIRTY CHUNDRA CHAKRAVARTEE has been appointed Money Order Agent at Comillah (Tipperah).

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA
The 15th April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

No. 212C.

Notification.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell, in the calendar year 1873 more than 48,000 chests of provision opium. Within that maximum amount it is as yet uncertain what quantity will be offered for sale.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVE., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 217C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th May 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests ...	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on persona application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st May respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 11th May 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 21st May 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 6th June 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th August „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	14,000	11,025	25,025

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Ninth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৯ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ মে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা [illegible]ইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন [illegible]র বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করি- [illegible]হারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হা[illegible]র [illegible] মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ [illegible]খ ৯আপ্রিল।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

St[illegible]hewing the importation of Salt (private [illegible]) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th April 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	16,82,683½	97,858¼	2,08,721	19,89,262¾
French Kurkutch ...	8,950	.....	.....	8,950
Bombay „ ...	62,087	.....	16,811	78,898
Madras „ ...	34,710½	.....	.....	34,710½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	3,61,356	.....	.....	3,61,356
Total ...	21,49,787	97,858¼	2,25,532	24,73,177¼

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May	4th	2 Cases, [W] A 198-199	Thomas Wilson.
,,	4th	8 Cases, [N L] 1-8	Ditto.
,,	4th	2 Cases, [N L] 9-10	Ditto.
,,	4th	1 Picture, no mark	Hindoostan.
,,	4th	4 Pairs Slippers, no mark	Ditto.
,,	4th	1 Baled Case, L R C, 6	Meinam.
,,	4th	1 Parcel, [S R M]	Indus.
,,	4th	1 Chair, no mark	Ditto.
,,	4th	1 Bag, no mark	Glen Isla.
,,	4th	1 Drum, [BD] 3	Scotia.
,,	11th	72¼ Boxes Gunpowder, at Moyapore Magazine [430]	Pandora.
,,	11th	4¼ Boxes ditto ditto ditto [353]	Ditto.
,,	11th	88¼ Boxes ditto ditto ditto N & Co., 106-93	Cardigan Castle.
,,	11th	3 Cases ammunition, ditto ditto [H R L]	Timsah.
,,	11th	1 Parcel, [M H] 151-200	Hector.
,,	11th	1 Case, [C] J C & Co.	Ditto.
,,	18th	2 Cases, S & S, 4645-4646	Burmah.
,,	18th	1 Cake Spelter, [H]	Ditto.
,,	18th	1 Box, no mark	Ditto.
June	15th	6 Tiles Copper, no mark	Sir Robert Sale.
,,	15th	3 Cakes Copper, no mark	Ditto.
May	18th	1 Case, H B [H & M S] 1101	British Nation.
,,	18th	21 Cases, J V G 52171-76, 52178-92	Ditto.
,,	18th	1 Cask, A B 1 [H & M S]	Ditto.
,,	18th	1 Case, [H M S] A B & Co., 1102	Ditto.
,,	18th	1 Cask, [90] G M, No. 39 (defaced)	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

[illegible]ICE.

THE following Packages have been lan[illegible] Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act V[illegible]63. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sol[illegible]r the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Addre[illegible] of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May	22nd	6 Cases, [C] Calcutta	Nagpore.
,,	22nd	32 Cases, [X]	Ditto.
June	19th	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennett, Rangoon	City of Cambridge.
,,	19th	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co.	Ditto.
July	1st	1 Case, [M H M I] A B	British Nation.
,,	1st	2 Cases, J V G 52170 and 52177	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd April 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,

During the month of March 1872.

Sole Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Agent at Allahabad—Curator of Books.

Ditto Nagpore—Curator of Books.

Ditto Lahore—Manager, Printing Co.

Maps are *not sold* at the Surveyor-General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted. Rs.	As.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch*.			
Central Provinces, and Vizagapatam Agency, Sheet No. 20 ...	Double Elephant ...	1	0
Do. do. do. do. do. „ 21 ...	ditto ..	1	0
Vizagapatam Agency, Sheet No. 7	ditto ...	1	0
Do. do. do. „ 8	ditto ...	1	0
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch*.			
District Peshawur, Sheet No. 2	Double Elephant ..	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 3	ditto ..	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 5	ditto ...	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 10	ditto ...	1	8
Do. Hazareebagh, Sheet No. 14	ditto ..	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 15	ditto ..	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 16	ditto ...	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 17	ditto ...	1	8
Do. do. do. „ 18	ditto ...	1	8
Do. Nimar, do. „ 5	ditto ...	1	8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 4th April 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

Commissioners for making i[illegible]ements in the Port of Calcutta.

As required by Section 53, Act V (B.C.) [illegible] 1870, notice is hereby given that the accounts of the Commissioners for making improvements in th[illegible]ort of Calcutta, for the half-year ending 31st March 1872, will be audited at the office of the s[illegible]d Commissioners, No. 6, Commercial Buildings, on Wednesday, the 1st May 1872.

G. H. SIMMONS,
For Vice-Chairman.

(1193-1)

The 23rd April 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 13th ...	31 Casks, P. & Co.	... Order ...	Carnarvon Castle.
„ 13th ...	31 Casks, S. D. & Co,	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	3 Bales, [T. S. & Co.]	... Thacker, Spink & Co....	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	6 Bars, D D N, F. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	12 Bars, G	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	7 Bars, XXX white	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	7 Bundles Bar Iron, no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Sample Case, [S F C]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, [66] A. B & Co.	... „ ...	Strath Clyde.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [A B C] R & S, C M A L M, Colombo	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	6 Cases, [A. & Co.]	... Ullman Hurschhorn & Co.	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [B K L] A B	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, B S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Cases, C G & W, Colombo, G B ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [D. E. N. & Co, N P] Colombo	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [I] E D J	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [855] E. R. B. & Co	... Bolly Chand Mullick ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Bale, F P	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, S F C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Graha & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Sample, [H D B I]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Drum, addressed	... H. Humphrey, Ceylon...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	12 Bundles, Hoop Iron, no mark	... Order ...	Ditto.
10th ...	6 Cases, J B	... „ ...	Ditto.
10th ...	4 Cases [K]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [K N] A.B. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Packages, L. S. & Co.	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, [16] M. C. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [16] M C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [N & Co.] Madras	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	6 Packages, [20] P. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	8 Cases, [P] J C S	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th	1 Sample, addressed	... Peel, Jacob & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	30 Cases, [R C D] A. B. & Co.	.. Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [T. & Co.] Madras	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Sample, addressed	.. Sykes & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Sample, [S C D	.. Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Keg, S F. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, addressed	... 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, Colombo ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	8 Packages, [27] W D	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, [W J S]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	11 Cases, [45 W J S	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Stool, no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Truss, „	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, „	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Bag Rivets, no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Drum, no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Sheet Iron S S	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1872.

G. H. SIMMONS, *for Vice-Chairman.*

(1189—1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge, during the month of 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Rice.			Paddy.			Mustard Seed.			Khail.			Betelnut.			Koriander seed.			Jute.			Lime.			Molasses.			Salt.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	31	18,869	10,050	3	2,481	1,050	2	900	525	2	1,106	700	6	2,901	1,365	1	540	200	16	12,306	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowkhali	83	17,115	9,070	3	1,245	710	5	2,643	1,470	...	...	...	22	16,370	9,110	...	...	...	43	14,440	7,670	78	174,700	94,377	18	5,703	2,559	3	2,329	1,250
Perozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,586	350	32	27,544	2,450
Bhandaria	269	173,979	105,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	225	100	...	...	...	1	2,385	1,300	...	...	...	1	472	200	11	8,257	3,300

Names of Toll Stations.	Pepper.			Sugar.			Liquor.			Coal.			Cotton.						Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowkhali	1	276	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4,974	2840
Perozepur	...	...	...	2	250	180	3	1,116	600	2	2,308	1,300	..	...	...	...	...	..	15	14,987	1100
Bhandaria	...	...	...	7	1,510	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	75	2	288	200	4	1,125	660

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4633	A/78 77989	10	The Asst. Supdt., Frontr. Travg. Post Office.
4644	A/80 54585	10	The Offg. Consvr., Oudh Forests.
4645	A/83 94433	50	Meer Mahomed Cazim Jamahary.
	A/86 88584	1,000	
4646	A/83 55487	50	W. F. Kelly.
4652	A/83 90867	50	Guddadhur Shaw.
4654	A/86 92122	1,000	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing Roy, Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
4655	A/90 19692	100	Buddynath Podar.
	,, 53729	100	
4656	A/90 35567	100	R. Edmunds.
4657	A/83 45420	50	W. O. Glass.
4658	A/44 07835	20	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway.
4659	A/83 28997	50	Kirteechunder Ghose.
4660	A/37 95487	50	Kishon Dial.
	,, 95489	50	
4661	A/84 80280	100	The Inspg Post Master, Punjab Ry. Divn.
4663	A/90 71596	100	Moonoo Khansamah.
4664	A/78 83983	10	Shaikh Mahomed Danish.
4665	A/86 91022	1,000	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing Roy, Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
4669	A/90 70926	100	Luckinarain Mozoomdar.
	,, 69684	100	
4670	A/0 69229	100	R. Edmunds.
4672	A/86 83027	1,000	C. F. Pittar.
4673	A/98 59590	10	Prankrishna Das.
	,, 59591	10	
4683	A/85 32580	50	Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Paul.
4684	A/97 32149	10	The Proprietor, Allahabad Hotel.
	A/96 29221	10	
	A/77 00384	10	
	A/98 17415	10	
4691	A/86 91904	1,000	Chottay Laul Doorgapershad.
4692	A/90 53639	100	Bholanath.
4695	A/85 41519	50	J. Pimm.
	A/78 76910	10	
4703	A/83 72851	50	Lt. H. Golding.
4704	A/90 79353	100	Messrs. Kisson Mohun Roy and Co.
	A/83 08096	50	
	,, 86139	50	
	,, 83867	50	
	,, 98297	50	
4705	A/85 90178	50	Baboo Troilokyanath Burrol.
	A/97 37285	20	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4634	A/80 60395	10	Kaniloll Bysack.
	A/10 87434	10	
4636	A/80 57076	10	Pundit Bhowani Dutt.
4637	A/86 35092	10	Madhub Chunder Coondoo.
4638	A/96 31166	10	Bisto Chunder Bose.
4639	A/94 23667	20	Ghanashiam Bhuttacharjee.
4640	A/98 48542	10	Muttyloll Mitter.
4641	A/74 82542	20	Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.
	A/97 71572	10	
4642	A/97 08801	10	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	A/94 62063	20	
4643	A/96 64381	10	W. Erskine.
4647	A/90 42747	100	Brojendro Narain Ghose.
	,, 42748	100	
	,, 42749	100	
	,, 42750	100	
4648	A/85 20435	50	Hazayloll.
4650	A/94 79419	20	The Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Burrisal.
	,, 79447	20	
	,, 79448	20	
	,, 79450	20	
	,, 79451	20	
	,, 794[illegible]	20	
	,, 794[illegible]	20	
4651	A/97 27600	10	Woopendronath Mukerjee.
4662	A/76 67676	100	Denabhandhu Moulik.
4667	A/90 03338	100	Gunga Churn Shah.
4668	A/98 99898	10	D. M. Bain.
4674	A/90 18937	100	Pokur Das.
4675	A/93 72837	20	Brojonath Chuckerbutty.
4676	A/73 09206	20	Bireshwar Mitter.
4677	A/86 95061	10	Dabee Pershaud.
4678	A/83 40501	50	Kadernath Bishwas.
4679	A/84 21501	100	Lala Radhakishun.
4681	A/96 72177	10	Kaleeprosono Mookerjee.
4682	A/31 28966	10	Krishto Chunder Sircar.
4686	A/90 65651	100	C Christien.
4688	A/97 61835	10	Pundit Kedarnath Bhuttacharjya.
4689	A/84 71168	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	A/79 10023	10	
	,, 13363	10	
4690	A/97 41613	10	E. C. Craster.
4694	A/97 89317	10	J. G. Reuss.
	,, 73431	10	
4696	A/81 36411	20	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co.
	A/98 31149	10	
4697	A/93 96316	10	J. W Robinson.
4699	A/79 80887	10	J. E. A Eyre.
4700	A/96 76194	10	R. H. Horn.
4701	A/98 88131	20	The Inspr.-Genl. of Police, L. P.
	,, 88132	20	
4702	A/79 70536	10	Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjee.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4635	A/68 35797 ,, 35798	20	Gooroodoss Chuckerbutty.
4649	A/96 41641 ,, 41640	10	Joriboollah.
4680	A/82 11026 ,, 11024	10	Hurish Chunder Banerjee.
4698	A/86 90009 ,, 90010	10	J. Metherall.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday the 19th April 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &C.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	0	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	3	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 21st April 1872, above zero 3 feet 8 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 22nd April 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, Roopeet land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

LOT No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of

June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakoratolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot o- this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Prot vinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The salt will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about748 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekoratolly, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryots' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryots' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situate in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upest price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGHUR DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

LOT 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West— Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Rubbur Mehals of this District will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Luckimpore, on the 5th proximo.

Boundaries.

North—Hills.
South—Boundaries of Mouzahs Joypoor and Khowang.
East—Hills,
West—Mornoi.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 12th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of Kissory Mohun Rukhit, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 29th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Sims and Mitter, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd April 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P M.	28th April	*Penang.*
Port Blair and Camorta ..	7 „	30th „	*Punjaub.*
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies.	7 „	1st May	

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 26th April 1872.

2 Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 25th.

N B—The letter box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th April 1872.

Allison, B.
Bosewell, W.
Brooks, D. B.—Sahibgunge.
Bamber, Mrs.—Chittagong.
Burgoyne, J. A.—Calcutta.
Brown, W.
Boxwell, J.
Brooke, C. M.
Camell, J.—9, Dalhousie Square.
Christian, J —Calcutta.
Cockburn, W.—Calcutta.
Dyer, W. A.—Calcutta.
Dalton, G. J. B. J—Bhaugulpore.
Daniels, W.
Egremont, J. B.
Ellen, Mr. J.
Fendall, Miss.
Frazer, Mrs.
Franklin, J. P. W.
Gibson, Capt. E.
Gorden, J. H.
Graves, Mr. J.
Hanby, W. N.—Calcutta.
Hughes, T.
Henderson, T.
Johnson, G. E.
Joykisto Roy Chowdhry
Kemble, Mr.—39, Chowringhee.
Kessub Chunder Mookerjee.
Luscombe, T. P. & Co.
Lockwood, E. D.
Leigh, W.
Moore, D. C.
Mulbuns, H. J.—Calcutta.
Ookel Paul.—Dhurmtollah.
Pellegrun, W.—Calcutta.
Robinson, Mrs. H.
Rajkrishna Nundy.
Richards, T. J.
Saba, Mr. J. F.
Scott, D.—Mount Abreo.
Stanley, G.—Calcutta.
Simpson, M.—Calcutta.
Simpson, J. C.
Shoosheebussun Lahoree.
Stevens, E. W.
Saunders, Miss.
Sutton, Mrs. A.
Scott, A. R. W.
Thomas, M. G.
Warnault, J.—Mogulserai.
Wellesley, H.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-master of Calcutta.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 10th April 1872.

Ayes, Mr.
Anderson, Cooper and Co.
Arrowsmith, Miss.
Brooke, J. J.
Briton, A.
Birchbech, M.
Birch, G.
Baigrie, Colonel.
Bromery, W B.
Bolsom, Miss.
Burrow, A.
Bardon, E S.
Coombs, H A.
Cuilander, S.
Cordery, J. J.
Cumming, J. T.
Coyne, M. P.
Doveton, T.
Deverinne, J.
Dawson, Miss.
Davison, J.
Dalton, G.
Damber, M.
DeCosta, G.
D'Cruz, J. P.
Dawning, J.
Dalton, G. B.
Evans, Captain.
Elgee, Lieut.-Col.
Goldspink, H.
Gillist, Captain.
Gartner, H.
Grant, Mrs.
Gray, G
Grant, T. W.
Grant, T. W.
Glinn, G J. H.
Gomes, F.
Humphrees Sergt.
Haldane, G.
Hewett, W. S., Sub-Lt.
Hamilton, Mr.
Hagan, W. D.
Ingerson, P.
Jones, Barrack Sergt
Jellicoe, J. C.
Johnson, A.
Kempson, T.
Keating, S.
Kenny, J, Staff Sergt.
Kennedy, J. W. D.
King, Miss.
Liall.
Lockwood, E. D.
Lackerstein, N.
Mellis, Major.
Mills, Mrs. D. T.
Maclean, N. S.
Maseyk, H.
MacCarthy, Mr.
Miller, Mrs. W.
Muller, Mrs. A.
Martin, A. B.
Baboo Mon Moth Nath.
Nixon, P. M.
Oldfield, Sergt.
Picard, A.
Peters, Miss
Peters, P.
Phillips, R. P.
Packer, E. W.
Quinn, C C.
Rasenfield and Co.
Reid, J, Dr.
Rich, F.
Rooke, C.
Robertson, R. D.
Reid, J., Asst. Surg.
Robinson, J.
Rebbeck, J. K.
Roukhet, Shaw and Co.
Ross, R. M.
Rossenfield and Co.
Stephen, A. J.
Saldar, F
Smith, W.
Sumpster, C.
Sanders, J
Scott, J
Smith, H. J.
Smith, Miss E.
Smith, C
Seymour, C. C.
Smith, Mr
Simpson H S.
Shaw, G. D.
Sheels, Mr.
Thorpe, C.
Teinluch, D.
Taylor, J.
Thorsen, P.
Walker, F.
Walker, A.
Walker, George.
Williams, Mrs. James.
Ward, Miss F.

E R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 30th April, at four o'clock, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts, declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1872. (1181—2)

Beerbhoom Coal Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 30th April 1872, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and passing the accounts for the half-year ending 31st January 1872.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed from Saturday, the 6th, to Tuesday, the 30th instant.

J. E. MACLACHLAN,
Managing Director.

1, HARE STREET,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1872. (1170—2)

Administrator-General's Office.

ESTATE J. D. HERKLOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantoonugger, consisting of Turruffs Rogoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobeshaw, and Ragubpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzahs, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzahs are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,400, and twenty mouzahs are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1872. (1187—4)

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him :—

No. $\frac{A}{86}$ 73530.
" $\frac{A}{86}$ 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st March 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,58,600	1,47,13,000	1,20,16,400	1,23,60,400	14,500	34,53,400	8,77,000	2,84,22,400	...	55,84,200	4,18,66,300	17,34,000	33,81,000	36,70,000	13,41,11,234
ADD																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,24,300	...	.....	14,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,38,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,000	4,000	3,500	16,500	...	5,000	.....	83,000	...	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1.22,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	6,000	38,500	19,600	58,000	...	22,500	.....	25,86,000	...	.....	24,000	.....	.....	10,000	27,64,600
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,69,600	1,47,55,500	1,20,39,500	1,25,59,200	14,500	34,80,900	8,91,000	3,10,91,400	...	55,84,200	4,18,95,300	17,34,000	33,81,000	36,80,000	13,71,36,134
DEDUCT																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	39,466	22,700	67,100	1,14,400	18,100	...	...	.....	98,400	...	26,17,000	24,000	6,18,000	.....	.....	36,19,166
Balance on 15th April 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,44,214	39,46,900	1,46,88,400	1,19,25,100	1,25,41,100	14,500	34,80,900	8,91,000	3,09,93,000	...	29,67,200	4,18,71,300	11,16,000	33,81,000	36,80,000	13,35,16,968

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1872—Enfaced from India 1,359 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,326 lakhs.
From 16th Feb. 1872 to 28th Feb. „ ditto ditto 13 „ ditto ditto ... 29 „
From 1st Mar. „ to 15th Mar. „ ditto ditto 39 „ ditto ditto ... 33 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 15 „ ditto ditto ... 21 „
From 1st April „ to 15th April „ ditto ditto 30 „ ditto ditto ... 36 „

1,456 — 1,445 lakhs.
1,445

Balance against India ... 11 lakhs.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th April 1872.

(1186—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 601 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Debnarain Bysack is plaintiff and Gopal Chunder Bysack is defendant, and bearing date the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant of and in all that piece or parcel of tenanted land containing by admeasurement six cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered No. 6, (formerly No. 27), Bindabun Bysack's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the North by the said Bindabun Bysack's Street; on the South by the dwelling-house of the late Nilmoney Goor; on the East by the dwelling house of the late Beerchund Sen; and on the West by the godowns of Argenti Sechari and Company.

The abstract of title will be produced at the sale, but the same may be seen, and all further particulars obtained, on any day before the sale at the office of Messieurs Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's attorneys, No. 3½, Esplanade Row.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, *Registrar.*
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872. (1182—2)

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 187 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Ram Chunder Mull, residing at No. 141, Baranossee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, in the town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Jadub Chunder Shaw and Sreemutty Opoorbomoney Dassee, residing at Mooktaram Baboo's Street, in Chorebagan, in Calcutta aforesaid, are defendants, on and bearing date the eighteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall on an early day, of which notice shall be given hereafter, the following property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part of which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eleven cottahs and four chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 8, (formerly No. 21-6) Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagan, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say:—On the West by a public lane; on the South by the house and premises of Kally Coomar Ghose and Heerallall Shaw; on the North by the house and premises of Thacooruass Mookerjee and Troyluckmoney Dassee; and on the East by Government drain.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 13th day of April 1872. (1190—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 628 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Sreemutty Nittomoney Dabee is plaintiff and Sreemutty Pearymoney Dassee is defendant, and bearing date the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction, on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The right, title, and interest of the defendant of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation seven cottahs fifteen chittacks and thirty-four square feet, as per pottah No. 1403, holding No. 316, block No. 19, of the north division, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 17, (formerly No. 27-13) at Simla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the North, partly by the house and premises of Noboocoomar Ghose and partly by the house and premises of the late Modooso dun Roy, deceased; on the South by tenanted land and dwelling-house of Thakomoney Dabee; on the East, partly by the house and premises of Dwarkanauth Roy and partly by the land and stable of Jodoonath Mitter; and on the West by public lane called Simla lane.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and all further particulars obtained at the office of Messrs. Gillanders and Chunder, the plaintiff's attorneys, (No. 3-2, Esplanade Row).

R. BELCHAMBERS,
CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, *Registrar.*
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872. (1183—2)

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1870-71	.....	30,13,535 0 2
Deposits in 1871-72 ...	22,96,085 0 8	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1871-72	1,14,417 1 11	24,10,502 2 7
		54,24,037 2 9
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1871-72 ...	20,30,623 12 5	
Investment in Government Loans	1,17,676 0 1	21,48,299 12 6
Balance ...	.....	32,75,737 6 3
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1871-72	.....	32,75,737 6 3
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books ...	31,61,320 4 4	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1871-72	1,14,417 1 11	32,75,737 6 3

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
BANK OF BENGAL, GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, 20th April 1872. (1188—1)

To be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 66 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Rajmohun Dutt is plaintiff and Hemchunder Mitter and another are defendants, dated thirteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property :—

1st—All that undivided half part or share of the defendant Hem Chunder Mitter of and in the rented godown, No. 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with twelve cottahs of land, more or less, bounded on the North by the house of Jattadharee Holdar; on the East by Clive Street; on the South by the lane which runs between Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb's godown and this godown; and on the West by Keshubloll Dev's godown, (subject to the rights of one Rajendro Dutt, the first mortgagee of the said premises).

2nd.—All that one moiety of the defendant Hem Chunder Mitter of and in the land No. 147, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, containing seven cottahs, bounded as follows:—On the West by the Chitpore Road; on the East by Russickloll Mitter's rented house; on the North by Rajah Rajbullub Dey's Street; and on the South by Kally Mookerjee's land.

3rd.—All that house and land No. 144-9, Chitpore Road, at Bagbazar, containing by estimation ten cottahs eleven chittacks and twenty-six feet of land, and bounded as follows:—On the North by Russickloll Mitter's house; on the East by Nilmoney Chuckerbutty's house; on the South by Khellub Chunder Ghose's house; and on the West by Muddon Mohun Tagore's Rashbutty and house of the defendant.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messieurs Bose and Haldar, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 4, Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. Belchambers,
Registrar.

Calcutta High Court,
Original Jurisdiction, Registrar's Office,
The 28th day of March 1872. (1185—1

Wanted

An Inspector for the Cooch Behar Police. Salary, Rs. 150. Applications to be sent to the undersigned at once. None should apply who do not know English and Bengalee well.

Jadub Chunder Chukerbutty,
In charge of the Supdt.'s Office, Cooch Behar.
The 19th April 1872. (1194—3)

Notice.

Mr. William Edward Creaton is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.

Calcutta,
The 11th April 1872. (1178—3)

Final Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of Lord Mayo, deceased.

Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," section 42, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the late Right Honorable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c, deceased, are required to send in such claims to the Administratrix, Lady Mayo, within one calendar month from this date: and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the said time the assets of the said estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had to the claims of which notice shall then have been received by the Administratrix, who will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim no notice shall have been then received.

Claims may be sent to the constituted Attorney of the Administratrix, Major the Honorable E. R. Bourke, at Calcutta, or to the undersigned. Dated this 23rd day of April 1872.

By order of the Administratrix,
Collis & Co.,
Proctors.
(1195—1)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Ch. - ringhee.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

Messrs. Thacker, Vinning, *Bombay,*
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c,, &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 16th April 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,36,366	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 3,06,52,308 2 0	5,10,97,404	6	7
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs. 2,04,45,096 4 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,54,06,151	7	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,85,919	1	9
Sundries		11,31,765	12	7
		10,20,57,606	14	4

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		1,18,00,066	6	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		60,39,948	1	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		94,33,287	3	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,42,14,138	8	8
Dead Stock		11,88,284	9	1
Stamps		14,514	1	0
Balances with other Banks		8,38,495	8	6
Sundries		1,25,436	1	8
		5,36,54,170	8	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,23,65,658 3 3	4,84,03,436	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,60,37,778 3 0			
		10,20,57,606	14	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th April 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1184—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.	REMARKS.
Anthony, D., late a Deputy Collector of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces	1st Dividend ...	At 2 annas.	
*Babington, J. H., late a Civil Engineer in the Irrigation Department at Meerut	Claim ...	In full.	
*Best, H. W., Major, late in the late 5th European Bengal Cavalry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Beatson, J. W., late an Assistant in the Secretariat, Public Works Department	1st Dividend ...	At 3 annas 8 pie.	
Douzelle Camille, late an Indigo Planter in the District of Bhaugulpore	Ditto ...	At 2 annas 4⅓ pie.	
Grosé, Henry, late an Assistant in the Commissioner's Office, Gowhatty, Assam	Ditto ...	At 8 annas 9 pie.	
Gilmore, Henry, late an Auctioneer and Commission Agent at Lahore	Ditto ...	At 1 anna 9 pie.	
Gilbert, E. K. E., Major, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	Ditto ...	At 11 1/10 pie.	
*Irvine, C. H., late of Babonlie Factory in the District of Gorruckpore	Claims ...	In full.	
Jackson, Samuel, late an Inspector of Police, North-Western Provinces	1st Dividend ...	At 13 annas 0½ pie.	
*Johnson, William, late Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army	Claims ...	In full.	
*Knox, James, Assistant Surgeon, late in the Bengal Medical Establishment attached to the 25th Punjab Native Infantry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator-General forwarding documentary evidence of their claims

Persons presenting receipt for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

(Sd.) L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April 1872.

(1192—1)

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—April 24, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	... ..	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	5 0 17¼	270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 *F.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	.. ..	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 4,190 *feet.*	
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy.	2	East ...	1 0 34	South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
						From 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 1 *mile* 4,650 *feet to* 4,975 *feet.*	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land.	Cocoanut trees, 8. Tal, 1.
						From 1 *mile* 4,975 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	0 1 33	North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile to* 1,035 *feet.*	
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	2 0 14	North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 2 *mile to* 1,415 *feet.*	
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	East ...	3 1 3	North—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhobee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 1,415 *feet to* 1,635 *feet.*	
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ...	0 2 2	East—Fakeer Chand Bagdee's land ... West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 8. South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 6.	Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 1,635 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	South—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,410 *feet to* 2,735 *feet.*	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	North—Bamoongatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 2 *mile* 2,350 *feet to* 2,730 *feet.*	
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	0 2 33	South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,740 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.*	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhicary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,740 *feet to* 3,095 *feet.*	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0 3 7	South—Bamoongatchy Road. ... West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clustors, 2. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 2,940 *feet to* 3,440 *feet.*	
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	East—Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 2 *mile* 3,095 *feet to* 3,750 *feet.*	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	South—B land of lot No. 12. ... North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 3,440 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	
15	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1 0 26	South—Corner of Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 3
						From 2 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5 3 3	South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
						From 3 *mile to* 485 *feet.*	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1 3 32	South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
						From 3 *mile* 485 *feet to* 1,165 *feet.*	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1 1 39	South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sherbutty and Gooyee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clustors, 3.
						From 3 *mile* 1,525 *feet to* 2,165 *feet.*	
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1 2 25	South—B land and a foot-path ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor West—Railway fencing East—Shookdar and Jorip Shaik's land	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael „ 1.
						From 3 *mile* 1,165 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others.	
						From 3 *mile* 2,190 *feet to* 2,690 *feet.*	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 9 ... South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 3 *mile* 2,190 *feet to* 2,590 *feet.*	
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocoanut tree, 1.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.*	
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	6 0 23	North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 9. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield.	
						From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan ... South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield.	Cocoanut and other trees.
						From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.	
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut tree, 1 Mangoe. „ 1
						From 4 mile to 1,137 feet.	
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	South—End of mile 4, as per plan ... North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhal and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut trees, 2
						From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.	
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 2 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	
						From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Amritto Baoa, and debetro land of Choianni Zemindars.	Mangoe trees Cocoanut „ Date „
						From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.	
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land ... East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindar's land. South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing.	Jack, Date,
						From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.	
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttácharjee.	
						From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,860 feet.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pan. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government.	
						From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land ... South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	Bamboo clusters, 16
						* *From 4 mile 3322 feet to 3762 feet.*	
33	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 4 mile 3,955 feet to 4,580 feet.*	
34	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	1 1 37	South—Dwelling-house of Romony Dossee. North—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kally Coomar Banerjee and Romony Dossee.	
						From 4 mile 3,860 feet to 4,580 feet.	
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 13. North—Dooliaparrah Road. West—Railway fencing. East Kally Coomar Banerjee's garden.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
36	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 3 14	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Bhuggobutty Churn Banerjee's and Annoda Gangooly's land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
37	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	1 3 13	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ramessur and Ram Kany.	
						From 5 mile to 400 feet.	
38	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 0 8	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Ram Chunder, Ishan Chunder, and Puddolochun Mookerjee's land, rented by Mohesh Mistree.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 5 mile to 385 feet.	
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Kanny Banerjee's land.	
						From 5 mile 425 feet to 1,325 feet.	
40	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 2 23	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rajchunder Gangooly, Taruck Nath Ghosal, and Kally Churn Bhutcharjee. South—Road under Culvert No. 15.	
						From 5 mile 1,275 feet to 1,655 feet.	
41	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	0 3 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 16. North—Bally Station and class A land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Kally Doss and Okhoy Chatterjee.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Cocoanut,. 1.
						From 5 mile 405 feet to 1,315 feet.	
42	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 1 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. South—Road under Culvert No. 15. West—Land belonging to Kally Doss Chatterjee, Ram Kanny Banerjee, Shib Chunder Bhutcharjee, and Rajchunder Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry trees.
						From 5 mile 1,325 feet to 1,665 feet.	
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 7	North—Class B land of ot No. 44. South—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Land belonging to Bamessur Mookerjea and Bacharam Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 5 mile 1,665 feet to 2,815 feet.	
44	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 43. North—Brickfield. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
						From 6 mile to 80 feet.	
45	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Woothurparah.	7	East ...	0 0 25	South—End of mile 6 as per plan. East—Hurry Nath Chatterjee's garden. North—Woothurparah road. West—Class A land.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *mile to* 80 *feet.*	
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ..	0 0 26	South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
						From 6 *mile* 110 *feet to* 1,800 *feet.*	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	3 2 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe and other trees, 4.
						From 6 *mile* 85 *feet to* 360 *feet.*	
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modoosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, 2. Date, 2.
						From 6 *miles* 360 *feet to* 1,275 *feet.*	
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West ..	1 3 30	South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modoosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Horomony Baoa, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 1,275 *feet to* 1,875 *feet.*	
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 3	North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*	
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Sreenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik, Dhonoujoy Poramanik, Bisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandal, and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1. Date, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*	
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
						From 6 *mile* 2,990 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 3 18	North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway feming.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 3,390 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	North—End of mile 7, as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 3,390 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
56	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ..	4 3 11	North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.*	
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	8 2 30	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore, South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
						From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8 2 30	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mouzah Koninagore.	8	East ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ..	5 0 38	South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	North—Class B land of lot No, 60. South—End of mile 8, as per dlan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.	
63	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 28	South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 37	North—Class B land and corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3,
						From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.	
67	ditto ..	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Boarah	9	East ...	1 0 11	South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindar.	Date 2,
						From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.	
68	dit c ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditt o.	9	East ...	0 3 32	South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 8 *mile* 5,025 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ...	0 0 32	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Rroad. East—Kader Nath Banerjie's garden. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile to* 1,070 *feet.*	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 27	North—End of road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging to Pitamber Chatterjee, Taraprosono Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,085 *feet to* 2,245 *feet.*	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindars and Bromot her land. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 *mile* 2,620 *feet to* 4,160 *feet.*	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ...	3 2 15	North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goorudass Mookerjee, Bissembhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Issur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 *mile* 4,160 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
73	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Ramcoomar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72.	Seemool,
						From 9 *mile to* 1,100 *feet.*	
74	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ...	1 3 2	West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,120 *feet to* 2,040 *feet.*	
75	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	1 0 35	North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No. 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others. East—Railway fencing,	
						From 9 *mile* 2,320 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	East ...	2 1 1	South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan.	
						From 9 *mile* 2,050 *feet to* 4,375 *feet.*	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	5 3 11	South—Boundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroo .. Mouzah Mahesh.	11	East ...	4 1 15	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut tree, 3.
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut tree, 2.
						From 11 *mile to* 1,780 *feet.*	
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 18	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 11 *mile to* 1,800 *feet.*	
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	3 3 38	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,200 *feet.*	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullubpore.	12	West ...	0 3 23	North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
						**From* 11 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,500 *feet.*	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuckerbutty, Hurrish Chunder Dey, Koylash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 11 *mile* 2,200 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullubpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 83, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *miles* 3,380 *feet to* 3,855 *feet.*	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
						From 11 *mile* 3,855 *feet to* 4,055 *feet.*	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bipro Doss, Mohesh Moochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
						From 12 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
"	ditto ...	ditto ... ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—April 24, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estates and Pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma	Amount fallen into arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P	Rs As. P	
342	Mouzah Chachrá and others, Pergunnah Ghoraghat	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder Bose, Sorup Chunder Bose, and Sankar Dassya.	4,122 9 4½	1,309 14 5	Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

DINAGRPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1863, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma ... . Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma	...	..	.. Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund	...	..	... „ 6-12-0
		Total	... „ 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,376-7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma	...	...	... Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund	...	..	.. „ 6-15-0.
		Total	„ 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brijo Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brijo Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Naoo, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brijo Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Ruttun Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ramhurry Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اِسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہاباد کے شامل محالات مندرجۂذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ مین دین ہونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجربہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اِسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مي تاریخ ۲۷ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ *

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا پرگنہ شہاجسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھہ و بابو رام کمار سنگھہ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۸-۱۰-۵۲۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱-۱۴-۱۹۳ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونسہ جسکي خانہ مالگذار مین نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھہ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۶-۲۰ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

ایچ: آلکجاندر
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ فبروري ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

Nowjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurowr; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jawarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, *alias* Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اس تحور کے روسے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دي جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور واقع محال مفصلہ‌ذیل جو ضلع ترہت کے توزیع مین مندرج ہے بعلت مفرو یت و غیر حاضري مدعاعلیہ مذکور تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدھم ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجشنبہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع ترہت مین نیلام ہوگا *

شرایط نیلام *

۱—اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل زر نیلامي بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا *

۲—جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زاید ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحساب فیصد ۲۵ فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام کے پندرھوین اور دو پہر تک کہ اوسمین اور نیلام ہي محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوگے اگر اوس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے فجر یا جس روز کچہري کہلي اوس روز دو پہر تک داخلکرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ سوخت ہوکر بعد اجراي اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجوابدھي خریدار خطاکار نیلام ثانے عمل مین آویگا *

۳—جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بوایگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا *

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیا رستم‌نگر پرگنہ دھرور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام نتھو سنکھ و کار و سنکھ وغیرہ کا مندرج ہے اور مبلغ ۴-۱-۴۰۹ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال مین حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور کا واقع مواضع مہیاور ستم‌نگر عرف بیکا و بیرپور گوپي متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۳ و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکٹ ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا *

اِف: اِم: ہلیڈے
کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale. at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872 :—

Class I —Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum *oorf* Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahtho, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa *oorf* Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10 Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

The 10th April 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعهٔ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومه الذیل ضلع پٹنه مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماه مارچ سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول هی بروز منگل ۲۸ ماه مے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکها جائیگا *

بندوبست استمراري *

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بڑا گوبردهن پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگه و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون وغیره صدر جمع ۵-۱۳-۱۰۲۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۸-۴۸۶ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ نراین سنگه و کسن دت تیواري و چوامهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوا هي ۵-۱۴-۵۱۰ بابت حصه چوامهتون و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشي لعل و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علي و مرزا سجاد علي عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مسماة امامي خانم عرف بے بے بنو و مسماة اشرف النسا بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مهون عرف دمري مهتون و نیم چند مهون و سوماري مهون و ٹیکم مهتون و مرزا مظهر علي و مسماة وحید النسا و مرزا قادر علي تونڈن سنگه و لاله دمبرلعل و دیگ نراین سنگه و موناں مهتون و بالکسن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهون و دولار مهون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گونسایں داس لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگهه و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهون و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۵-۷۱۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۱-۱۱-۳۲۸ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ نراین سنگه و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مهون عرف دمري مهون و غیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۶-۱۰-۳۸۸ بابت حصه مسماة امامي خانم عرف بے بے بنو و مسماة اشرف النسا عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظهر علي و مرزا قادر علي و مرزا اغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علي و مرزا سجاد علي عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید النسا و نندولعل و کاشي لعل و تونڈن سنگه و دیگ نراین سنگه و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون چوا مهتون و نیم چند مهون و سوماري مهون و قویال مهتون و بالکشن مهتون گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون و دولار مهون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري مرزا مظهر علي و کهل سنگه و مرزا قادر علي و مسماة وحید النسا و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۷۵۰ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه مونا مهون و بالکشن مهتون و گلاب مهون و وزیر مهتون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۴-۳۵ بابت حصه مرزا محمد علي و مرزا قادر علي و مسماة وحید النسا و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علي و چوا مهون عرف دمري مهون و تونڈن سنگه و گونڈا سنگه و مٹکدهاري سنگه اصل بنفسه و ولے هردو نراین سنگه نابالغ و کسن دت تیواي و دیگ نراین سنگه و مرزا سجاد علي عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

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		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 22nd April 1872.	Past week ending 15th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	19·7	19·5	23·3	30·7	30·2	27·9	18·8	19·0*	...	24·8	21·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	29·8	30·2	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	20·5	19·8	20·5	32·6	32·6	29·8	11·1	11·1	11·1	20·	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	20·5	20·5	16·7	7·2	7·4	6·7	
3	Chumparun	19·5	18·6	26·1	39·1	38·1	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	23·3	23·3	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	18·6	18·6	22·3	28·9	27·9	28·8	13·9	13·0*	11·1	19·5	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	27·9	27·0*	23·3	7·9	8·3	7·6	
5	Shahabad	21·1	21·1	29·4	34·8	32·9	37·6	17·6	18·6	23·5	21·1	22·3	28·2	..	...	...	32·9	32·9	41·2	27·06	27·06	24·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
6	Tirhoot	26·3	25·4	25·3	34·7	34·2	39·*	15·6	15·6	23·4	21·4	19·5	25·8	...	...	...	34·1	36·1	34·1	34·1	34·2*	25·4	8·*	8·3	7·8	
7	Bhaugulpore...	17·8	17·8	..	21·2	24·8	...	15·6	15·6	...	18·6	19·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19·8	18·6	...	8·8	8·8	...	
8	Monghyr	21·9	21·9	27·9	.	...	46·6	18·6	18·6	...	22·3	22·3	26·1	...	...	37·3	37·3	37·3	37·3	...	...	19·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
9	Purneah	18·6	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	18·6	23·3	23·3	27	..	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	21·4	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	
10	Rajmehal	14·9	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	26·1	27·06	27·06	27·4	41·9	41·9	55·9	41·9	41·9	55·9	18·6	18·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
11	Deoghur	15·3	15·3	19·1	48·8	48·8	45·3	13·9	13·9	17·3	14·4	24·4	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	16	8·3	7·9	...	
12	Nya-Doomka	15·3	15·3	13·06	...		...	16·7	16·7	18·6	34·9	34·9	31·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
13	Godda	12·1	12·1	18·6	23·3	20·5	13·5	26·1	26·1	*27·0	31·7	31·7	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	7·4	7·4	6·9	
14	Rajshahye	18·6	18·6	14·4	37·3	37·3	32·6	21·2	21·2*	27·0	25·1	25·1	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	18·6	17·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
15	Bograh	22·4	22·3	17·7	..	..	...	16·8	15·8	22·4	25·2	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	41·9	17·8	8·4	8·3	7·9	
16	Dinagepore	27·9	27·9	27·06	37·3	37·3	32·6	13·9	13·9	13·6	25·1	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	27·9	23·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
17	Maldah	20·9	20·9	18·8	...	...	...	13·9	15·2	20·9	27·9	27·9	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	14·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
18	Moorshedabad	18·6	17·7	20·9	18·6	22·3	27·9	23·5	23·3	23·5	23·7	23·7	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	19·*	20·9	8·5	8·3	8·5	
19	Pubna	16·3	16·7	13·9	19·1	21·2	21·9	20·2	21·6	20·9	23·3	24·4	24·2	25·8	25·8	23·3	31·7	34·5	35·4	16·7	16·3	11·6	8·2	8·2	7·5	
20	Rungpore	20·5	19·5	20·9	24·2	22·3	...	22·3	23·3	23·3	27·9	27·9	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	26·5	22·3	7·8	7·8	7·6	
21	Burdwan	18·6	18·6	13·9	28·9	29·8	27·9	15·8	16·3	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·06	20·5	18·6	8·3	9·3	8·3	
22	Bancoorah	16·7	14·9	16·2	13·9	..	18·6	16·7	16·7	14·9	22·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·7	15·8	12·5	7·8	8·3	7·4	
23	Beerbhoom...	19·9	18·6	21·3	29·8	29·8	32·6	14·9	14·9	18·7	19·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·06	24·9	24·9	8·5	8·5	7·9	
24	Hooghly	15·8	15·8	18·6	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	23·8	24·7	24·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	19·6	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	
25	Howrah	18·6	18·6	13·9	28·9	29·8	27·9	17·0*	16·5	16·5	19·8	21·2	19·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	15·8	8·1	8·1	8·1	
26	Midnapore...	15·7	15·7	16·7	29·8	37·3	44·7	18·6	18·6	18·6	29·8	29·8	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	21·2	14·9	8·7	8·7	7·4	
27	Nuddea	29·8	29·8	16·8	37·3	37·3	...	19·5	19·5	16·7	21·4	21·4	20·*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
28	Jessore	14·9	13·9	13·2	...	7·4	7·9	10·2	9·3	13·06	25·1	25·1	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
29	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	21·6	17·7	29·8	29·8	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·1	8·3	7·9	
30	Dacca																									
31	Backergunge																									
32	Furreedpore																									
33	Mymensing																									

34	Sylhet	13·6	13·0	13·9	...	...	...	21·2	21·2	16·[illegible]	[illegible]·6	32·6	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	14·9	8·2	8·2	8·1
35	Cachar																								
36	Chittagong																								
37	Noakhally or Bullooah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	14·9	17·7	26·1	25·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	12·1	11·1	7·4	6·9	6·5
38	Tipperah	13·06	13·06	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·5	34·9	34·3	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	7·1
39	Cuttack	16·6	17·8	12·1	...	...	...	17·1	17·1	16·7	2[illegible]·3	29·3	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·8	29·3	27	8·3	8·3	8·3
40	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	...	..	3[illegible]·5	...	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	...	6·5
41	Pooree																								
42	Hazareebaugh	19·5	18.6	18·6	27·9	26·1	...	12·1	11·1	12·1	33·3	22·3	24·2	29·8	29·8	30·7	27·9	27·9	33·5	17·7	18·6	17·7	6·5	6·9	6·5
43	Lohardugga	14·9	14·9	14·9	24·2	22·3	24·2	18·6	18·6	18·6	23·3	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	32·6	13·4	13·0	13·0	6	6·	5·8
44	Maunbhoom	14·9	14·9	13·9	22·3	22.3	18·6	18·6	18·6	24·2	24·2	24·3	31·7	...	...	...	...		...	15·8	14·9	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9
45	Singbhoom...	22·3	22·3	16·7	29·8	29·8	23·5	29·8	29·8	27·9	37·3	37·3	33·5	...	...	..	...	.	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	5·7	5·7	5·5
46	Durrung	13·9	13·9	13	...	...	...	15·6	18·6	4·9	24·7	24·7	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	6	6·	6·
47	Nowgong	.	...	...	..	.	...	12·1	12·1	12·5	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·8
48	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	9·3	14·9	...	...	12·1	14·9	14·9	20·5	16·7	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	5·5	5·5	4·6
49	Kamroop																								
50	Luckimpore																								
51	Julpigoree																								
52	Gowalparah																								
53	Darjeeling	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3	7·4	7·4	6·5	11·1	12·1	12·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·6	4·6

* Information not supplied.

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The April 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ..	Apl. 20th	.....	Fine ...	Excellent.	
2	Gya ...	„ 20th	0·42	Hot ..	Rubbee outturn good. Land now at rest.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 20th	Heavy rain on Thursday and hail-storm.	Cloudy. East wind ..	Almost the whole of the crop has been cut. There has been a very good outturn. The late rain has been very beneficial to indigo.	
4	Sarun ...	„ 20th	.....	Fair weather. East wind; cool at morning and evening, but hot during the day.	The rubbee crops have been almost stacked. The outturn has been excellent. The prospect of indigo is favorable.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 20th	·05	Variable and stormy. East winds. Ther.—max. 104° „ min. 70° Bar.—H reading 29·880 „ L ditto 29·600	Slight rain fell on the night of last Tuesday. No crops at present on the ground. Nothing further can be said in regard to the condition of the indigo crop.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 20th	There was drizzling rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.	Cloudy at times ...	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops are gathered and stacked.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 20th	Very heavy rain on the 17th. Through an accident the rainfall could not be ascertained. It was over an inch and nearer two.	Rain here and there. Cloudy. Easterly & northerly winds. Cold for the time of the year, especially nights.	No crops to report upon; but the rain will cause ploughing to be very general.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 20th	0·38	Thunder storm and rain during one week, followed by cool weather.	No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah ...	„ 19th	.....	Seasonable. Little rain and warm.	Bhadoi and aganny crops are being sown. Rubbee crops have been good, and nearly all have been reaped Koni, chuna, and moogh have been sown and plants have sprung up, but rain is wanted. These crops promise a splendid harvest.	
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 20th	·05	Cloudy and threatening generally.	Mangoes good, and indigo doing well.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 20th	·45	Very hot till the rain fell.	Satisfactory. Mowha crops all gathered.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 20th	·22	Hot with passing clouds.	Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda ...	„ 20th	No rain gauge.	Heavy rain on the night of the 17th. Very hot; nights cool.	Sugar-cane prospering. Nothing else on the ground.	
14	Pakour.					
15	Jamtara ...	„ 20th	0·50	Stormy at the commencement of the week.	Late rain has done good to the sugarcane seedlings; mangoes do not promise well.	
16	Rajshahye ...	„ 20th	0·24	Rained on the 18th. Hot.	Cultivators preparing lands for the rice crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
17	Bograh ...	Apl. 20th	·31	First part of the week hot and dry; latter part cool. Occasional slight rain with thunder storms.		
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 20th	.....	Two days very cloudy, and threatening rain. Remaining days clear, but with a considerable change in the temperature.	Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 20th	0·15	Dust storm, clouds. distant thunder, lightning and rain on 16th & 17th. The other days were fair and hot.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 20th	.....	Very hot till Wednesday night, when there was a storm Cooler since then.	Indigo and mulberry about the only crops on the ground. Prospects good; more rain wanted.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 20th	0·75	Hot and close. Cooler after the storm of the 17th.	Good.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 20th	New gauge ·10	Hot during first half of the week and cool during the last half.	Fair. Rain wanted.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 15th	0·98	Hot, fair, and cool.	Summer crops favorable The rubbee crops are being reaped. Spring crops growing well. Cotton and teel plants growing luxuriantly.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 19th	0·52	Frequent dust storms; one with rain on the night of the 17th.	No change since last week	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 20th	·57	Dry and very sultry until a storm came on the evening of the 17th. Since then cool.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 20th	·10	Clear and hot.	Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Borodhan is growing well. Sugarcane plantation has been commenced. Vegetable crops are now growing; partially damaged in Serampore by late hail.	
27	Howrah ..	„ 20th	·07	Dry winds from south and west; hardly any rain; in many places none.	The borodhan crop is only a moderate one. Rain much wanted to enable cultivators to plough their lands, and for the young sugarcane.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 20th	0·51	Hot.	More rain is wanted to enable the ryots to plough rice land.	
29	Nuddea ..	„ 20th	.....	Hot and dry ..	Cultivation for rice crops is going on. Rain is very much wanted.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 20th	.....	Weather generally fair. Heavy clouds hang about at times On the 17th strong north-west gale, with appreciable amount of rain. Average height of barometer 29·765 Average temperature during day in the shade. Mean thermometer 101·1, during night 75·2. Prevailing winds—south-west and very hot from north.	Indigo is not looking well for want of rain, and spring sowings in many parts cannot go on Urher sowings are also behind for want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
31	24-Pergunnahs ..	Apl. 16th	0·33	Fair, hot, and cloudy	Lands under cultivation; cold weather crops fair	
32	Dacca ...	„ 20th	.....	Dry. A little rain fell on two last nights.	Ploughing and sowing is now going on in most parts of the district. The rainfall has been partial, but on the whole prospects are good as yet.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 19th	.....	Few drops of rain on the 17th; very hot.	Rain wanted.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 20th	0·44	Tolerably cool and pleasant after the slight fall of rain on the night of the 17th.	Scarcity of rain is reported all over the districts and is said to have seriously affected the crops on the ground.	
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	„ 13th	.....	Hot but not oppressively so. Ther.—Max. 93° „ Min. 68° „ Aver. 80·4	The ploughings will soon be nearly all over, and the sowings are getting on very favorably. About 10 as. of the ous and amun crops have been sown.	Cholera has broken out in the east of the district. A few cases have also occurred in the western thannahs. The station keeps healthy.
37	Cachar ...	„ 13th	0·33	Fair ...	No crops on the ground.	
38	Chittagong ..	„ 13th	.....	Hot ...	Nothing special to note since last report.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 13th	0·14	Very hot ..	Favorable. A shower of rain is wanted.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 13th	0·82	Extreme heat relieved by occasional showers	Good and promising.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 13th	.....	Excessive heat ..	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 13th	.....	Very hot; there has been slight rain in some parts of the district.	Cholera less prevalent. Rain much wanted for ploughing operations.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 20th	A shower with strong wind.	Seasonable ...	Ploughing has not been commenced on account of want of rain. Ploughing for new rice crop in Bhuddruck going on.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 13th	.....	Cloudy ..	No change since last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 20th	0·40	Seasonable ...	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 20th	0·10	Cloudy and cool ..	Rubbee crops all reaped, and the harvest has been pretty good at Palamow. No crops are now on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	.....	.....	Return defective ...	.....	Return defective.
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 13th	0·39	Seasonable ...	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung.					
50	Nowgong ...	„ 13th	2·3	Very hot, with occasional thunder storms at night.	Spring crops promise well. Prospects of the tea crops favorable up to date.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 13th	2·57	Continued healthy and was kept pretty cool by frequent showers of rain attended with hail and thunder storms.	The prospects of the tea crop are good.	
52	Kamroop ..	„ 13th	.....	Hot and dry ...	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ..	„ 13th	2·18 Ther. max. 80° „ min. 70°	Changeable. Some thunder and lightning.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 13th	·160	Fine ..	The ground is now being prepared for crops both in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
55	Naga Hills ...	Apl. 16th	.....	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, slightly warm at Samagoodting, and the lower ranges; very hot and muggy at Dimapur, and in plains generally.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 20th	1·49	Heavy showers and storms during the week; weather cool, pleasant, and seasonable.	Fair.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 13th	0·19	Misty; passing showers; drizzling rain; thunder, lightning; atmosphere clear.	The same as reported last week.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 13th	.....	Seasonable, hot, and windy.	Not above ground at present	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 20th	2·06	Occasional rains and heavy fall of hail.	Symptoms of partial failure of the bhootta crop. This will probably be met by larger importations of rice from below.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 13th	.....	Fine.	Nothing particular to report.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches	Inches.			
Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	Nil	Nil	0·40	14th April 1872	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	0 63	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	2 40	7th April 1872.	
	Jajipore	0·90	ditto	1 67	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	0·15	ditto	0 95	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	1 30	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore . .	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore . .	0 37	Nil	3 07	14th April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	2·07	ditto	3 18	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree . .	Nil	ditto	0 15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·40	31st Mar. 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail .	0·39	Nil	1·69	14th April 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·40	ditto	1·68	ditto.	
	Burhee . .	0·70	ditto	2 27	ditto.	
	Puchumba	0·20	ditto	1 12	ditto	
	Ranchee	1·00	0 29	2 85	ditto.	
	Palamow	0·25	Nil	2·34	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·82	ditto	1·90	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	Nil	Not received	1·35	7th April 1872.	
	Chyebassa	0·82	0·07	1·31	14th April 1872.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore) .	Nil	Nil	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail	0·11	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0 11	ditto	3·43	ditto.	
	Behar	0 30	Not received	2·36	7th April 1872.	Not received 11th to 24th March.
	Barh .. .	0·27	0·05	2·48	14th April 1872.	
	Gya	0 33	Nil	2·57	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	0 41	ditto	1·64	ditto.	
	Nowadah	Nil	ditto	1·91	ditto.	
	Arungabad . .	0·04	ditto	3·60	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Nil	Not received	0 51	7th April 1872	
	Bettiah	ditto	Nil	1·20	14th April 1872	
	Chupiah	ditto	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
	Sewan	Not received	Not received	1·23	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore	Nil	0·08	2·58	14th April 1872	
	Durbhangah	ditto	Nil	1 16	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	ditto	ditto	1·25	ditto.	
	Tajpore .. .	ditto	Not received	3 62	7th April 1872.	
	Mudhubani	0·10	Nil	3 02	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar
	Hajipore	0·19	Not received	3·32	7th April 1872	
	Arrah .. .	0·05	Nil	2·74	14th April 1872.	
	Buxar . ..	Nil	ditto	3 21	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·15	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Bhuboonah .. .	0 23	ditto	2 49	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Benares .	Nil	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	0 28	ditto	0·76	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 31st Mar
	Mudheypoorah	0 20	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Banka	Nil	ditto	1·86	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
	Monghyr . ..	0 10	ditto	2·18	ditto.	
	Jamooie	Nil	ditto	1·57	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan to 3rd Feb.
	Begooserai ...	0 20	ditto	3·48	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	ditto	2·46	ditto.	
	Jamtara	0·17	Not received	1·67	7th April 1872	
	Rajmehal	0·13	Nil	2·23	14th April 1872.	
	Pakour	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan 1872	
	Nya-Doomka	0 14	Nil	3·10	14th April 1872	
	Purneah	0·80	ditto	2·64	ditto	
	Kishengunge	Nil	Not received	1·43	7th April 1872.	
	Arrareah	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah .. .	0·76	Nil	3·19	14th April 1872	
	Nattore ..	0·18	0 21	2·79	ditto.	
	Bograh . .	0·41	Nil	1 53	ditto.	
	Dinagepore .. .	Nil	ditto	1·85	ditto.	
	Maldah . .	0 34	ditto	1·79	ditto.	
	Berhampore .. .	0·42	Not received	3·41	7th April 1872.	
	Jungipore	0·53	0 08	3·78	14th April 1872.	
	Laulbaugh	0 39	Nil	3·47	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ..	0 01	ditto	1·35	ditto.	
	Pubna .	0·33	ditto	2·55	ditto	
	Serajgunge . ..	0·01	ditto	2 36	ditto.	
	Rungpore . ..	0·60	ditto	1·31	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	0·61	Not received	0·61	7th April 1872	
	Titalya .. .	0 60	Nil	1·98	14th April 1872	
Burdwan.	Burdwan . .	0 15	0·12	0·87	ditto.	
	Cutwa	0·18	Nil	2 09	ditto.	
	Culna	0 15	0.02	0·71	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	0·19	Nil	1·29	ditto.	
	Bancoorah .	1 62	0·12	2·70	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	1 08	0·10	2 57	ditto.	
	Sooree ..	0 76	Nil	3 31	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Not received	ditto	4 20	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Serampore .	2 99	ditto	5·77	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	1 70	ditto	4·42	ditto.	
	Howrah . .	1 04	ditto	3·60	ditto	
	Mainapore	Nil	ditto	0 94	ditto	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0 34	Not received	2 55	7th April 1872	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·30	Nil	1·80	14th April 1872	
	Gurbetta .	0 83	Not received	2·37	7th April 1872.	
	Tumlook .	0 52	ditto	3 05	ditto	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	0 40	Nil	2·23	11th April 1872	
	Bongong	Not received	ditto	1 21	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. and 1st to 7th April.
	Ranaghat	0·61	ditto	2 38	ditto	
	Meherpore	1 29	ditto	2 72	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	0·70	ditto	2·00	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kooshtea	0 38	ditto	1·88	ditto.	
	Jessore .. .	0·23	0·06	2 98	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	0·15	0·03	1·38	ditto.	
	Jenidah	1·75	Nil	3 60	ditto.	
	Nurail	0·79	ditto	3·80	ditto.	
	Magoorah	0 18	ditto	0 24	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	0·75	ditto	3·41	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	0·20	ditto	0 62	ditto.	
	Calcutta	0·75	ditto	4 00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·81	ditto	3·51	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·77	ditto	3·16	ditto	
	Barrackpore	2·08	Not received	5·19	7th April 1872.	
	Dum-Dum	0 84	ditto	3·32	ditto.	
	Baraset	0 45	ditto	3 26	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·27	ditto	2·86	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0 52	ditto	3·54	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·08	ditto	1·99	ditto.	
	Barripore	0·14	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·50	0·73	3 03	14th April 1872	
	Dacca { Jail	0 20	0·80	2·25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	0 77	Not received	2·96	7th April 1872.	
	Dowlat Khan	Not received	ditto	1·80	31st Mar. 1872	
	Perozepore	0 34	Nil	4·05	14th April 1872.	
	Madaripore	0·90	ditto	5·17	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	0 11	ditto	0·79	ditto.	
	Goalundo	Nil	ditto	2 06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	0·92	ditto	1·78	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	0 25	0·60	3·10	ditto.	
	Atteah	0 30	Not received	1·54	7th April 1872	
	Kishoregunge	2·29	Nil	3·82	14th April 1872.	
	Sylhet	3·83	0·80	11·29	ditto.	
	Cachar	1·62	0·33	14·62	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	1·82	Not received	8 94	7th April 1872	
	Kojah	3 56	Nil	8 48	14th April 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0·10	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	0·26	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	1·11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	0·73	Nil	2 48	14th April 1872.	
	Noakhally	0·35	0·14	1·66	ditto.	
	Tipperah	1·72	0·12	5·80	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0·69	Not received	2 40	7th April 1872	
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·10	14th April 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	2·54	ditto	4·26	ditto.	
	Buxa	2·13	ditto	4 59	ditto.	
	Goalparah	0 81	Not received	2·47	7th April 1872	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dhoobree	1·15	Nil	3·70	14th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	1 36	0·10	1·69	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	1·48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·22	0·40	2·62	14th April 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	1·15	Nil	2·76	14th April 1872.	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	2·10	31st Mar. 1872.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0 75	0·66	4·49	14th April 1872.	
	Nowgong	0·60	Not received	11·67	7th April 1872.	
	Mungledye	Not received	ditto	3·05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah	0·72	Nil	1 82	14th April 1872.	
	Gowhatty	0·48	ditto	4 72	ditto.	
	Seebsangor	2·03	Not received	12·67	7th April 1872	
	Jorchaut	1·90	ditto	9 85	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·02	ditto	7 27	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1·67	ditto	9.20	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	3 32	ditto	12 69	ditto.	
	Suddya	1 40	ditto	10·12	ditto.	
	Shillong	0·28	Nil	0·70	14th April 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·75	Not received	13 20	7th April 1872.	
	Jaowai	1 03	ditto	2·57	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Nil	ditto	2·09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.

C

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th April 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	April											
Calcutta.	14th	10	29·843	29·861	89·5	79·5	62	S by W	...	...	C	
		16	29·737	29·755	97·5	77·4	37	S	...	...	CK	
	15th	10	29·859	29·877	90·3	79·5	59	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·723	29·711	98·1	79·0	39	S by W	...	...	C	
	16th	10	29·831	29·849	89·0	76·3	54	S by W	...	...	C	
		16	29·730	29·748	97·6	77·5	36	N	...	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29·855	29·873	89·2	74·2	46	.....	...	...	C, CS	
		16	29·703	29·721	95·5	76·0	37	S W	...	...	C	
	18th	10	29·887	29·905	84·0	73·0	56	W S W	...	0·02	.....	b
		16	29·753	29·771	91·3	75·2	43	W	...	...	K	
	19th	10	29·809	29·827	91·0	75·2	44	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·658	29·676	91·0	76·0	40	S S W	...	.	.....	b
	20th	10	29·754	29·772	92·4	78·2	50	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·630	29·648	94·1	83·2	61	S S W	...	...	N	
Saugor Island.	14th	10	29·876	29·882	91	84	73	S S W	8·4*	...	C, CK	b
		16	29·774	29·780	87	83	83	S S W	15·1*	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29·882	29·888	90	83	73	S W	13·4*	...	C	b, scuds
		16	29·748	29·854	88	82	76	S	13·0*	...	CS	b
	16th	10	29·856	29·862	91	82	66	S W	14·2*	...	C	b
		16	29·749	29·755	89	83	76	S	15·2*	...	K	b
	17th	10	29·888	29·894	90	80	63	W	7·4*	...	C	b
		16	29·731	29·737	89	80	66	S S W	12·7*	...	CS	b
	18th	10	29·893	29·899	88	76	55	W S W	5·2*	0·40	C	b, v
		16	29·771	29·777	88	79	65	S S W	9·6*	...	KS	b
	19th	10	29·832	29·838	91	87	84	S W	15·0*	...	C	b
		16	29·693	29·699	90	80	63	S	16·8*	...	KS	b
	20th	10	29·786	29·794	90	81	66	S W	18·2*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·619	29·655	86	81	79	S	20·8*	...	N	m, u
Chittagong.	14th	10	29·804	29·895	91	85	80	S W	3·2*	...	KC	b, m
		16	29·702	29·793	92	82	63	S W	10·8*	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29·791	29·882	91	83	70	Calm	3·7*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·672	29·763	92	80	57	W	13·0*	...	C	b, m
	16th	10	29·782	29·873	92	81	60	S W	3·9*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·682	29·773	91	83	70	W	13·3*	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	29·779	29·869	93	83	64	S	4·4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·655	29·746	89	82	73	W S W	14·7*	...	C, CK	b, m
	18th	10	29·775	29·866	88	80	69	E S E	5·0*	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·683	29·774	88	80	69	S W	11·1*	...	KS	u
	19th	10	29·787	29·878	89	81	69	S W	4·4*	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·637	29·728	89	80	66	W S W	13·6*	...	CK	b,
	20th	10	29·762	29·853	89	81	69	S	7·8*	...	K	
		16	29·637	29·728	89	80	66	S W	13·3*	...	.....	
Madras.	14th	10	29·902	29·932	90	76	50	S E by S	7*	...	.....	
		16	29·707	29·827	88	77	58	E S E	11*	...	.....	
	15th	10	29·904	29·934	90	78	56	E S E	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·831	29·861	88	78	62	E by S	10*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·904	29·934	91	78	53	S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·782	29·812	89	78	59	S E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
	17th	10	29·888	29·918	92	78	51	S E	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·780	29·812	88	79	65	S E	12*	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·896	29·926	89	78	59	S E	10*	0·01	.....	bc
		16	29·784	29·814	87	76	58	S E	14*	...	.....	bc
	19th	10	29·866	29·896	89	77	56	S E by S	6*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·748	29·778	90	79	59	E S E	13*	...	.....	bc
	20th	10	29·864	29·894	91	78	53	S W by S	8*	..	.....	bc
		16	29·739	29·769	89	78	59	S E	15*	...	.....	bc
Cuttack.	14th	10	29·663?	29·714?	100	77	32	S S E	6·6*	...	K, S	fair
		16	29·753?	29·835?	83	77	75	S S W	3·2*	...	.....	fair
	15th	10	29·794	29·875	95	75	36	S W	2·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·617	29·728	102	71	17	S W	7·3*	...	C	fair
	16th	10	29·760	29·841	94	73	33	W S W	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·623	29·704	96	74	31	S S W	4·3*	...	N	o, u,
	17th	10	29·805	29·887	87	73	48	W N W	1·7*	...	C, KS	cloudy
		16	29·643	29·724	95	75	36	N N E	2·2*	...	KS	u, cloudy
	18th	10	29·825	29·907	87	70	39	N N W	3·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·638	29·719	99	70	18	W N W	7·5*	...	.....	fair
	19th	10	29·770	29·851	93	78	48	S S W	1·8*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·615	29·696	98	73	26	S	7·7*	...	CK, N	cloudy
	20th	10	29·745	29·826	94	76	40	S W	6·5*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·597	29·680	82	72	59	S E	7·6*	..	N, KS	cloudy
Akyab.	14th	10	29·863	29·885	88	80	69	N N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·751	29·773	87	80	72	W N W	2	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29·876	29·898	86	77	64	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·742	29·764	87	80	72	W	2	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·860	29·882	87	80	72	S S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·754	29·776	86	79	72	W	1	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29·860	29·882	88	79	65	W S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·729	29·751	89	79	62	W	2	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·860	29·882	88	79	65	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·735	29·757	86	77	64	W	1	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·843	29·865	87	78	65	E S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·682	29·704	88	76	55	S W	1	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29·830	29·865	87	86	95	S	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·651	29·673	87	78	65	W N W	2	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April ..	15th	29 782	98·7	80·6	145 5	88·2	78 5	72·7	0 61	S by W & S	...	133·1	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	16th	·778	98 0	78·7	143·4	87·6	77·8	71·9	·61	S & N	...	135·3	...	☽	Clear and cirri.
	17th	·791	96·1	77·5	140·0	86·3	74·2	65 7	·52	Variable.	4·0	121·5	...	...	Chiefly cirri. High wind from 9¼ to 10 P.M. Lightning on S. between 10¼ to 11 P.M.
	18th	·815	91·8	73·0	141·0	82 4	73 1	66·6	·60	W & W N W	...	99·1	0·02	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder, lightning, and rain at midnight.
	19th	·745	95·8	78 4	142·0	86 4	75·9	68 5	·56	S S W & S W	0·7	124·9	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	20th	·698	100·0	80·8	143·8	87·6	78 8	73·5	·64	S S W	...	298·2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	21st	·686	99·0	80·0	146·5	88·3	80·1	75·2	·66	S S W & S by W	...	223·3	...	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93 0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·02
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·01
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0·70
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	4·02
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	4·27

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of March 1872, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,831½	2,248 4 9	206 1 10	19,589 2¾	4,807 13 1	440 14 4	646 16 2
Or per mile of railway	18	14 5 10	1 6 4	125 0	30 11 7	2 16 4	4 2 8
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	419,099	2,78,074 9 6	25,490 3 11	1,576,000 26½	3,49,766 6 9	32,061 18 5	57,552 2 4
Total for 13 weeks and last day of March 1872...	422,830½	2,80,322 14 3	25,696 5 0	1,595,589 29	3,54,574 3 10	32,502 12 9	58,198 18 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.... .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last one day ended 31*st March* 1872, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	380½	71 6 9	7 2 10	3,740 0	113 13 6	11 7 9	18 10 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	176,029	25,993 13 3	2, 9	382,934 20	11,861 9 9	1,186 3 2	3,785 10 10
Total for the half-year ...	176,409½	26,065 4 0	2,606 10 6	386,674 20	11,975 7 3	1,197 10 11	3,804 1 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,017½	931 11 6	93 3 5	15,831 0	465 1 3	46 10 2	139 13 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	181,896	38,064 8 6	06 9	323,929 8	10,472 4 3	1,047 4 7	3,853 13 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs, As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	108,255	1,90,023 5 6	17,418 16 1	618,525 30	3,26,152 8 9	29,897 6 4	47,316 2 5
Or per mile of railway ...	...	148 7 3	13 12 2	.....	254 12 11	23 7 2	36 19 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	1,330,178	21,46,445 15 10	196,757 11 0	9,493,941 20	55,50,132 4 3	508,762 2 6	705,519 13 6
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,438,433	23,36,469 5 4	214,176 7 1	10,112,467 10	58,76.284 13 0	538,659 8 10	732,835 15 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	113,470½	1,92,822 2 1	17,675 7 3	602,644 30	3,65,422 14 0	33,497 2 0	51,172 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	150 11 2	13 16 4	.....	285 9 7	26 3 7	39 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,512,369½	23,08,612 3 9	211,625 10 9	9,187,725 20	54,31,934 11 2	497,927 7 0	709,552 17 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, *on* 223 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,784	16,522 4 2	1,514 10 10	64,959 20	20,135 13 9	1,845 15 9	3,360 6 7
Or per mile of railway	... ..	74 1 5	6 15 10	.....	90 4 9	8 5 6	15 1 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	68,733	2,14,292 8 8	19,643 9 8	895,015 10	2,57,020 15 6	23,560 5 1	43,203 14 9
Total for 14 weeks ...	73,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,158 0 6	959,974 30	2,77.156 13 3	25,406 0 10	46,564 1 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,713½	21,918 6 8	2,009 3 9	45,705 0	15,437 11 0	1,414 4 1	3,423 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	98 4 7	9 0 2	.....	69 2 11	6 6 10	15 7 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,311	2,46,845 4 6	22,627 9 8	777,441 30	2,33,716 12 2	21,424 0 8	44,051 10 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended first 6th days of April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,142	16,303 10 3	1,494 10 0	124,016 31	21,751 9 3	1,993 17 11	3,488 7 11
Or per mile of railway	186	104 2 10	9 11 0	792 0	138 15 10	12 14 10	22 5 10
For previous 13 weeks of half-year and last day of March 1872 ...	422,830½	2,80,322 14 3	25,696 5 9	1,595,589 29	3,54,574 3 10	32,502 12 9	58,198 18 6
Total for 14 weeks	451,972½	2,96,626 8 6	27,190 15 9	1,719,606 20	3,76,325 13 1	34,496 10 8	61,687 6 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,120	21,272 1 9	1,949 18 10	149,413 18	29,913 2 5	2,742 0 10	4,691 19 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	199	135 14 9	12 9 2	955 0	191 2 3	17 10 5	29 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	436,952½	2,63,613 13 0	25,081 5 1	1,874,417 2	3,86,149 7 10	35,397 1 0	60,478 6 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3 10
Or per mile of railway	223	34 1 3	3 8 2	624 5	18 10 5	1 17 3	5 5 5
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding one day of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	34	5 6 3	0 10 9	67 0	2 0 1	0 4 0	0 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14 2

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The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1872.

THE following Notification is re-published for general information.

By order,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—PUBLIC.

No. 2021.

Fort William, the 27th April 1872.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK OF STRATTON, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the East Indian Railway on Friday, the 3rd proximo, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

On His Lordship's journey from Bombay to Calcutta he will be escorted by the principal Civil Officers of the Government, under instructions from the Local Governments concerned.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guranteed Railways, and the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, will proceed to Jubbulpore to wait upon the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK. One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal will also proceed to Benares to wait upon His Lordship.

On the morning of Friday, the 3rd proximo, a deputation, consisting of t[illegible] the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and Military Depar[illegible]ts, and the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-Ge[illegible] will proceed to Burdwan to meet the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON No[illegible]

[illegible] lock P.M. the Secretaries to the Government of India will [illegible]ceive the RIGHT HON'BLE BA[illegible]N NORTHBROOK at the Howrah R[illegible]n.

His Lordship will be conveyed from Howrah to Chandpal Ghât in the *Sir William Peel.*

His Lordship will land at Chandpal Ghât at or about 5-15 P.M. Upon landing, His Lordship will be received by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the battery in front of Chandpal Ghât. The road from Chandpal Ghât to Government House will be lined with troops, under orders which will be issued by the Military and Police authorities.

The RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK will then proceed to Government House, where he will be received at the foot of the Grand Entrance by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor-General, attended by the Private Secretary and the Personal Staff, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Members of the Governor-General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government, and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at 5 o'clock P.M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK shall have taken his seat as Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a further salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 18 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VI of 1872.

An Act to amend the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to oaths and affirmations; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oaths Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

2. It extends to British India, applies to all oaths or affirmations taken or made by or administered to British subjects in Native Indian States, and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Persons liable to be sworn may, if they object to oath, make simple affirmation.

3. Every person who may by law be sworn or called upon to make a solemn affirmation, in any capacity whatever, may, if he objects to such oath or solemn affirmation, make in place thereof a simple affirmation to the same effect, omitting the words 'So help me God,' 'In the presence of Almighty God,' or other expressions of the same nature.

Powers of Court as to certain oaths when tendered by parties or witnesses.

4. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorise such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

If the party or witness refuses to take the oath he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

5. No omission to take any oath or to make any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

6. Nothing in this Act shall apply to oaths or affirmations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmation.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII of 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

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THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

Preamble.

An Act for the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions, and trades; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement and continuance of Act.

It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873, and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, Schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income"

"Income" means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means,

till the 1st day of September 1872,

any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class,

and after the said day,

any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace:

"Company."

"Company" means an Association carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India or not:

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family:

"Defaulter."

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act:

"Collector."

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate. And in the case of any person or Hindu undivided family chargeable under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

Exemptions from Act.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem;

or to any movable or immovable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family which is for the time being chargeable under this Act shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

Power to exempt from Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

DUTIES ON OFFICES.

Duties on offices.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

and upon every salary, annuity or pension paid in British India by Government, or by a Company, or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, to any person residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports whether on account of himself or another person.

Exemption of incomes less than Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas, and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

Deduction in case of Government officials and pensioners.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment, or commission under Her Majesty or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Government.

The duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

Deductions in case of servants and pensioners of Companies and Municipalities.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity, or pension at the time of payment by the treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

Payment to Government.

Every such treasurer or other officer shall, as soon as may be, after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Indemnity.

Every Company, public body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part

Annual return by Treasurer, &c.

The Treasurer, Secretary, or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under. or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or body or Association whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities, or pensions payable by the Company or public body or Association to all such persons respectively.

Subsequent deduction of duty omitted to be levied.

9. Whenever the duty leviable under this Part in any month is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity, or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity, or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

PART III.

Duties on Profits of Companies.

Shipping Companies.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager in India of every Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade. during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies in the rupee:

Other Companies.

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies for every rupee,

Statement of result of accounts.

and shall prepare, and on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing hte result of such accounts.

Annual return of nett profits.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872. the Treasurer, Secretary, or Principal Agent or Manager of such Company, shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

Power to require officers of Companies to attend and produce accounts.

12. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, on or before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce, for the inspection of the Collector, such of the accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven (as the case may be) and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part, and the day on which such amount shall be paid. and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

Indemnity.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

Duties on Interest on Government Securities.

Duty on interest.

14. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

Deduction of duty.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid,

and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs:

Proviso.

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

PART V.

Duties on all other income.

Duty on income not charged under Parts II, III, IV

16. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all incomes of one thousand rupees per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

Trustees, guardians, and committees of incapacitated persons to be charged.

17. The trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant. married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were

sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Non-residents charged in names of their agents.

Any person not resident in British India whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

Trustees or agents of persons incapacitated or non-resident to furnish statements of income.

18. Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him of the amount of the income in respect whereof he is chargeable on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement signed by him of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators-General and Official Trustees.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts of Wards, the Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Official Trustees, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain duties charged on trustees, &c.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity;

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in respect of the income and profits officially received by him;

every person and Court so assessed may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver manager, Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Indemnity.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Owners of lands and houses occupying them.

21. Owners of lands or houses occupying the same shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at nine-tenths of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

Rules for assessing income from land.

The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Persons assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on incomes of rupees 1,000 and upwards to be assessed at same amount.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part, shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply under the provisions of Part VI to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

Notice requiring returns.

In the case of every person chargeable under this Part, to whom the provisions of the last preceding paragraph do not apply, and whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, four thousand rupees or upwards, the Collector shall,

and in the case of every such person whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, less than four thousand rupees, the Collector may

cause a notice to be served on him requiring him to fill in a return of his income during one year ending on the day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872, and to state in such return the period during which such income has actually accrued.

Such notice shall be in the form to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and shall specify the day by which the return is to be made, and the place of the Collector's office at which the return is to be made.

Every such notice shall be signed by the Collector.

The form of the return shall accompany the notice.

Return how made.

23. Every person on whom such notice is served shall send to or deliver at the Collector's office the return duly filled and signed by him.

A declaration shall be added by such person at the foot of the return, (*a*) that the income stated therein is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, (*b*) that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and (*c*) that he has no other source of income.

List of lodgers and employees.

24. Every person, when required so to do by a notice in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council shall, within the period mentioned in such notice, prepare and deliver to the Collector a list containing, to the best of his belief, the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling-house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house, and also of any such lodger or inmate who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Such list shall be signed by the persons respectively delivering the same, and shall be prepared in the form to be prescribed as aforesaid.

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

25. The Collector shall from time to time determine what persons are chargeable under this Part, and the amount at which every such person shall be assessed;

and in making such assessment income exempted under section six shall be treated as chargeable under this Part.

Assessment to be made on past year's income.

26. Every such assessment shall be made upon the full amount of such person's income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872.

Assessment when assessee becomes chargeable within year.

In the case of a person for the first time becoming chargeable under this Part within the year of assessment, or within the year next before such year, the assessment shall be made according to an average of his income for such period as the Collector, under the circumstances, directs.

Notice to persons chargeable.

27. The Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Part, stating—

(1)—The name and the profession, trade or other source of the income of such person, or in respect of which he is chargeable;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is to be paid;

(3)—The place or places, district or districts, where such income accrues; and

(4)—The amount to be paid;

and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service either to pay such amount or to apply to the Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

Officer to give receipts.

28. Such amount shall be paid to the Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same:

Provided that, if such income accrues at or in more than one place or district, the receipt shall be granted and payment made by and to the Collector for the place or district at or in which the person mentioned in the notice resides, or (in the case of a firm) at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf, and such signature shall be judicially noticed.

Contents of receipt.

29. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1)—The name and source or sources of the income of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;

(2)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is paid,

(3)—The amount paid, and the date of payment; and

(4)—The place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues:

and shall be admissible as evidence of all matters contained therein.

PART VI.

Petitions and Appeals against Assessments.

Petition against assessment under Part V.

30. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed under Part V, may apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have the assessment reduced or cancelled:

Such petition shall ordinarily be presented within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven. But if the Collector is satisfied that the objector has not received such notice, the petition may be presented within fifteen days from the day on which in the Collector's opinion he became aware of the assessment:

Proviso.

Provided that no person served with a notice under section twenty-two shall be entitled to apply by petition under this section unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making such return.

Form and verification of petition.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

31. The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order.

If the order be in favor of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

Appeal to Commissioner from order under section 12 or section 31.

32. Any person dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the sum payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favor of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Documents to accompany appeal.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order thereon, and a list of the documents, if any, on which the appellant relies.

Neither of such copies shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

Copies of petition and order exempt from fees.

When the decision on such appeal is in favor of the petitioner, the value of the fee on his petition of appeal, and (where he has presented a petition to the Collector) the fee on such petition, together with the excess paid by him, or (when the decision is that the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, is not chargeable under this Act) the whole sum so paid shall at once be refunded.

Return of fees and excess.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed, and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner, and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income in question.

Power to summon persons to give necessary information.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person, stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

Power to issue fresh notice.

The provisions contained in sections twenty-seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder.

PART VII.

Payment and Recovery of Duties.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight, or section fifteen, shall be payable on the first day of May 1872:

Tax when payable.

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments: the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

Payment by instalments

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay within fifteen days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue,

Recovery under revenue law.

or pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money; and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) sales in execution of decrees:
(*b*) arrests in execution of decrees for money
(*c*) execution of decrees by imprisonment:
(*d*) claims to attached property; and
(*e*) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Courts by which they were passed,

shall apply to every execution issued for levying the moneys mentioned in such order, save that all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Code upon the Court shall be executed by the Collector by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount (if any) required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

37. If during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may cause the assessment made for such year to be amended as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

Amendment of assessment.

In case any Company or person assessed under Part III or Part V ceases to carry on the trade or business in respect whereof such assessment was made or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made, or if any such Company or person is, from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require, and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII.

Penalties.

38. Every Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Manager or other person failing to make any payment or deduction, or to prepare and deliver in due time any statement or return, or to produce any accounts, required by section eight, ten, eleven or twelve,

Treasurers, &c., failing to make payments or deliver returns.

any every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent failing to deliver any statement or declaration required by section eighteen,

Trustees, &c., failing to deliver statements or declarations.

shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any declaration or list made or delivered under section twenty-three or twenty-four, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

False statement in declaration, list, or petition.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition presented under section thirty which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

Section 193 and 228 of Penal Code to apply to proceedings.

PART IX

MISCELLANEOUS.

42. No suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

43. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Exercise of powers of Collector and Commissioner.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector.

Service of Notices.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager.

Power to declare principal place of business.

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence, and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

Power to declare residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to, and exercised by, such officers as the Governor General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time

Power to prescribe forms and make rules.

(*a*) prescribe forms for the returns, notices, and lists hereinbefore mentioned,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and

(*c*) delegate to any local Government the powers given by this section, clause (*b*), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under section 30.

Stamp eight annas.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF .

The *day of* 187

The petition of *A. B. of*

SHEWETH—

1. That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of *twenty-seven* rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 187 .

2. That your petitoner's income and profits accruing and arising from [*here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income*

or profits accrues or arise] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were rupees , as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3. That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days. [*Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.*]

4. That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [*or* that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) *A. B.*

Form of Verification.

I, *A. B.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) *A. B.*

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX of 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Enactments repealed.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—

"Proposal"

(a.)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal:

"Promise."

(b.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise:

"Promisor" and "promisee."

(c.)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee:'

"Consideration."

(d.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise:

"Agreement."

(e.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement:

"Reciprocal promises."

(f.)—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises:

"Void agreement."

(g.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void:

"Contract."

(h.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract:

"Voidable contract."

(i.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract:

"Void contract."

(j.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

Communication when complete.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete

as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(*b*.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete,

as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(*c*.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.
B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.
A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Promises, express and implied.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

Of contracts, voidable Contracts, and void Agreements.

What agreements are contracts.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

Who are competent to contract.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(*b*.) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

"Consent" defined.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

"Free consent" defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

"Coercion" defined.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

"Undue influence" defined.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

"Fraud" defined.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(*b.*) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(*c.*) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(*d.*) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

Voidability of agreements without free consent.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(*b.*) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(*c.*) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(*d.*) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(*e.*) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Agreement void where both parties are under mistake as to matter of fact.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(*c.*) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(*c*). A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(*d.*) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(*e.*) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*f.*) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(*g.*) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(*h*) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*i.*) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(*j.*) A, who is B's mukhtár, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(*k.*) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

Agreements void of considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Agreement without consideration void—

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless

unless it is in writing and registered,

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

or is a promise to compensate for something done,

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

or is a promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law.

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(*b.*) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(*c.*) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(*d.*) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(*e.*) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(*g*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given.

Agreement in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

Agreement in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Saving of agreement not to carry on business of which good-will is sold;

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

of agreement between partners prior to dissolution;

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

or during continuance of partnership.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings void.

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Saving of contract to refer to arbitration dispute that may arise.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

Suits barred by such contracts.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Saving of contract to refer questions that have already arisen.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen, or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to references to arbitration.

Agreements void for uncertainty.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(*b*.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*c*.) A, who is a dealer in cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(*d*.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rámnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*e*.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

Agreements by way of wager void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

Exception in favour of certain prizes for horse-racing.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code not to be affected.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

Of contingent Contracts.

"Contingent contract" defined.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(*b*.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(*c*.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

Agreements contingent on impossible events void.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

Obligation of parties to contracts.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional:

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

Effect of refusal of party to perform promise wholly.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(*b.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(*b*.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Sharing of loss by default in contribution.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(*b*.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(*c*.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(*d*.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Devolution of joint rights.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

Time and Place for Performance.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance to be at proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(*b*.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(*c.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(*d.*) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

Order of performance of reciprocal promises.

52. Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed, is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(*b.*) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(*c.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(*d.*) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

Effect of failure to perform at fixed time in contract in which time is essential.

55. When a party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

Effect of such failure when time is not essential.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

Effect of acceptance of performance at time other than that agreed upon.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

Agreement to do impossible act void.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Contract to do impossible act or one which afterwards becomes impossible or illegal when void.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Compensation for loss on non-performance of act known to be impossible or unlawful.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(*c.*) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(*d.*) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(*e.*) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

Appropriation of Payments.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the first June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(*b.*) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

Contracts which need not be performed.

Contracts changed, rescinded or altered need not be performed.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(*b.*) A owes B 10,000 rupees. A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(*c.*) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it ar[illegible] satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

[illegible]int a picture for B. B afterwards [illegible] no longer bound to perform the [illegible]

[illegible]A pays to B, and B accepts, [illegible] 2,000 rupees paid at the time [illegible]es were payable. The whole [illegible]

[illegible]C pays to B 1,000 rupees, [illegible]tion of his claim on A. This [illegible]e claim.

[illegible]ntract, a sum of money, the [illegible] ascertained. A, without ascer- [illegible] B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, [illegible] rupees. This is a discharge of the [illegible]be its amount.

[illegible] rupees, and is also indebted to other [illegible]an arrangement with his creditors, includ- [illegible]em a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

Consequences of rescission of avoidable contract.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement or contract that becomes void.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the first of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the first of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*c.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(*d.*) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Effect of neglect of promisee to afford promisor reasonable facilities for performance.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of t[illegible]t, [illegible] it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER [illegible]

OF CERTAIN RELATIO[illegible] CREATED B[illegible]

Claim for necessaries supplied to person incapable of contracting, or on his account.

68. If a person, inc[illegible] co[illegible] is [illegible] is [illegible] wit[illegible] condition in life, the person [illegible] supplies is entitled to be rei[illegible] perty of such incapable person[illegible]

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessar[illegible] his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(*b.*) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

Reimbursement of person paying money due by another in payment of which he is interested.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zamíndár. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*b.*) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid or any thing delivered by mistake, or under coercion, must repay or return it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(*b.*) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

Compensation for failure to discharge obligation resembling those created by contract.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price

falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(*b.*) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(*c.*) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(*d.*) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(*e.*) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapúr, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapúr is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapúr at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(*f.*) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(*g.*) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freights rise, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January.

(*h.*) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(*i.*) A, delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(*j.*) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(*k.*) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(*l.*) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(*m.*) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(*n.*) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(*o.*) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(*p.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(*q.*) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(*r.*) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, a[illegible] being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some ti[illegible] and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in a[illegible]ther vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(b.) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a urgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(c.) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

Party rightfully rescinding contract entitled to compensation.

75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

'Goods' defined.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means and includes every kind of moveable property.

'Sale' defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

Sale how effected.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price,

or of a price for ascertained goods,

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(b.) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(c.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(d.) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(e.) B, on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

Transfer of ownership of thing sold which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

Completion of sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

Completion of sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(b.) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

Completion of sale when goods are unascertained at date of contract.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by subsequent appropriation.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by seller's selection.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

Transfer of ownership of moveable property when sold together with immoveable.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

Buyer to bear loss after goods have become his property.

86. When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(*b.*) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done, after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(*b.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(*c.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

Determination of price not fixed by contract.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

Delivery how made.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(*b.*) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(*c.*) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(*d.*) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(*e.*) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

Effect of delivery to wharfinger or carrier.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

Effect of part-delivery.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of

the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(*b.*) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by B on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(*c.*) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

Seller not bound to deliver until buyer applies for delivery.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

Place of delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale; and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

Seller's lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

Lien where payment to be made at a future day, but no time fixed for delivery.

'Insolvency' defined.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

Power of seller to stop in transit.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

When goods are to be deemed in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(*b.*) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(*c.*) B, who lives at Púná, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Púná by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Púná, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(*d.*) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(*e.*) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

Continuance of right of stoppage.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

Cessation of right on assignment, by buyer, of document, showing title.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(*b.*) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

Stoppage how effected.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit, either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

Notice of seller's claim.

105. Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

Right of seller on stoppage.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

TITLE.

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

EXCEPTION 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary: Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

EXCEPTION 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

EXCEPTION 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(*b.*) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(*c.*) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(*e.*) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(*f.*) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

Seller's responsibility for badness of title.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Establishment of implied warranty of goodness or quality.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Warranty of soundness implied on sale of provisions.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty of bulk implied on sale of goods by sample.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Warranty implied where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Murshedábád to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(*b.*) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods, of the denomination mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

Warranty on sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

Seller when not responsible for latent defects.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

Right of buyer on breach of warranty in respect of goods not ascertained.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(*b.*) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(*c.*) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When buyer may refuse to accept if goods not ordered are sent with goods ordered.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods, not ordered, with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

Effect of wrongful refusal to accept.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

Right of seller as to rescission on failure of buyer to pay price at time fixed.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Sale and transfer of lots sold by auction.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Effect of use by seller of pretended biddings to raise price.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

Contract of 'indemnity' defined.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct

of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

Rights and liabilities of indemnity-holder when sued.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

Contract of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.'

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*b.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*c.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamíndárí, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(*b.*) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(*c.*) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(*b.*) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(*b.*) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties

are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(*c.*) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(*d.*) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(*e.*) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(*c*). A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Surety not discharged when agreement made with a third person to give time to principal debtor.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged:

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety does not discharge others.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(*b.*) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(*c.*) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(*b.*) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(*c.*) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation invalid.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

143. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(*b.*) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Implied promise to indemnify surety.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(*b.*) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(*c.*) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(*b.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

147. Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40.000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(*c.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

OF BAILMENT.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Delivery to bailee how made.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(*b.*) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

Care to be taken by bailee.

his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Bailee when not liable for loss, etc., of thing bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of it described in section 151.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(*b*.) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

Effect of mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of the bales and any other incidental damage.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

Re-payment by bailor of necessary expenses.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

Restoration of goods bailed gratuitously.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Bailor entitled to increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailment by several joint owners.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Bailee not responsible on re-delivery to bailor without title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

Right of finder of goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

May sue for specific reward offered.

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

Bailee's particular lien.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(*b.*) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

General lien of bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys and policy brokers.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee' defined.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee not to retain for debt or promise other than that for which goods pledged.

174. The pawnee shall not, in the absence of a contract to that effect, retain the goods pledged for any debt or promise other than the debt or promise for which they are pledged; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Presumption in case of subsequent advances.

Pawnee's right as to extraordinary expenses incurred.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right where pawnor makes default.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

Defaulting pawnor's right to redeem.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

Pledge by possessor of goods or documentary title to goods.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

Pledge where pledgor has only a limited interest.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

Suits by bailor or bailee against wrongdoers.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Apportionment of relief or compensation obtained by such suits.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

CHAPTER X.

AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may employ agent.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may be an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Consideration not necessary.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

Definitions of express and implied authority.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(*b.*) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(*b.*) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

When agent cannot delegate.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent:

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Relation between principal and person duly appointed by agent to act in business of agency.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(*b.*) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(*b.*) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

Right of person as to acts done for him without his authority.

Effect of ratification.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person, on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(*b.*) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B, from C who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(*b.*) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

Termination of agency.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Termination of agency, where agent has an interest in subject-matter.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(*b.*) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

When principal may revoke agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(*b.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation by principal or renunciation by agent.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect as to agent and as to third persons.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(*b.*) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him, some cotton, lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(*c.*) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

Agent's Duty to Principal.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(*b.*) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

Skill and diligence required from agent.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as, *e.g.*, by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(*b.*) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(*c*) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*d.*) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

Agent's accounts.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

Right of principal when agent deals on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(*b.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

Agent's right of retainer out of sums received on principal's account.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Agent not entitled to remuneration for business misconducted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(*b.*) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of lawful acts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(*b.*) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of acts done in good faith.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(*b.*) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(*b.*) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(*b.*) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(*b.*) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

230. In the absence of any contract to that effect, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases:—

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad:

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal:

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Right of person dealing with agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

Liability of pretended agent.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

Liability of principal inducing belief that agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(*b.*) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

Effect on agreement of misrepresentation or fraud by agent.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(*b*). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Partnership.

'Partnership' defined.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(*b.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Servant or agent remunerated by share of profits, not a partner.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

Widow or child of deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving, by way of annuity, a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

Person receiving portion of profits for sale of good-will, not a partner.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

Minor partner not personally liable, but his share is.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

Rules determining partner's mutual relations, where no contract to contrary.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

longing to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss:

(2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership:

(3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business:

(4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business:

(5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners:

(6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners:

(7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members:

(8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time:

(9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court:

(10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases:—

(1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind:

(2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors:

(3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person:

(4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract:

(5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners:

(6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

Rights and obligations of partners in partnership continued after expiry of term for which it was entered into.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

General duties of partners.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

Account to firm of benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(*b.*) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

Obligations to firm, of partner carrying on competing business.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

Payment of partnership-debts, and of separate debts.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

Continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

Notice of dissolution.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

Right of partners to apply for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

Limited-liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances *bonâ fide* made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers...	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[First Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

Part I, C. I, ss. 1—4.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of special procedure.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references.

The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding."

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"High Court."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case."

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case."

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which

rts I & II, C. I, II, & III, ss. 5—18.

Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in orce for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Summons case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Warrant case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

Of Criminal Courts.

Grades of Criminal Courts.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What Officers to hold inquiries.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Offences under local and special laws.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

Power to alter Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

One Court for each Division.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

Part II, C. IV, ss. 19—21.

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Magistrates and their Powers.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates of the 1st class,

Magistrates of the 2nd class, or

Magistrates of the 3rd class.

Magistrates to be of three classes.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Powers of Magistrates, first class.

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Powers of Magistrates, second class.

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Powers of Magistrates, third class.

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

Explanation.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)

(5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 22—27.

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers :—

(1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
(2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
(3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
(4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
(5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
(6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
(7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
(8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class.

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers :—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power :—

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class.

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers :—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)
(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers :—

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers :—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s 417.)
(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 28—36.

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).

(2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers:—

(1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things:—

(1) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,

(2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,

(3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,

(4) If he holds an inquest,

(5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,

(6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry,

his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void; that is to say:—

(1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,

(2) If he entertains a case without complaint,

(3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,

(4) If he tries an offender summarily,

(5) If he decides an appeal,

(6) If he calls for proceedings,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,

(8) If he revises a bail order,

(9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,

(10) If he demands security to keep the peace,

(11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,

(12) If he demands security for good behaviour,

(13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,

(14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,

(15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,

(16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,

(17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or

(18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and chief executive officers of District may be invested.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

Proviso.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

Division of Districts into divisions.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

Existing divisions preserved.

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of Division of District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

Special Magistrates.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

Part II, C. IV & V, ss. 46—57.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of District to distribute business by localities.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment of public prosecutor.

Part II, C. V & VI, sec. 58—67.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakíl to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(*d.* A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed;

or where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another;

or not in one district only,

or where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one;

or offence is continuing,

or where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

or consists of several acts.

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

"European British subjects."

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Court of Session.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not a European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

arts II & III, C. VII & VIII, ss. 79—89.

than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, mainprise, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is a European British subject, it his duty to ask him whether he is one or not.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person, who is not a European British subject, is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

Procedure of High Courts.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns; and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session, proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace; and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Place of confinement.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

Landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Arrest without Warrant.

When Police may arrest without warrant.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

Firstly.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

Secondly.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Thirdly.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Fourthly.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette or notification.

Fifthly.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

Sixthly.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

Seventhly.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

93. Any person known to have committed or suspected of having committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours, be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless before that time his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case such person shall be forthwith released.

Arrest of vagabonds.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, found lurking within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, housebreaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant

Part III, C. IX & X, ss. 101—114.

on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Procedure when Police officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

Of Arrest by Private Persons.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

How to proceed with person arrested.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

Powers of the Police to investigate.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Upon information, &c., Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

Part III, C. X, sv. 115—124.

side of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

Preliminary inquiry.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

Where Police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Police not to record statement or confession.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

Powers of Magistrates to record statements and confessions.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

Investigation by Police.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than twenty-four hours without special authority.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

Daily record of proceedings.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

Report of Police officer.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

Admission to bail.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Bail not to be excessive.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

Terms of Security.

Complainants and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail; or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

Parts III & IV, C. X & XI, ss. 132—141.

Police to report apprehensions.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of the division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

Discharge of person apprehended.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

Power to summon persons.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry into cause of such death by nearest Magistrate.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police-station during his absence or illness.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise powers of District Superintendent.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(*b.*) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(*c.*) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(*d.*) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of reference.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complainant.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Effect of irregularity.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

Issue of process.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

In what cases a summons may issue.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Part IV, C. XI, XII, & XIII, ss. 151—163.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Summons.

Form of summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Warrant.

Form of warrant.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Effect of warrant of arrest.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Warrant to several persons.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

Proclamation for person absconding.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Parts IV & V, C. XIII & XIV, ss. 174—186.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

Notification of substance of warrant.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Warrant how executed.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Breaking of door or window.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zenána.

181. If information be received that a person, accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

No unnecessary restraint.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

Right of accused to be defended.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

rt V, C. XIV & XV, ss. 187—196.

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand the proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Explanation.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

Part V, C. XV & XVI, ss. 197—206.

When commitment to be to a High Court.

197. If such accused person (not being a European British subject) is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

Contents of charge.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

Copy of charge.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

199. As soon as the charge, on which the accused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate sees fit to give them free of cost.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

Object and effect of complaint.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

When notice is defective.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

Non-appearance of complainant.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

Recovery of such compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Withdrawal of complaint.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant cases.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

Discharge of accused.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

Charge to be drawn when offence is apparently proved.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

EXPLANATION I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

EXPLANATION II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

Plea.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

Evidence for the defence.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

What offences may be tried summarily.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11) Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence), any of the foregoing offences.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with 1st class magisterial powers.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

(*a*) The serial number;

(*b*) The date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) The date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) The name of the complainant;

(*e*) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;

(*f*) The offence complained of or proved;

(*g*) The prisoner's plea;

(*h*) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) The sentence; and

(*j*) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of judgment.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Election to be tried without jury.

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

Number of jury.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

Commencement of trial.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall,

if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

Names of jurors to be called.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Examination of witnesses.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Examination of accused.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Part V, XIX, ss. 254-263.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empannelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

Duty of Judge.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b.*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

When juryman or assessor may be examined.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Cases tried with assessors.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Decision vested in Judge.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

Cases tried by juries.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Parts V & VI, C. XIX & XX, ss. 264—271.

The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

Appeal from Magistrates.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

Part VI, C. XX, ss. 272—282.

equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

No appeal in petty cases.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Appeals from summary convictions.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

Appellate Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance a sentence.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Release of appellant on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

Part VI, C. XX & XXI, ss. 283—290.

the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Finality of orders on appeal.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(*h.*) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(*i.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*j.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(*k.*) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 22 of Act I of 1871 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.)*

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

Sentence of death.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Power of High Court to make rules.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like anction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

Report to High Court.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

Powers of revision.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;

Proviso to power of altering finding.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Power to annul conviction.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

Suspension of sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any

Parts VI & VII, C. XXII & XXIII, ss. 298—307.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

Courts may order inquiry.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

Provisions of section 283 to apply.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Execution of sentence under section 301 or 302.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Levy of fine.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

Parts VII & VIII, C. XXIII & XXIV, 315—323

which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty-six) the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Proviso.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Power to commute punishment.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Part VIII, C. XXIV & XXV, ss. 324—332.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Accused may be convicted on his own plea.

324. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in the absence of the accused.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Commitments on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another valid.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When a commission may issue.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Mode of issuing commission.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

In summons cases and in trials by Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes of certain offences;

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

Evidence in English.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Sessions Judge or Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

or in English or in language in ordinary use in district.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

In cases referred to in Section 333 Magistrate may record as provided in section 334 or section 335.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Form of record of evidence.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

Procedure in regard to evidence when completed.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings,

put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him

Part VIII, C. XXVI, ss. 350—359.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court or Magistrate.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court or Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

In inquiries preliminary to commitment.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

When accused person is to be committed.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Part VIII, C. XXVI & XXVII, ss. 360—369.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

SUMMONS CASES.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

In cases tried upon warrant.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter,

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within Presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Search by officer in charge of Police-station.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

When officer of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Inspection of weights and measures.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of zenána.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Power to direct admission to bail.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge of sureties.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

Part IX, C. XXVIII & XXIX ss. 399—406.

zance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their Attendance.

List of jurors and assessors.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

art IX, XXIX, 407—414.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

Court to summon jurors.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 234.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of summons.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

Service of summons on officer of Government.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

Part IX, C. XXX & XXXI, s. 415—424.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appears within six months.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Stay of such order.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Part IX, C. XXXI, ss. 425—433.

Procedure in case of person committed before a Court of Session being lunatic.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be, it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 430 is declared capable of being discharged.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

Parts IX & X, G. XXXI, XXXII & XXXIII, ss. 434—439.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Charge to state offence.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

Specific name of offence, sufficient statement.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous con viction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(*d*). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*.)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(*d*.) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

How Court of Session may deal with charge.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Effect of material error.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i*). A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j*). A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k*). A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l*). Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n*). A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

457. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

Judgment in the alternative.

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

When judgment is to be pronounced.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

Proviso.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Judgment what to contain.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Parts X & XI, C. XXXV & XXXVI, ss. 472—484.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

475. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Prosecution for adultery.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police officer.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

Use of force to disperse.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

Use of Military Force.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

When use of Military Force is not an offence.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Of Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Where convicting officer is not in charge of division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Explanation I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Form of summons.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Penalty of bond.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

Warrant of arrest.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497.

When a person is imprisoned under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

Discharge of recognizances.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Part VI, C. XXXVII, & XXXVIII, ss. 503—509.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Security for good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Sessions Judge or authorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

Powers of Magistrate of Division of District being a Magistrate of the 2nd class to inquire.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

Part VI, C. XXXVIII, & XXXIX, ss. 510—518.

for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Discharge of surety.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Manner of taking evidence under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LOCAL NUISANCES.

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life, or riots.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

EXPLANATION I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate,

occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

Order to be a judicial proceeding.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Order to be in the alternative.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

Person ordered shall obey or may claim a jury.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

Constitution of jury.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

Suspension of order.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

When order may be made absolute.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

Report of jury and order thereon.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

Attendance of jury.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 *(for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay)*, of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

Miscellaneous.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(*a*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*b*) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(*c*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*d*) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Dooab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zámindárs and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1812..	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817 .	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two.
	MADRAS REGULATIONS.	
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four an five.
II of 1827	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 152).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of *(state shortly the offence complained of)*: You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 159).

To *(name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).*

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*sections* 196, 197 *and* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at .

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 493).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 161.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session." In (*d*) omit "by the said Court."

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*). I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " " and that you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ⅛ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto. -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Sh[illegible] arrest [illegible] warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping lottery office - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - -	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine -	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.

396	Murder in dacoity - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or conterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	.....	According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	
	If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2 ...	62	518
	63	519
	308	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5 ...	23	37
XIII of 1865, s. 29 ...	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39 ...	380	287
s. 40 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41 ...	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9 ...	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33 ...	380	287
s. 34 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35 ...	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14 ...	380	287
s. 15 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16 ...	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14 ...	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5 ...	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6 ...	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5 ...	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19 ...	308	521
	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
s. 35 ...	61	307
XIII of 1869, s. 2 ...	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (*b*) ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30 ...	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6 ...	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46 ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5 ...	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1 ...	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	ss. 68	142
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s 4 ...	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
s. 9 ...	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 480.
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	126
	158	130
	160	132
	161	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s. 132 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18 ...	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6 ...	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15 ...	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7 ..	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238 ..	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6 ...	23	37
s. 80 ..	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, s. 4 ..	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48 ..	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51 ...	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14 ..	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17 ..	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4 ...	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl.
for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native State."

'Native State' means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Exercise of powers of Governor General in places beyond British India, and delegation thereof.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council now has, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor General in Council from time to time seems fit.

Notification of exercise or delegation of such powers.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise by the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Political Agents and Justices.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native, in Native States.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

Arrest and removal of persons, other than European British subjects, escaping into British India.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

Direction and execution of warrant.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

Political Agent may himself dispose of case or make over person to ordinary Courts for trial.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively.

Requisitions for extradition by the executive of any part of British dominions, or Foreign power.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

Power to make rules.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carryout the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1849	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

Extent of Act.

"2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section."

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space,

to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention

"26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

Addition after section 38.

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine:—

Saving of Act XXV of 1859.

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 *(to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal)*."

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872:"

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Addition to section I of Act XV of 1859.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read:—

'New manufacture' defined.

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

Addition to section IV of said Act

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

Addition to Act XV of 1859 after section XXXVII.

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Persons invested by English law with rights as to patterns and designs to have same rights in British India.

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design, or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom."

Act to be read as part of Act XV of 1859.

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 909R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April 1872.—Captain Sydney Gerald Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to have charge of the office of Master Attendant, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. George Stewart Park to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. Alexander Abercrombie to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Sir William James Herschel, or until further orders, with effect from the 24th instant, the date on which Mr. Abercrombie took charge of the office.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and to have charge of the Sub-division of Fallacotta, in Julpigoree.

Babu Bejoy Kissen Bose is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in the Burdwan Division, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class. The appointment of Babu Nilchunder Chuckerbutty, to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, notified in the *Calcutta Gazettes* of the 5th ultimo and 3rd instant, is cancelled.

Babu Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bograh, on leave, is transferred to Nuddea, and vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871. This cancels the orders of the 16th instant, appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Khoolnah, in Jessore.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Sub-division of Goalundo, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. William Humphrey Page.

Babu Chunder Narain Sing, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Khoolnah.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Collector, on special duty, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Bancoorah, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. Edward George Glazier to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Rungpore, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Rungpore, with effect from the 21st December last.

Mr. John Edward Addis Eyre, Deputy Collector of Sasseram, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for enlarging the cemetery at Dehree.

Moulvi Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah, in Shahabad The orders placing him in charge of the Sub-division of Behar are cancelled.

Babu Gopal Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar, in Patna.

Shah Mahomed Ishaq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Banka, in Bhaugulpore.

Babu Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banka, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Jessore, and vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The following Officers are promoted to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service :—

Mr. William George Deare, with effect from the 1st January last, *vice* Babu Gour Chunder Roy retired.

Babu Ramsunker Sen, with effect from the 1st February last, *vice* Mr. T. Tweedie retired.

Babu Obhoy Chunder Das is promoted to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Bose to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Babu Bogolanund Mookerjee to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Burdwan, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. Bedford M. Allen is appointed to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Second Grade, and is posted to be Benares Agency.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Goalparah, is transferred to Julpigoree.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Frederick Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fallacotta, is allowed one year's furlough under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Bhoobonessur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nattore, for seven days, from the 23rd instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. George Stewart Park is allowed fifteen days' leave, in addition to the six weeks' furlough which was granted to him in orders of the 1st December last, to enable him to join his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, for twenty-five days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

Lieutenant William John Williamson is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 19th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment in the Garo Hills.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Robarts Madocks, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on furlough on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The 27th April 1872.—The license granted to Babu Jugut Chunder Gangooly, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in Chittagong, is cancelled at his own request.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th April 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly examination of Assistants and other Officers will commence on Monday, the 3rd June 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta,) the following bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

Goods not to be landed or shipped until toll has been paid.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

Goods landed or shipped without payment of the toll to be detained.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners, at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

Re-landing or re-shipping.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

Steam ferries and passenger boats not to take goods unprotected by pass.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

Goods not to be stacked on the wharves.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

Goods awaiting shipment to be under control.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

Boats not to moor or anchor for purposes of sale or barter.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

Empty boats to lie in the stream.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

Timber not to be floated to detriment of the wharves.

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bank, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

Commissioners' servants at liberty to board boats or vessels.

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

Hours for landing and shipping goods.

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

Definition of "market produce."

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables

as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

Challans to be filled up.

13. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be tendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transhipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, while within such limits, so anchor, fasten, or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 7, Act XX of 1863, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 17th December 1863, appointed Sheikh Gous Mahomed, Koodrutonissa, and Sooltanee Begum, to be a committee for the management of the "Mokbara Nawab Shaheed Hybut Jung" Institution in Patna.

Two vacancies having occurred in the committee, they have been filled up under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act. The committee now consists of Sooltanee Begum, Lohrah Begum, and Ameeree Begum.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 1862.—*Fort William, the 20th April* 1872.—*Notification.—Public.*—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali and Sanskrit respectively, have been presented with the authorized donations specified opposite their names:—

Mr. C E. Buckland, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 2,000.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 2929.—*Fort William, the 24th April* 1872.—*Notifications.—Accounts.*—Mr T W. Biss received charge of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, from Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

The 25th April 1872.

No. 2978.—The Governor-General in C to direct the addition of the following at th Section 22, of the Civil Leave Code:—

Privilege leave, however, may be granted examination leave under Chapter VII, continuation of examination leave und Rule 2.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITI

The 26th April 1872.

No. 2938.—The Governor-General in Cou to direct that the following addition be ma Pension Code 49, 2:—

But if an Officer who is appointed on a salary not ex a month cannot conveniently appear before a Com cal Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Ci local Government may accept a certificate from a

The following order, issued by the of India in the Military Department lished for general information:—

No 454.—*Fort William, the 26th Ap* under-mentioned Officer has reported h England:—

Captain R. C. Money, of the Bengal Staff Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—date Bombay, 31st December 1871.

H. L. DAMPIER
Secy. to the Govt. of

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws proposed by the Commissioners are published for general information :—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT IN CASES OF FIRE ON BOARD VESSELS LYING IN THE PORT.

General charge.

The Deputy Conservator, and in his absence the Deputy Harbour Master, or any Assistant Harbour Master according to seniority, shall, on arriving on board, take charge and issue the necessary orders.

All officers and boats to attend cases of fire.

All officers of the Harbour Master's Department off duty, and all heave-up and hawser boats unemployed, shall proceed at once to the scene of the fire.

Openings to be closed to prevent draft.

An officer of the department arriving on board a vessel on fire, shall at once communicate with the Commander or Commanding Officer, and having ascertained that warning has been given to the port fire-engine boat and to the surrounding vessels, he is to see that all hatches and openings are closed to prevent draft as much as possible; after which he should pass lines to the buoys, and get all in readiness to cast off from the moorings. In case warning has not been given to the port fire-engine boat, it should be given immediately; also to the Commissioners' office, to the Police, and to the Port Fire-brigade.

Vessels on fire whether to move them.

When once the fire-engine boat is brought to work, steps should be taken to ascertain what is most advisable to be done with the vessel, whether to move her or not: as a rule, however, it will always be best to remove any vessel on fire from the moorings, and place her in the stream on the west side of the channel; and in all cases the heave-up boats should immediately repair alongside, and on arrival hook to the pendents and heave the rings above water, ready to cast off if required.

When to move adjacent vessels.

In cases where the fire has a strong hold, or is likely to increase rapidly, as in the case when saltpetre or other combustible matter is on board, all the surrounding vessels are to be got ready to cast off or slip from their moorings.

Strangers not to be admitted on board.

No persons unconnected with the port or the vessels, or who are not assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be allowed on board.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 648J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April 1872.—Dr. Henry Black Purves to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan.

Mr. William Robert Green to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Pooree, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, or until further orders.

Mr. John Stanley Carr Larminie is posted to Tipperah as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 25th April 1872.—Babu Ram Chunder Chakee to officiate as Moonsiff of Atteah, in Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mothooranath Ghose, or until further orders.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. William Cornell, M.A., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca till the arrival of Mr. William Cornell, or until further orders. On being relieved by Mr. Cornell, Mr. Garrett will officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

Mr. James Monro to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore.

Mr. Alexander Lyons to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra.

The 27th April 1872.—Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Chuprah.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing :—

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Israil.
Babu Annada Prasad Das.

Mr. W. B. Manson to be Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chuprah.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. James Crawfurd, B.A., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Durbhangah, with effect from the 8th instant.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. George Robert King Meares to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. William John Kilby, or until further orders.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. W. Fallon, or until further orders. Mr. Gordon will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Surgeon Henry Cayley to be Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, with effect from the date on which his services may be placed by the Government of the Punjab at the disposal of this Government.

Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell, Officiating Additional Judge of Hooghly, to officiate also as Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, to officiate also as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, on his return from his present privilege leave.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders. Mr. Garrett will proceed to Tipperah on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Judge of Dacca by Mr. William Cornell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 24th April 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Money Lal Dutt, of the Sukeas Street Dispensary, on special duty in Burdwan, for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may have left Burdwan.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pooree, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 26th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, lately officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 25th April 1872.—Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie is allowed four days' subsidiary leave from the 19th instant, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Bhaugulpore.

The 26th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, Professor in the Presidency College, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the commencement of the approaching vacation.

The 30th April 1872.—Mr. William John Kilby, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. S. W. Fallon, M.A and PH D., Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th April 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Doorga Churn Singhee, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The services of Mr. John C. Nesfield, M.A., Assistant Professor, Presidency College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, from such date as he may be relieved.

The 27th April 1872.—The services of Mr. Knightley Gray Burne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The 29th April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Captain Henry Howe of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 30th April 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Henry William Irvine Wood of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town o Calcutta.

The leave granted to Mr. Arthur Blair, of the Police, under orders of the 27th ultimo, is commuted to leave under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 2987.—Fort William, the 25th April 1872—*Notification.—Accounts.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in respect of loans to Bodies corporate, Municipal Committees, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any Local or Municipal Fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty, or tax upon any persons in any local limits :—

I.—Such loans shall only be made to such Body, Committee or persons on the security of the total aggregate amount of the proceeds of all cesses, rates, duties or taxes, received by such Body, Committee or persons, and of all receipts from property vested in such Body, Committee or persons for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund under their control.

II.—No such loan shall be made except for the construction or repair of works of public utility situated within the local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or persons making application for a loan, or intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within such limits.

Loans may be made to enable such Body, Committee or persons to discharge a debt incurred before the passing of the Act for the construction or repair of such works.

III.—Application for such loans shall be made to the Local Government, and shall be signed by at least three-fourths of the members of the Managing Body or Committee duly constituted and acting for the persons on behalf of whom the loan is applied for. Every such application shall state—

1st. The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

2nd. The amount of loan applied for.

3rd. The cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

4th. The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes, or receipts from property are levied or received.

5th. The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be made, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

6th. The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, or of the receipts from property and of all other income received by such Body, Committee or persons for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund, and of all expenditure incurred for such purposes in each of the three last preceding years.

7th. All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purposes of the Local or Municipal Fund, or of any property vested in such Body, Committee ns, such charges being of the kind referred to in viso to Section V of the Act.

The Local Government shall cause such inquiry to e as may seem to it necessary into the statements ied in the application and into the use and value of oposed work.

–If it appears to the Local Government that the loan not to be granted, it shall reject the application. If ears to the Local Government probable that the loan t to be made, it shall cause to be published in the official Gazette, and otherwise as it deems fit, within local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or ons concerned, a copy of the application and such partirs in regard to any inquiry made under Rule IV as it think necessary. After the expiry of one month from publication, and after calling for any further informathat it may require, and considering any objections may be preferred, the Local Government may either ct the application, or, if the Governor-General in ncil does not otherwise direct, may authorize the loan ject to the provisions of the following rules.

/I.—Loans under these rules may be made to Munial Committees or other persons legally entitled to the ntrol or management of any Municipal Fund, from such ns as the Governor-General in Council may from time to e think fit to allot to the Local Government for the ose. If the proposed loan exceeds double the amount he gross annual income on the security of which it is osed that the loan shall be made, or if such loan is for m of Rs. 50,000 or upwards, the previous sanction of Governor-General in Council to the loan shall be neces- In other cases, the Local Government may, if suffifunds be at its disposal, make the loan to such Com- or persons without such sanction. In every case in is proposed to make a loan to any Body or persons d to make applications under the Act, other nicipal Committee or persons legally entitled to r management of a Municipal Fund, the presan of the Governor-General in Council will be essary.

VII.—In the orders sanctioning the grant of any loan Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, he case may be, shall record precisely the conditions which the loan will be made. Payments to such Body, mittee or persons on account of loans, or of any instalts thereof, shall be made on receipts signed on behalf such Body, Committee or persons in the manner in ich orders for the disbursement of money from the cal or Municipal Fund are required by the law in force be signed. If there be no such law, such receipts shall signed by the President or Chairman, and by the Vicesident or Vice-Chairman, and by at least two members such Body or Committee. When any receipt has been y signed, it shall be deemed to be an acceptance by such dy, Committee or persons of the loan and of all the ditions upon which it is granted.

VIII.—The Local Government shall, in every case in hich a loan is sanctioned under these rules, make provision or the proper inspection of the works in course of construcion or repair for which the loan is made, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is made. Every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall also be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose division it is situate, and of any person who may be authorized by the rules in force to inspect the accounts of the Local or Municipal Fund, and to the inspection of any other person who may be specially authorized by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government.

IX.—If the Local Government is of opinion that the conditions on which the loan was granted have been departed from, or that such Body, Committee or persons have failed to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon them by these rules, it may at any time order that no further advances of money shall be made on account of the loan, and may proceed to recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner prescribed by Section V of the Act.

X.—The interest charged on such loans shall for the present be 4½ per cent. a year. Interest upon the outstanding principal debt shall be paid half-yearly, and the principal shall be repaid in such instalments that not less than one-quarter of the whole shall be repaid within five years, not less than one-half within ten years, not less than three-quarters within fifteen years, and the whole within twenty years at most. Payments of interest and repayments of principal shall be made to the treasury from which the loan is taken, or with the consent of the Local Government to any other Government treasury.

XI.—The cost of any inquiry made under Rule IV, of advertisements published under Rule V, and of inspections made under Rule VIII, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be chargeable against such Body, Committee or persons as costs in effecting the loan.

XII. The accounts of the loan shall be kept by the Accountant-General of the province in such form as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

The Body, Committee or persons to whom the loan may have been granted, shall be bound to give to the Accountant-General and to the Local Government any information they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding the cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and other income or property which may have been made or may become liable as security for the loan.

An annual statement of all loans and of advances made, and repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding at the beginning and end of the year in each province, or under each Local Government, shall be prepared by the Accountant General, and submitted through the Local Government to the Government of India. The statement shall also show, generally, how far the works for which the loan was made have progressed. A copy of the statement shall also be published in the local official Gazette.

XIII.—The attachment of any fund, rate, cess, tax, duty or any property held as security for the loan shall be made by a notice addressed to the Body, Committee or persons aforesaid, prohibiting the collection of such fund, rate, cess, tax, or duty, or suspending the management of such property by such Body, Committee or persons, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. This notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise as may be directed by the Local Government within the local limits of the authority of the Body, Committee or persons concerned. The monies collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government treasury, and the accounts of such monies shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may, on the report of the Accountant-General, from time to time direct. A copy of such accounts shall be delivered to the Committee or persons aforesaid, and a copy shall be published in the local official Gazette, and if the Government of India so direct, submitted to it.

XIV.—No irregularity in breach of these rules shall be held to vitiate the claim of the Government to recover any loan under the terms of Section V of the Act.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th April 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Khajah Ahsanoollah of Dacca from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th April 1872.—It is hereby notified that Banee Madhub Bose, a Mohurrir, and Cally Churn Peadah, lately attached to the abolished Moonsiffee of Boda, in the Cooch Behar Division, who are implicated in the loss of certain records pertaining to that Moonsiffee while in transit to the Sudder Moonsiffee at Julpigoree, are declared incapable of serving Government.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 20th April 1872.—The following lists of candidates who have passed respectively as Senior and Junior Grade Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the Examination held in 1872, are published for general information:—

SENIOR GRADE.

Districts.	*Names.*
Hooghly ...	Chunder Seekur Mookerjee. Bepin Beharee Mitter.
Bhaugulpore ...	Mohendra Nath Banerjee.
Assam ...	Futtick Chunder.
Patna ...	Hossein Buksh. Mahomed Yahya. Humeedoodeen.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nibaran Chunder Mookerjee. Kalibar Biswas. Kali Puddo Chowdry. Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Districts.	*Names.*
Bhaugulpore ...	Krishna Dhan Dass. Kaminee Koomar Ghose. Peary Lall Datta. Mahomed Wajid Ali. Mashraf-uddin.
East Burdwan ...	Kedar Nath Burmon. Woomesh Chunder Banerjee. Ramjeebun Chatterjee. Brojo Nath Mookerjee. Soshi Bhoosun Sthanpoti. Prankristo Chatterjee. Autool Beharee Chowdry. Mukhun Lall Dass Bukshee. Mohendro Lall Ghose. Russikkristo Ghose.
Midnapore ...	Koomeda Churn Ghose. Gopal Chunder Ghose. Gossain Doss Pattro. Hurris Chunder Bhuttacharjee. Ram Ram Dutt. Issur Chunder Bhunja. Chunder Mohun Mitter.
Dinapore ...	Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty. Hara Chandra Chowdry. Chundra Mohun Sen. Syud Nadir Hossein. Mudun Mohun Doss. Koylas Chunder Gupta. T. W. Tweedie.
Shahabad ...	Buldeo Sahai.
Tirhoot ...	Akhowree Ram Kuchurj Sing, *alias* Dhunnajee. Bikermajeet Lall. Juggeshur Pershad. Syud Noorool Hossein. Immamooddeen Khan. Wajid Hossein. Mahomed Noorool Huq. Hayath Buksh. Jowad Hossein.
Nuddea ...	Charu Charan Basu. Jadu Nath Mazumdar.
Rajshahye ...	Koylash Chunder Sircar. Pearee Mohun Bukshee. Rajcoomar Bagchee. Pearee Lall Udhicarry. Krishna Gobin Doss. Bisheswar Roy. Prosunno Coomar Chuckerbutty. Eshan Chundra Ghose. Rupendro Narain Bagchee. Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty. Shir Chandra Chowdry. Debendro Nath Muzoomdar. Muddun Mohun Roy.
Assam ...	Doorgessur. Purmanund. Bino Dhur. Dhurmokanto Gahain. Giridharee Surmah. Koylash Chunder. Krisnoram Dass. Russeenath Shurmah. Sonaram Dass. Tincowree Bhuttacharjee.
Moorshedabad ...	Kishori Chand Ghosh. Mohendro Chunder Banerjee. Jadub Gopal Gooptoo. Kristohari Ghosal. Mahomed Hossein.
Tipperah ...	Mohes Chunder Dey Mozoomd Koylas Chunder Dutt. Anundo Chunder Roy. Gobind Chunder Mookerjee. Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee. Bungo Chunder Chuckerbutty. Raj Mohun Mookerjee. Deenonath Chuckerbutty. Wodoy Chunder Mitter. Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty. Ahamuddin. Prosunno Coomar Pal. Rojoni Nath Kor. Omanath Doss. Chundro Coomar Bose. Nilkant Chowdry. Chunder Kant Bose. Dukhina Coomar Gangooly. Hur Mohun Doss. Chunder Kant Bosu Roy. Gobind Chunder Doss. Chunder Comar Ghose. Protab Chunder Mookerjee. Bhugwan Chunder Chowdhry. Peary Mohun Ghose.
Mymensingh ...	Doorga Nath Muzoomdar. Lokenath Ayan. Bani Nath Banerjee. Krishna Soondar Rai. Deb Nath Gangooly. Haradhun Surma Mutahid. Raj Mohun Banerjee. Lukshmi Kant Chuckerb Mohima Chundra Sein. Shoshi Bhoosun Banerj Raj Mohun Biswas.
Backergunge ...	Dinno Bundoo Dass. Gobind Chunder Banerjee. Shama Churn Dass. Mohima Chunder Kurmokur. Mudhun Mohun Audhicary.
Hooghly ...	Ashootosh Banerjee. Rajib Lochun Roy. Abinash Chunder Chatterjee. Bishnu Churn Pal. Akinchun Ghose. Dwarka Krishna Dutt.
Dacca ...	Taruck Nath Bagchee. Kali Komul Gooho. Kashi Chunder Sircar. Grish Chunder Sein (2nd) Grish Chunder Sein (1st.) Pran Nath Bose. Tariny Churn Ghose. Juggobundoo Chund. Chunder Kant Bose. Koilash Chunder Gooho. Chunder Kant Sein. Grish Chunder Dass. Gooroo Churn Dutt. Dwarka Nath Bose.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Dwarka Nath Dutt. Baroda Pershad Chatterjee. Grish Chunder Nundi. Brijomadhub Mitter. Bissessur Chuckerbutty. Purusram Biswas. Shoshi Bhoosun Banerjee.

Districts.	*Names.*
Jessore ...	Akhoy Coomar Dhur. Aghorenath Banerjee. Umbica Churn Sein. Bhugbut Chunder Mitter. Bunyari Lall Ghose. Chunder Kant Mitter. Chundra Coomar Sein. Chundro Nath Chatterjee. Dwarka Nath Sein. Dabibur Chatterjee. Dinnobundoo Dass. Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty. Eshen Chunder Chuckerbutty. Gobindo Chunder Das. Gopal Chunder Deb. Gutty Nath Sircar. Gooroodoyal Goopta. Hurri Mohun Dutt. Hurrish Chunder Sircar. Jeebun Krishna Bose. Jogendro Nath Ghose. Jugendro Nath Sein. Johisty Nundy. Jadub Chunder Gooho. Jogodishur Mohuri. Kazee Dianutoollah. Koylash Chunder Mookerjee. Koylash Chunder Gooho. Kissen Lall Dutt. Koylash Chunder Sirdar. Kadar Nath Sein. Kaminy Mohun Bose. Kalikinkur Banerjee, Moguljan Biswas. Mothoora Nath Bose. Mothoora Nath Roy Chowdry. Mudhoosoodun Ghose. Nilmadhub Ghose. Nobin Chunder Bhuttacharjee. Nawab Ali Kondkar. Nobin Chunder Dutt. Nobin Chunder Singh. Omritto Lall Kor. Protap Chunder Mozoomdar. Poorno Nundo Sein. Parash Nath Chatterjee. Preo Nath Chatterjee. Peary Mohun Roy. Preo Nath Chunder. Prosunnu Coomar Dhur. Peary Mohun Nath. Ram Churn Bose. Russick Lall Ghose. Raj Koomar Ghose. Russick Lall Ghose. Ram Chunder Banerjee. Rotikant Mozoomdar. Rudhoy Nath Ghose. Ram Lall Ghose. Rojony Kant Dutt. Radha Churn Roy. Ramruttun Bose. Rojony Kant Ghose. Shoshibhusan Ghose. Shamachurn Bose. Saroda Proshad Dutt. Shosheebhusun Sen. Yara Pershad Goopta. Toffeloodin Kondkar. Tara Prosunno Dutt. Troiloko Nath Chuckerbutty Woomesh Chunder Sommodar.
Patna ...	Rugoonundun Sahoy. Kali Pershad Chatterjee. Kuldeep Sahoy. Juggeshur Pershad. Waris Ally. Doorga Pershad. Soobhan Ahmed Khan. Adit Sahai. Ajeet Dass.
Gya ...	Durgahi Lal. Fazeelut Hossein. Furhut Hossien. Latafut Kurreem.
Gya—(*Contd.*)	Motee Lall Lahiri. Muzhur Hossein. Wahidoodeen Mahomed Ahmed. Zahural Huq. Kali Sahai. Mahomed Ishaq.
Gowalparah ...	Bishnuram Dass. Bishnu Deb Goshamee.
Seebsaugor ...	Doorga Dhur.
Chittagong ..	Boikant Chundra Chuckerbutty.
Nowgong ...	Gopal Chundra Dhar.
Sarun ...	Gopal Sahoy. Sooltan Hossein. Shama Nund. Mahomed Saeed. Kishen Sahoy. Hewnarain. Ram Narain Sing. Bisheshur Dyal. Ram Narain Lall.
Beerbhoom ..	Kedar Nath Chatterjee. Chunder Nath Roy. Surat Nath Mookerjee.

The following list of candidates who have passed as Mooktears in the Mofusil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the examinations held in 1872, is published for general information :—

Districts.	*Names.*
Midnapore ...	Kali Pershad Mytee. Gunganarain Dutt. Roghonath Dass. Radhanath Pal. Saroda Pershad Banerjee. Ramhuree Dey. Kristonarain Bose. Bhimachuree Odhikaree.
Nuddea ...	Radha Churn Roy.
Rajshahye ...	Mohima Chunder Lahoory. Chundro Kant Mookerjee. Abdool Guffoor. Koylash Chundra Mitter. Dubeeroodeen Sirkar. Kheedee Mohun Bose. Manikoodeen Talukdar.
Dinagepore ...	Gooroonath Mozoomdar. Pitambur Chuckerbutty. Janokeenath Mozoomdar. Hedayutoollah. Saroda Churn Sein. Beharee Lal Sein. Boidonath Chuckerbutty. Radha Churn Roy. Borooneshur Acharjee. Madhub Chunder Adhikaree. Kalidass Sirkar *alias* Mothooranath.
East Burdwan ...	Nobogopal Muzoomadar.
Mymensingh. ...	Hara Gopal. Rohinikant Bhoomick. Prosunno Hari Mittra.
Shahabad ...	Ram Ruchia Lall. Lutchmun Pershad. Juttadharee Lall. Radhakishen Lall. Deoki Pershad. Ram Soonder Lall. Benarsee Lall. Thakoor Nownidh Narain. Jugdom Sahai. Domun Lall. Mahadeo Lall. Nowrung Pershad.
Jessore ...	Chunderkant Roy Chowdhry. Dinonath Mookerjee. Juggeshur Dutt. Janokinath Chatterjee. Kanti Chunder Roy Chowdhry. Shorut Chunder Banerjee. Syud Abdool Mujeed. Shama Churn Mookerjee.

Districts.	*Names.*
Tipperah ...	Mohesh Chunder Dutt. Bussunt Coomar Burdhun. Kally Dass Dey Chowdhry. Sudurool Hossein. Anundo Chunder Dutt. Dinonath Kor. Emdat Bari. Golam Nujjuff. Nuzuroodeen. Chunder Coomar Sein. Ram Coomar Bonicko. Nuzzumudeen Joy Coomar Dutt. Ramdoyal Dey Mozoomdar. Hussun Ali. Protab Chunder Goopto. Koylash Chunder Burmon. Bhoyrub Chunder Sein. Dindoyal Dey. Radha Mohun Dutt. Mahomed Kazim.
Assam ...	Dhurmopal. Koylash Chunder Sein. Moheshur Gossain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Sibram Chatterjee. Abdool Guffoor. Kanty Chunder Mookerjee. Brijo Lall Bagchee. Mudun Mohun Haldar. Bussiroodeen Mahomed.
Dacca ..	Nilkant Chuckerbutty. Rojonikant Ghuttuck. Juggut Chunder Gooho. Shoshi Chunder Sumadhur Koylash Chunder Moozoomdar. Hurkishore Chatterjee. Adinath Roy.
Rungpore ...	Jadub Chunder Ghuttuck. Rajkishore Chowdhry. Degumber Sikdar. Hridoy Chundra Chuckerbutty. Jadub Chunder Sirkar. Wasiq Mahomed. Roheemuddeen Sheik. Kalikumar Roy. Janokinath Mittra. Prossunno Chundra Roy. Mothuranath Davi. Ishan Chundra Lahiri. Kasiroodeen Mahomed. Golam Hossein Turufdar. Kasinath Doss. Kali Churn Chuckerbutty. Radha Churn Dutt. Umbica Churn Mookerjee. Umakanta Sen. Atir Mahomed. Saroda Churn Buksh. Hridoy Nath Mittra. Pran Kishore Talapatra.
Bhaugulpore ...	Mithun Lall. Ramkishen Lall. Mugni Ram. Mahomed Wasil. Hamid Hossein. Byjnath Pershad. Aboo Mahomed. Hafiz Noo Reza. Umbica Pershad. Dummur Lall. Zoheerool Hossein. Hamid Ali Hossein. Nawazish Hossein. Mahomed Mohsin. Moorteza Hossein. Dwarka Pershad. Gholam Reza. Salamut Ali. Abdool Sumud. Sujayut Hossein. Nooroodeen.
Patna ...	Sheik Mukhdoom Reza. „ Wahid Buksh. „ Mahomed Ibrahim. Syud Abnaby.
Moorshedabad ...	Anund Gopal Sing. Beharee Lall Dutt. Radhabullub Roy. Autal Behari Doss. Hollodhur Chatterjee. Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee. Nittogopal Dhur. Ashotosh Ghose. Prosunno Chunder Ghose. Juyetollah Chowdhry.
Tirhoot ...	Sheik Abdool Roheem. „ Ameer Hossein. Nursing Sahay. Kooldeep Narain. Jhungot Lall. Bankey Baharee Lall. Dhunnoo Kohary Pershad. Furhut Hossein. Junkdhary Lall. Ram Surun Lall. Rambahadoor Sing. Devi Pershad. Sheik Abdool Jubbur. „ Mohamed Koorban Ally. Soonder Lall. Nazim Hossein. Muzhur Hossein. Moorshed Hossein. Lalla Gude Behary Lall. Jai Gobind Sahai. Ramperkash Narain. Sheikh Ameenoodeen Ahmed. Mahomed Hossein Khan. Toolsee Ram. Inderjeet Sahai. Ram Golam Sing. Brijmohun Lall. Jhotee Sing. Lalla Rajcoomar Sing. Syud Imam Ali. Ram Bullub Sahai.
Hooghly ...	Sarodaprosad Roy. Madhub Chunder Mohapatro. Mohesh Chunder Sircar. Deenonath Roy. Wooma Churn Sing.
Cuttack ...	Doyanidhi Putnaik. Jugobundhoo Mahanty.
Purneah ...	Sheik Irshadoodeen Ahmed. Kurreem Ali.
Backergunge ...	Kally Prosunno Roy Chowdhry. Mohima Chunder Chatterjee. Mohesh Chunder Ghose. Shama Churn Roy Chowdhry. Gopal Chunder Banerjee. Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty. Bhogoban Chunder Bose. Kally Churn Dey. Mafizoodeen Ahmed. Juggut Chunder Sen. Chunder Coomar Sen. Modhu Shudhun Dass. Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee. Anundo Chunder Dutt. Raj Coomar Dass. Shoshee Coomar Bose. Durga Churn Dass. Bhuggobutty Churn Roy Chowdhry. Obhoya Churn Dass. Hurnath Dass. Muzuffur Hossein. Tarack Chunder Roy. Gobindo Chunder Ghose. Behary Loll Roy Chowdhry. Tarini Churn Bose. Russick Chunder Dutt.
Maunbhoom ...	Ram Kalpa Chuckerbutty. Radha Jibun Roy.

Districts.	*Names.*
parah ...	Girish Chundra Moitra. Janakee Nath Mozumdar. Chundra Prosunno Sircar. Ram Coomar Dass.
...	Roghoohur Dyal Singh. Syud Shumsoodeen. Owdhebaree Sahoy. Gungabishoon Singh. Nursing Sahoy. Sokund Lall. Shamsoonder Sahoy. Oolfut Hossein. Mahadeo Pershad. Ramdeo Sahoy. Buldeo Sahoy. Ramburn Lall. Jhuttadharee Lall. Mothoora Pershad. Buldeo Sahoy. Mahadeo Sahoy. Sheik Mahomed Ibrahim. Shama Nund. Seetul Pershad. Gokhoola Nund. Raj Coomar Lall.
...	Abdul Raziq. Bishun Dyal. Lal Behary Lall. Mahomed Zahid. „ Ishaq. Mullick Zuhoorool Huq. Ram Surn Lall Sheoshunker Lall. Sheik Luteef Hossein.
hoom ...	Aununto Lall Ghose. Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty. Grish Chundra Ghose. Shitanath Shamonto.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

...e following Notification, issued by the ...ernment of India in the Home Department, ...blished for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ... „ Jumoonee ... „ Chetowleah ... „ Kankjole ... „ Bahadurpore ... „ Akbernuggur .. „ Inayutnuggur ... „ Mukraen ... „ Sooltangunge ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Umber ... „ Sooltanabad ... „ Godda ... „ Umloo Mooteah „ Pussye ... „ Hendwa ... Tuppeh Muneeharee ... „ Belputta ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia ... Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ... „ Kundit Kurayeh ... „ Mohumdabad .. Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah. ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 159.

The 25th April 1872.

Transfers.—Baboo Bolye Chand Gupto, Overseer, First Grade, from the Third Presidency to the Ramghur Division.

No. 160.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Purneah to the Rajshahye Division.

No. 161.

Notification.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, Over-eer, First Grade, joined the Gya Division on the 13th April 1872, before noon.

No. 162.

The 26th April 1872.

Appointments.—Baboo Sreekisto Bose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Nuddea (Local Rivers) Division, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Rajshahye Division.

No. 163.

Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Patna Division.

No. 164.

The 27th April 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, passed in the Lower Standard on the 1st April 1872.

No. 165.

The 29th April 1872.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 441 *of the* 23*rd April* 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 21st February 1872, consequent on the retirement of Deputy Commissary E. J. Gillis

To be Assistant Commissary, Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary M. Cunningham, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal.

* * * *

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

Irrigation

NOTIFICATION.

No. 101.

The 29th April 1872.

UNDER the authority vested in him by section 5 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following rules in supersession of the rules published under notification No. 103, dated 23rd October 1869, and of all subsequent additions and amendments.

Rules for the Distribution of Water, and Assessment and Collection of Water-rates.

RULE 1.—No water shall be given to any person except on written application to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other person duly authorized by him.

RULE 2.—No application shall include lands belonging to more than one village, but may include "Tehsil Alaida" or other lands within the village boundary as defined at th of survey.

RULE 3.—Applications may be on plain p and shall be received only from persons hav proprietary, cultivating, or other interest in land in respect of which applications are ma

RULE 4.—Every application shall specify following particulars :—

(1.) Name and residence of applicant.

(2.) Name of Pergunnah, Mehal, and Village, in whi land to be irrigated is situated.

(3.) Total area for the irrigation of which the appli is made and its boundaries: and if the land to be irrigated separate chaks, the name of each chak.

(4.) Names of the ryots whose lands are to be irri and the quantity of land held by each.

(5.) Description of crops for which water is required.

(6.) Name of the canal, and number of distributary, which water is required.

(7.) Signature of the applicants.

RULE 5.—On receipt of an application, Officer authorized to receive it shall proceed the land therein mentioned, and shall ascertain correctly as possible, by every means in power—

(1.) Whether the land is irrigable.

(2.) Whether field channels have been made from village sluice to the land mentioned in the application.

(3.) Whether the particulars as to area and bounda given in the application are correct.

(4.) Whether the ryots named in the application are to lease.

(5.) Whether, with reference to the situat. of and the area under irrigation in the village, it the of Government to comply with the application.

RULE 6.—The result of the inquiry shall recorded by the Officer making it, and shall filed with the application.

It shall be competent to the Officer making inquiry, if he be a Deputy or Assistant Supe tendent, either to comply with, amend, or r the application.

If below the rank of a Deputy or Assist. Superintendent, he may comply with the applic tion as originally given or as amended ; but if thinks it should be rejected, he shall, after recor ing his reasons, refer it for orders to the Deputy o Assistant Superintendent to whom he is subor dinate.

RULE 7.—Previous to the execution of any lease or agreement, the lessees may be required to erect such boundary marks as the Canal Revenue Superintendent may from time to time direct for the identification of the land to be irrigated under the lease.

Removal of such boundary marks without permission shall be an offence punishable under Section 434, P. C.

RULE 8.—If the application as originally presented, or as amended, be complied with, an agreement in form A of the Appendix shall be

taken from the ryots named in the application, who shall sign their names in the column provided for that purpose. The Government Officer in whose presence the agreement is executed shall certify at foot that the cultivators whose names are entered in the body of the agreement were present and consented thereto, and that the purport of the agreement was explained to and understood by them. A copy of the agreement shall be given (as their lease) to the persons signing it or to the person nominated to represent them.

RULE 9.—(1) At the time of executing an agreement, the lessees may nominate some person through whom, if approved by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, they will pay the amounts severally due from them under the terms of the agreement; or (2) the Canal Revenue Superintendent may appoint the zemindar, or other person through whom the lessees pay their land rent, as Collector of water-rates if such person be willing to accept the appointment.

In either case the person so appointed, whether on the nomination of the lessees or by the Canal Revenue Superintendent direct, shall be considered as an officer appointed under Section 7 Act VIII (B. C.) of 1867, and shall receive a copy of the agreement executed by the lessees, together with a Sunnud of appointment authorizing him to collect the water-rate severally due from them. The appointment shall be noted on the agreement executed by the lessees, and the person appointed shall execute an agreement with the Canal Revenue Superintendent in form "B" C" of the Appendix.

RULE 10.—The person appointed Collector under Clause 1 of Rule 9 shall be entitled to receive a commission not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the amount collected in full from every ryot named in the lease, and paid to the Revenue Superintendent, or his duly authorized Agent, on or before the date fixed for payment as noted in his *Sunnud*.

If the full amount due from such Collector according to the terms of his *Sunnud* be not paid on the date fixed therein, or if he infringe any of the conditions in the Sunnud, his appointment shall be liable to be cancelled, and the Canal Revenue Superintendent shall have power to collect direct from the lessees.

A zemindar or other person appointed under Clause 2 of Rule 9 shall receive a commission not exceeding one and a half annas in the rupee, and shall undertake the whole risk of collection from the lessees, and shall be wholly and solely responsible to the Canal Revenue Superintendent for payment of the full amount due on his *Sunnud*.

RULE 11.—The persons appointed as provided in Rule 9 shall grant a receipt at the time of payment for every sum paid to them by any of the lessees, and shall be bound to keep and produce such accounts as shall from time to time be prescribed. Every person shall be similarly entitled to a receipt for all amounts paid by him to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or any of his subordinates duly authorized to receive such amounts.

RULE 12.—A separate agreement must be executed for each separate class of crops as noted below:—

1. Leases for rice including beyali and sarud shall run from 1st June to 30th November, but when leases may be executed by 1st April, and there may be sufficient water in the canals, it shall be at the discretion of the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or his Deputy or Assistant, to issue water on such leases from 1st April. But it is to be understood that issue of water on rice leases earlier than 15th June will depend on the supply of water in the canals, and that no person can claim a full supply before that date

2 Leases for dalua rice, rubbee, and every description of dry-weather crops except sugarcane shall run from 1st December to 31st May.

3. Leases for sugarcane shall extend over the whole period of its growth not exceeding one year.

RULE 13.—The rates chargeable per acre on the different description of crops are fixed for five years, viz from 1st May 1872 to 30th April 1877, and are as follows:—

	Orissa.						Midnapore.					
	Flow.			Lift.			Flow.			Lift.		
1st, Rice.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
If leased for on or before 1st May.												
For one crop of rice whether sarud or beyali	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
If leased for after the 1st May.												
For one crop of rice whether sarud or beyali	1	8	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
In this case pre-payment of at least half the rate is compulsory under Rule 14												
2nd, Dry-weather crops.												
Dalua rice	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
Cotton, tobacco, huldi, ginger, wheat, vegetables, and all garden produce	2	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	1	6	0
Linseed, oilseed, dâl, and pulses of all kinds	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
3rd, Sugarcane	6	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0

RULE 14.—In every case in which any agreement is executed for rice irrigation in respect of which the penalty rate prescribed in Rule 13, Clause 1, is leviable, the person duly authorized to execute the agreement shall, before supplying any water whatever, demand and receive pre-payment of at least half the sum due for the entire area covered by the lease The penalty rate shall also be payable on any area irrigated in excess of the area covered by the lease, as ascertained by the procedure laid down in Rule 19. Cash payment shall also be made on account of any such excess area, under penalty of stoppage of the supply of water for the whole area covered by the lease. or irrigated under it. No person shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to refund or remission of any sum paid or demandable under this rule.

RULE 15.—Water-rates not paid under above rule will be payable two months after expiry of lease.

RULE 16.—Channels and sluices will be provided and maintained by Government for the

purpose of leading water to a convenient point or points within the boundary of every village. All other channels and other appliances for the distribution of water within the boundaries of any village must be constructed and maintained by, or at the expense of, the villagers themselves. As far as possible, assistance will, on application being made for it, be given by the officers of Government to the villagers in laying out their field channels. Villagers making their own field channels must provide for all necessary drainages or roadways which the channels may cross.

RULE 17.—The complete control and custody of all irrigation sluices shall vest in the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant, but it shall be competent to any of the above officers, by an order in writing, to transfer the control and custody of any sluice to any person whom he may deem fit Whenever any considerable area in a village has been leased for, the custody of the village sluice will, as a rule, be made over to a nominee of the lessees.

RULE 18.—All questions as to priority of right to receive water, in event of the supply being insufficient for all applicants, and all disputes regarding the quantity and regulation of supply shall be finally determined by the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant, provided that in the above respects all leases executed on or before 30th April shall have priority over those subsequently executed. It shall further be competent to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, at his discretion, to close entirely such number of distributaries or outlets as he may deem expedient to ensure a proper rotation of supply to the different lessees, and no claim for compensation for such closure shall lie, unless it shall be for a period exceeding seven days.

RULE 19 —The water gauges set up by the Engineer Department on canals and distributaries shall be held to furnish authoritative data for all calculations of discharge in cases of dispute regarding water-supply, or remission or abatement of water-rate.

RULE 20.—The Canal Revenue Superintendent and his subordinates shall make periodical inspections of all lands on which irrigation is going on. If it be found that in any village more land is being irrigated than that for which a lease has been given, the inspecting officer shall, after making any measurements or other requisite inquiry, record fully the circumstances and the amount of land which, in his opinion, is being irrigated without lease, and shall submit the case for orders to his immediate superior, who in his turn, after making any further inquiry he may deem necessary, shall submit the case for the decision of the Canal Revenue Superintendent.

RULE 21 —Such cases may be disposed of at the discretion of the Canal Revenue Superintendent under sections 11, 12, or 14 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1867. It shall, however, be competent to the Canal Revenue Superintendent, in addition to, or instead of, proceeding as above, to refuse in future a lease to the village in which such excess irrigation has occurred, until such excess lands, or such part of them as may be agreed upon, be duly leased for. It shall be further competent to the Canal Revenue Superintendent in such cases to stop the supply of water to such village until such orders as may be passed in the case shall have been complied with.

RULE 22.—Remission of water-rate, in whole or part, may be made by the Canal Revenue Superintendent on reasonable cause being shown, and after due inquiry, on the following grounds only:—

(1.) Total failure of water-supply.

(2.) Damage caused by deficiency or delay in the supply of water, in consequence of some act or omission on the part of the Canal Revenue Superintendent, or the Canal Engineer, or their subordinates, and independent of any act or omission on the part of the lessees.

(3.) Damage caused by an excess of water under the above restrictions.

Provided that no remission shall, under any circumstances whatever, be allowed for stoppage or deficiency of supply extending over a period of less than ten days, and that no remission shall be allowed in the case mentioned in clause 1, unless the claims be preferred within seven clear days from the occurrence of failure to supply water, that is, from the date on which water was due; and in clauses 2, 3, and 4, unless application be made within seven clear days of the occurrence of damage and before the crop alleged to have been damaged has been removed from the ground.

Any case not coming under the above heads shall be reported for the orders of the Commissioner.

RULE 23.—Applications for remission may be presented on plain paper to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant. The Officer to whom any application for remission is preferred shall, as soon as possible, make, or cause to be made, a local inquiry, the resul of which shall be recorded at the back of the a cation; and, if the inquiry be made by a De or Assistant or other Subordinate Officer, result shall be forwarded to the Canal Reve Superintendent for orders.

'he orders passed on the petition shall be (ıly coı nunicated to the parties concerned.

1. LE 24.—The Revenue Superintendent, as described in these rules, shall be *ex-officio* Canal Officer and Collector, as defined in Act XII of 1866.

RULE 25.—All canals and distributaries will be liable to be closed for repairs during one month in each year. The closure will generally take place between 15th November and 15th December. No person will be entitled to any remission or compensation on account of any loss or inconvenience caused by such annual closure for repairs, or by non-issue of water during such closure.

RULE 26.—The ordinary rates charged for irrigation under these rules will be fixed for five years, but the Government reserves the right of raising the penalty rate in the case of leases executed after 1st May, if necessary.

RULE 27.—The Government reserves to itself the right to add to, amend, or expunge any of the foregoing rules, provided that the water-rates are not raised.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

The 13th March 1872.

FORM A.

e No._____for water for a crop of_____grown on_____acres of land, situated in Mouzah_____, Pergunnah_____, at Rs._____per acre. Amount due on the lease, Rs._____as detailed below; payable in_____instalments as follows:—

Name of each Lessee.	Residence of Lessee.		Quantity of land of each Lessee for which water is required.	Rate per acre.	Water-rate due from each cultivator.	Signature of each Lessee.	Remission.	Balance finally due.	Remarks, Payments, &c., &c.
	Village.	Pergunnah.							

FORM B.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Clause 1, Rule 9.

Agreement No._____.

I, *A. B.* of Village_____, Pergunnah _____, having, on the nomination of lessees, been appointed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867, to collect the sum of Rs. _____ amount of water-rates due on lease No. _____ specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

(1)—I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant Superintendent.

(2)—For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

(3)—On the_____ day of _____ corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my Sunnud may be cancelled by the Canal Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my Receipt Book together with an account showing the total sum collected from and the balance still due from each ryot.

(4)—I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 1 anna in the rupee on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the_____ day of _____ in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

(5)—For a breach of any of the above conditions, I will forfeit to the Canal Revenue Superintendent a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Sunnud No._____.

To *A. B.* of Village_____, Pergunnah _____.

You are hereby appointed under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867 (B. C.), to collect the sums due on lease No._____in accordance with the terms of the agreement given by you, and which are detailed below:—

Canal Revenue Superintendent.

FORM C.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Clause 2, Rule 9

AGREEMENT No.———.

I, *A. B.* of Village———, Pergunnah ———, having been appointed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent under Section 7, Act VIII of 1867, to collect the sum of Rs.——— on account of water-rates due on lease No.——— as specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

(1)—I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Canal Revenue Superintendent or his Deputy or Assistant Superintendent.

(2)—For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Canal Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Canal Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

(3)—I will be solely and wholly responsible to the Canal Revenue Superintendent for the sum of Rs. ———, the total due on the lease less duly authorized remissions, and if such sum be not paid on or before the ——— day of ——— corresponding to (Uryah date) it shall be recovered from me by any process of any law in force for the realization of water-rate, and I will not claim or be entitled to any consideration whatever on the ground that I am unable to realize from the lessees.

(4)—I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 1½ anna per rupee on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the——— day of——— corresponding to (Uryah date), but I shall not receive commission on any sums paid in after that date. I will keep and produce such accounts as the Canal Revenue Superintendent may from time to time prescribe.

(5)—For a breach of any of the above conditions, I will forfeit to the Canal Revenue Superintendent a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Signed) *A. B.*

SUNNUD No.———

To *A. B.* of Village———, Pergu ———.

You are hereby appointed under Section ' VIII of 1867 (B.C.), to collect the sums d lease No.———in accordance with the ter the agreement given by you, and which are de below:—

Canal Revenue Superintendent.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 102IE.

The 29th April 1872.

Captain J. M. McNeile, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, to officiate as Engineer of the Baroon Division in addition to his own duties, subject to confirmation by the Governor-General in Council.

No. 103IE.

The 30th April 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Soane to the Orissa Circle.

No. 104IE.

Leave.—Baboo Soodam Chunder Putnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, for six days, on private affairs, without pay, under supplement F, Section 9, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th Ma 1872.

No. 105IE.

Leave.—Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, lately attached to the Arrah Division, for two months and fifteen days, on medical certificate, under supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th January 1872.

Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, returned from sick leave and joined the Arrah Division on the afternoon of the 25th March 1872.

No. 106IE.

Posting.—Baboo Nobin Behary Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, to the Byturnee Division.

T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

ar Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 9.

vil Authorities, Lower Provinces,—dated Calcutta the 8th March 1872.

e following general rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 15 of the Charter Act 24 and 25, Vic. cap. 104, and with the sanction of the Governor General of India in il, in respect of the receipt and payment ney deposits, are now promulgated for observ- by all subordinate Courts in the Lower nces.

IGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present :
'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
'ble G. Loch.
Louis S. Jackson.
A. G. Macpherson,
F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

'or the guidance of all Courts subordinate High Court in the receipt and payment of).

udges, Magistrates, Moonsiffs, and Small Court Judges, do not submit accounts to countant-General. They should, as far as , in their cash transactions with the public, authorize the receipt and payment of at the Government Treasury. Where in- ience would result from this rule, money e received and receipt granted by such Money thus received may be paid out day of receipt to the person entitled to t, but all sums remaining on hand when urt or office is closed for the day must be ted to the Treasury the same day (or, if that t possible, on the following morning), and t not, under any circumstances, be retained disbursement. The only money which may etained by the above Officers is that drawn n the Treasury as a permanent advance. enever a Judicial Officer repays deposits out of s received by him in the day, and not paid o the Treasury, he shall, in his daily accounts, it the full amount repaid and send the receipted yment orders in verification of the balance of ceipts not remitted in cash.

2. The following records must be kept by the bove Officers :—

1. Cash Book.
2. Register of chalans issued.
3. ,, of payment order issued.
4. ,, of deposit receipts.
5. ,, of deposit repayments.
6. ,, of fines and forfeitures.
7. ,, of Ameen's Fees Fund.
8. ,, of Sheriff's fees (Local Funds.)
9. ,, of Registration fees.
10. ,, of Stamp fines and penalties.
11. ,, of Intestate property.
12. Miscellaneous Register.

3. The Cash Book (Form 3) will exhibit all sums received from and paid to the public in actual cash. It will also show, in a separate column, cash received from the Treasury as a permanent advance or in reimbursement of sums expended from a permanent advance. All remittances to the Treasury will also appear in it. It will be closed and balanced each day, and signed daily by the presiding Officer after careful examination.

Receipts.

4. When a person desires to pay money into any Court, or when money is paid in by any Officer of the Court, he shall be furnished with a chalan in duplicate, prepared by the proper Officer and signed by the Serishtadar of the Court. The form of biglot chalan annexed (No. 4) is to be used.* The particulars prescribed in the form must be carefully filled in. The chalan must be entered and numbered in the Register of chalans issued (Form No. 4) in a consecutive series of numbers.

* The forms are, with some modifications, those now in use. The Accountant-General will issue them.

5. The following are the Heads of Account in the Treasury Book for which separate chalans should be prepared :—

1. Judicial deposits.
2. Fines and forfeitures.
3. Ameen's fees.
4. Sheriff's fees (Local Funds).
5. Registration fees.
6. mp fines and penalties.
7. erty of Intestate.
8. cellaneous receipts (net deposits), *i.e.*, proceeds of sale of torn records, old furniture, examination fees, &c.

6. On presentation of the chalan at the Treasury and on receipt of the money, a form of acknowledgment prepared by the payer shall, if demanded, be signed by the Officer in charge or by the Accountant (according to rule).

7. When this course would entail inconvenience to the person tendering money, the Court may receive it direct and grant a receipt for the same. The entry in the Cash Book should be initialled by the Judge at the time the receipt is granted.

8. At the close of business of each day, or on the following morning, chalans so received shall be sent to the Treasury with the balance of cash and Pass Book in Form No. 15 (modified). The chalans for money received into Court and repaid during the day will be excluded.

The Treasury Officer will check the entries in the Pass Book with the chalans and orders for payment, and return the book receipted.

Payments.

9. Payments of money must be made on vouchers in Form No. 2, which will be delivered to claimants by the Judge or other Officer with the particulars in the form duly filled in. The order for payment must be entered and numbered prior

to issue in the Register of payment orders issued (Form No. 6).

10. If the cash in hand suffices, the Court may at once pay the money on the responsibility of the presiding Officer, and in such cases will forward, at the end of the day to the Treasury, payment orders for the amount duly receipted by the payees. In all other cases, the payment must be made to the payee at the Treasury.

Pass Book.

11. The total of chalans of the day for money received by the Court, minus the total of orders for payment cashed at the Court, will represent the balance of cash to be remitted to the Treasury.

Register of chalans issued.

12. This Register must be kept in Form No. 4. All chalans authorizing the payment of money into the Government Treasury by individuals or officers of Court, or with which money is received in Court and forwarded to the Treasury by the presiding Officer, must be entered in the Register and numbered in annual consecutive series, such details being added in the column of particulars against each amount as may be necessary for identifying it and writing up therefrom the several Registers.

13. At the close of business of each day, the Treasury Officer, whether Sudder or Sub-divisional, will prepare a list in Form No. 5 of all the chalans of each Court or office that have been presented at the Treasury in the course of the day. In the case of the Sudder Treasury, the list will include all chalans received from Sub-divisional Treasuries on that day, but these will not be checked or the particulars brought on the District Registers the end of the month. On receipt of this list the Officer concerned, the particulars of shown in it should be compared with recorded in the Register of chalans, of actual credit, as certified by the T should be entered in the column presc purpose. Where the money has been repa the day of receipt, the entry in this column will be left blank, a note to that effect being made in the column of remarks at the time of repayment.

Register of deposits.

14. The Office Register of deposit receipts, Form No. 7, should next be written up in prescribed detail from the particulars recorded in the Register of chalans. In this Register there will thus only be shown the amount of the chalans of deposits which are reported in the Treasury Officer's list to have been actually presented at the Treasury.

15. All items of deposit in this Register must be numbered in an annual consecutive series of numbers, commencing on 1st April and continuing to 31st March of each official year. Every entry in the Register must be initialled by the presiding Officer of the Court or Office after comparison with the Treasury Officer's list and the Register of chalans; only the first eight columns should be filled in at first, the other columns being intended for the record of subsequent repayments.

Extract Register of deposits.

16. On the 27th or last open day of the Treasury, an Extract Register of deposits Form No. 9) will be forwarded to the Judge or other District Officer by the Moonsiff or other Subordinate Officer, which will contain those items only which were deposited during the month remained unpaid on the above date. These only will be brought upon the District Reg for the month and numbered in continuati the district series; the district numbers noted for reference on the Extract Registers c Subordinate Officer. At the foot of this Ex Register, deposits received and repaid durin month by the Subordinate Officer will be s in a lump sum without details.

17. At the end of each month, an E Register of deposits must be prepared b Judge or other District Officer in the sam (No. 9) and forwarded to the Treasury Offi submission with his cash account to the Accou General. This Extract Register will contain items only which were deposited during the and remained unpaid on the last day of the r At the foot of this Register, deposits receiv repaid during the month will be shown in a sum without details. This Extract Register s be despatched punctually at the end of the m

18. At the same time a plus and minus m showing the total amount of deposits receive repaid during the month, with the balances first and last day of the month, should pared and entered at foot of the Extract of deposit receipts in the following form :—

		Rs.
Balance of last month	...	0
Deposits as above	...	0
„ received and repaid during the month in (lump)	...	0
		0
„ repaid	...	0
Balance	...	0

Other Registers and Extract Registers.

19. The rules laid down in paragraphs 16, and 17, should al observed in the case o other Registers referre in paragraph 12. The monthly Extract Reg of fines realized and paid into the Treasury sh be in Form No. 13. Fines are under no circ stances to be held in deposit, but should be into the Treasury to credit of Governm Refunds of fines will be made by the Treas Officer on production of an order prepared Form No. 14, and passed for payment by the p siding Officer of the Court. Remission of fin should be noted in the Register of fines.

Register of payment orders.

20. All orders for the payment of money mu be entered prior to issue in Register (Form No. 6) ar numbered in an annual con secutive series of numbers; such details being recorded as are necessary for writing up the several Registers.

21. In authorizing the payment of any sum, the local Officer is required to satisfy himself in the first instance of the validity of the claim, and, in the case of deposits, to a ascertain from his Register of deposits whether the balance at credit of the particular deposits is sufficient to meet the repayment, and that there has been no order for the attachment of the money. If the

is good, he should issue an order for the Ord t of the amount either from the local d y or from his Court, as prescribed above, case of deposits if the balance is sufficient, record the order of refund, in anticipation actual payment, against the particular in the Register of deposits, attesting the with his initials. Should the payment be to be made from Court on the day of of the money, the Judge or other Officer , at the time of issue, enter the date of nt in the proper column, noting the fact in umn of remarks.

As in the case of chalans, the Officer in e of the Treasury, whether Sudder or Sub- ional, will enter in the daily advice list (Form 5, to be forwarded to each Court or Office) all orders of payment of such Court or Office have been cashed at the Treasury in the se of the day and forward the same to the cer concerned. In the case of a Sudder Trea- y, this list will include all orders of payment eived from Sub-divisional Treasuries on that

3. On receipt of the list by the Officer con- ed, it should be carefully compared, item by the Register of payment orders, and f actual discharge should be noted in the n the proper column against every num- ed in the list. The Register of deposit ts and other Office Registers should be p from this list.

This Register (Form No. 12) should contain the details of all deposits actually disbursed from the Treasury, and should be up daily from the Treasury Officer's list nents after check with the Register of f payment. Deposits of previous months t Sub-divisional Treasuries should be in the Judge's Register of deposits as in the Register of deposit repayments. of the current month repaid during the Sub-divisional Treasuries should not be by the Judge in either Register, but shown in lump in his Extract Register repayments.

of deposit re-

n the 10th and 27th (or last open day of the Treasury) an Extract Register of deposit repayments (Form No. 12) will be d to the Judge or other District Officer Moonsiff or other Subordinate Officer, vill contain the repayments of previous s deposits only. At the foot of this Extract er repayments of deposits of the current h will be shown in a lump sum without ls.

egister of de- ents.

5. A bi-monthly extract from his Register leposit repayments should be forwarded in the e form by the Judge or District Officer to the asury Officer for submission with his lists of nents to the Accountant General on the 10th last day of each month, respectively. The extract should show the repayments made the Treasury (both Sudder and Sub-divi- al) between the 1st and 10th; and the second, e made between the 11th and the last day of month. All repayments of the current h's deposits, whether made at the Sudder or divisional Treasury, should be shown in lump sum without details. These extracts should be despatched punctually on the above dates.

27. Small Cause Court Judges, Moonsiffs, and other Officers, who hold their Courts at places other than the Sudder Station, or the head-quarters of a Sub-division, will be guided by the above rules, making periodical, instead of daily, remittances to the nearest Treasury, whether Sudder or Sub-divisional. Every such remittance should be accompanied by the chalans and payment orders, together with the Pass Book in Form No. 15 (modified), full particulars being entered therein for the guidance of the Treasury Officer, who will return the Pass Book receipted.

The maximum cash in the hands of Small Cause Court Judges should never exceed Rs. 500, or of Moonsiffs, Rs. 500.

28. On the last day of each official year, all deposits of more than three years' standing should be written off in the Register of deposit receipts, in which a note should be made against the numbers to the effect that they have been credited to Government, and are thus no longer available for refund under the orders of the local Officer. The same course should be followed in regard to deposits or unpaid balances of deposits not exceeding one rupee in amount which have been unclaimed for more than twelve months. A list should be prepared in Form No. 10 of amounts thus written off, and forwarded to the Accountant-General.

29. When the refund of a deposit thus written off is required by a depositor, the local Officer should forward an application to the Accountant-General in Form No. 11, a separate form being used for each application. The Accountant-General's letter of authority when received should be noted against the items in the Register of deposit receipts to obviate a second application, and then passed for payment at the Treasury, as prescribed in the form. No other record need be kept of these refunds.

30. At the close of the first month of the next official year, the amount of unclaimed deposits written off the Registers should be deducted from the balance of deposits in the plus and minus memo.

31. During the absence on tour of Sub-divisional Officers and the consequent closing of their Treasuries, Moonsiffs must be guided by the rules for Officers at stations where there are no Treasuries making remittances of surplus cash, if necessary, to the District Treasury. They should take advantage of the periodical returns of Sub-divisional Officers to head-quarters to reduce the cash balances in their hands as much as possible, having due regard to their probable requirements.

No. 10.

All Civil Courts, Lower and Extra Regulation Provinces,—dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1872.

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon. Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

AT the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all Judicial Officers, subjece to the control of the High Court, in respect to the distribution, between Government and the parties to suits, of the postage charge incurred in certain cases.

2. When records are called for by Civil Courts at the instance of parties, the party applying should pay the charge for postage; but when the Court calls for them of its own motion, then the postage should be in the first instance paid by the State, but the Court may in its discretion make such postage a part of the costs and order the losing or other party to pay. Such records do not in the first-mentioned case stand in the position of the records alluded to in the letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3118. dated 21st November 1870,* ruling that "the charge for transmitting records through the post from one Court to another should be borne by the State."

* *Vide* Circular Order No. 1, dated 4th January 1871.

3. When copies of notifications of sales, &c., are sent by Courts in the interior for the purpose of being affixed in the Office of the Collector and in the Court of the Judge, and when the replies thereto are sent by the general post, the postage should be paid by the party applying for sale and chargeable as costs of execution.

4. In like manner, when Civil Courts in the interior of the district, upon applications of decree-holders, ask for attachment of the judgment-debtors' interests in decrees or documents deposited in other Courts, the postage for the despatch of the requisition, and for the return of the reply, should be borne by the party applying.

5. As regards notices to respondents in appeal cases, the postage should be paid by Government; there being in contemplation one uniform rate of *tulubana* fee, and the transmission by post for part of the distance being an economy to th Government.

6. When Courts in the interior make requisitions upon the District Court at the Sudder Station for the payment of money in deposit to decree holders or other persons, the postage for such requisitions should be paid by the parties on whose behalf they are made.

By Order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20 3 *April* 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23*rd April* 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR DULEELOODEEN has been placed in charg Patna Treasury, and is authorized to dr on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY
PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE, *Offg. Comm*
Bankipore, the 3*rd April* 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been pla charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is autl to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commis
PATNA COMMR'S. OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5*th April* 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Trea and is authorized to draw bills on other treas

S. C. BAYLEY.
The 13*th April* 1872. *Offg. Co*

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TAR ROY has been placed in charge of the Treasury, and authorized to draw bills treasuries.

E. W. MOLON
Comm
COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6*th April* 1872.

Notice.

MR. A. G. WILSON, Assistant Com has been placed in charge of the Haz Treasury, and authorized to draw bills treasuries.

E. T. DAL
Commissioner of Chota
CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3*rd April* 1872.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HALCOMBE, Assist missioner, has been placed in charg Maunbhoom Treasury, and authorized to d on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagp
CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 3*rd April* 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in dupli on Bank of Bengal. from No. 02844 to No. 02 having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo sury, Treasury Officers are warned against ma payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Beng
CALCUTTA,
The 6*th April* 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and dicate of the Calcutta University.

e following amended Regulations for the Examination in Arts and the degree of B.A., been adopted by the Senate and approved Governor-General in Council, are published neral information.

is further notified that the amended Regu- ns for the First Examination in Arts will effect at the examination of December 1873, those for the degree of B.A. at the examina- of January 1875.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

At the First Examination in Arts every candi- te shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—
(a) Psychology.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

ish ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

oth lassical language may be added to st by he Syndicate. Sentences in each ge in which the candidate is examined, shall en for translation into the other language.

papers in each language shall include ns on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

cient History.

Historical questions shall include questions to the geography of the countries to they refer.

text-book will be fixed from time to time Syndicate.

I.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

following in addition to the subjects at e) :—

ratic Equations; Proportion and Varia- ermutations and Combinations; Arithme- d Geometrical Progression; the Binomial m; Simple and Compound Interest; Dis- count; Annuities; the nature and use of Loga- rithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book o Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of riangles.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equi- orium of Forces at a point in one plane; the echanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower egree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† Including experimental illustrations.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic; as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(a) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

DEGREE OF B A.,

At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following Courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, bsmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the ition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature simple properties of elastic fluids, and the ssure produced by them; Specific gravity and hods of determining it: the Barometer; Air- pump: Common pump; forcing pump; Diving- bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from the Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar system; Phenomena of Eslipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (a), (b) and (c), to be selected by the candidate :—

(a)

1. Mental Philosophy—Hamilton's Lectures,
2. Moral Philosophy—as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(b)

1. History of England—Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Mahammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(c)

1. Algebra ... } as laid down
2. Plane Trigonometry } in the Course for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe,

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the follwing to be selected by the candidate:—

(d) Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(e) General Physiology. Animal Physiology. Zoology.

(f) General Physiology. Vegetable Physiology. Botany.

(g) Geology. Mineralogy. Palæontology.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examin tion" Certificate of the Calcutta Universit entitle students to enter the Medical C without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in th cutta Medical College is framed to me requirements of the Calcutta University f taining its Degrees in Medicine and Surge

5. The candidates who may fail in obt free presentations may be admitted as studen payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a ther sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the peri their stay at the College, provided they enter a guarantee to follow out the College curric to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta Un sity. Candidates who do not intend to grad in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a courses of lectures, may be admitted as cas students of payment of a fee of Rs 40 for e course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' atte ance upon any single branch of hospital practic The cost of educating a casual student to compe at the examination of the Royal College of Su geons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospit attendance of the College are recognized by t University of London, the Royal College geons of England, and the Worshipful S Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,
Offg. Principal, Medical Co

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth o in the Bhagirutee River for the week ending the 26th April 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REM
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	0	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	In one place only.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	3	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 29 April 1872, above zero 3 feet 11½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 29th April 1872.

Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Kodalya Mât.	24	East ...	1 1 30	*From* 23 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 4,600 *feet.* South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B land of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoe trees.
Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Kodalya Mât and Laldanga.	24	West ...	5 3 6	*From* 23 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,530 *feet.* South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto ...	1 1 5	*From* 23 *miles* 4,560 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.* South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. East—Kutcha road. West—As per plan.	Mangoe, Seems. and Babla treeu
ditto ...	24	East ...	1 3 28	*From* 23 *miles* 4,580 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.* South—Road Cunder ulvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
12*th April* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by h Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the ectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.* purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid

the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be eposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckon- of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate ut up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in ginal sale.

e plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
		Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
	A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

e, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

d by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 1, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

he Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

IE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in f Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that he 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regu- cts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on of March 1872.

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

ame of the Estates and Pergunnah.	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount fallen into arrear.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
zah Chachrá and rs, Pergunnah Ghora-	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder Bose, Sorup Chunder Bose, and Sankar Dassya.	4,122 9 4½	1,309 14 5	Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

E COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

E is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, mentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved lector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and , which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same rears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

or arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,189-1-6.

e sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,295-10-7.

be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, wdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari athong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma	...	..	.. Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund	...	..	... ,, 6-12-0
		Total	... ,, 677-11-0

sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,376-7-3

be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, rdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma	...	...	... Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund	...	..	.. ,, 6-15-0.
		Total	,, 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentio in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Colle of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramki rodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Brijo Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhy Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, m bindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brijo Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Ch Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoir Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram S Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber I Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder I Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Mor Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor C Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Sri Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Moh Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonde Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanong Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, I Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srin Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Ruttun Money Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, m Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder j whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda kristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of [illegible]nment Revenue

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietor[illegible] uckhee Kanto Datta, Modun M Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoy[illegible], Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts und Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares o[illegible] Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ra Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and t their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Kosho Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. S of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Do Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudde Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Ma will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in c*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the underment in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collect that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrea due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjea Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Ram sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, H. ALE
The 9th April 1872.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اِسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا
شاہ اباد کے شامل محالات مندرجۂ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور
سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ مین دین ہونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا
ہے اِسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مي تاریخ ۲۷ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت ہوگا سنہ
تاریخ ۹ *

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا پرگنہ شہاجسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھہ و بابو رام کما
ہے و مبلغ ۸-۱۰-۵۲۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱-۱۴-۱۹۳ باقي ما
نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونسہ جسکي خانہ مالگذار مین نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھہ مندرج ہے م
صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۶-۲۰ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

اِیچ: آلک

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ فبروري ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate
of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of
on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

o. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurowr; recorded proprietors,
and Kakróo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

ts and interests only of the accused Jaynarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of
oostumnugur, *alias* Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY.
Collector.

اس تحور کے رو سے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دي جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مہ
مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہت کے توزیع مین مندرج ہے بعلت مفرو یت و غیر حاضري مدعاعلیہ
تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجش
کچہري کلکٹري ضلع تر ن نیلام ہوگا *

شرایط

۱—اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل زر نیلامي [1] ختم ہونے نیلام کے فورا داخل کرنا ہو
۲—جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زاید ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحصا رفیصد ۲۵ فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ
کے پندرھوین اور دو پہر تک کہ اوسمین اور نیلام بہي محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوگے اگر اوس روز تعط
فجر یا جس روز کچہري کہلي اوس روز دو پہر تک داخلکرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہوگا
سوخت ہوکر بعد اجراي اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجوابدہي خریدار خطاکار نیلام ثانے عمل مین
۳—جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بولیگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا *

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیا رستم نگر پرگنہ دھرور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام نتھو سنگھہ و کار و سنگھہ
ہے اور مبلغ ۴-۱-۴۰۹ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال مین حق و حصہ ج
مدعاعلیہ مقرور کا واقع مواضع مہیاور ستم نگر عرف بیکا و بیرپور گوپي متعلقہ ذیل م
و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکٹ ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا *

اِف: اِم: ہل

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

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is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in
Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district,
y of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations
rce, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th
1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain
dutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma
, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of
, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.,
rate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto,
Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza
za Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee
mut Ushrufoonnissa Begum *oorf* Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wu
Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahtho, Balki
Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold
Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprieto
Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; s
Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328-11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the s
narain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, &c., with w
accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share
Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa *oorf* Begumjaun, Mirza
Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali
Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toond
narain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soo
Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Maht
cants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded prop
Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wu
&c.; sudder jumma Rs 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of
the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c.
separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of M
Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee,
Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, M
Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Degnarai
Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold
Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE, A. C. MANGLES, *Offg.*
The 10*th Ap ril* 1872.

اشتهار نيلام بابت بقيهٔ مالگذاري سرکار

حسب دفعهٔ ۶ اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع کے يهه محالات مرقومه الذيل ضلع پٹنه مين بابت بقيهٔ مالگذاري
وي جو از روي دستورات و قوانين مجاريه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاريخ ۲۸ ماه مارچ
عب الوصول هي بروز منگل ۲۸ ماه مے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع کچهري مين صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر
کيا جائيگا *

بندوبست استمراري *

ريع محال بڑا گوبردهن پرگنه غياسپور بخانه مالگذاري ديگ نراين سنگه و کشن دت تيواري و چوا
ي مهتون و امرت مهتون وغيره صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمين سے صدر جمع ۴۸۶-۱۵ منهاے هوگا بابت
سنگه و کشن دت تيواري و چوامهتون عرف دمڑي مهتون و امرت مهتون وغيره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه
۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گيا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نيلام هوا هي ۵۱۰-۱۴-۵ بابت حصه چوامهتون و جيتن
مهتون و غلام حسين و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے
مرزا بني جان و مسماة امامي خانم عرف بے بے بنو و مسماة اشرف النسا بيگم عرف بيگم جان و چوا مهتون
ون و نيم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و تيکم مهتون و مرزا مظهر علے و مسماة وحيد النسا و مرزا قادر علے
له دمبر لعل و ديگ نراين سنگه و موناں مهتون و بالکسن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزبر مهتون و دولار مهتون
لت باقے مالگذاري نيلام هوگا *

زيع محال گونساين داس لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غياسپور بخانه مالگذاري ديگ نراين سنگهه و کشن دت تيواري
ف دمڑي مهتون و امرت مهتون و غيره صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمين سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منهاے هوگا
، نراين سنگه و کسن دت تيواري و چوا مهون عرف دمڑي موهن و غيره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰
۱۸ ع حساب کهولا گيا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتها ر نيلام هوتا هے ۳۸۸-۱۰-۶ بابت حصه مسماة امامے خانم
مسماة اشرف النسا عرف بيگم جان و مرزا مظهر علے و مرزا قادر علے و مرزا اغاے و خانم جان و مرزا
سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مرزا غلام حسين و وحيد النسا و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و تودن
بن سنگه و جيتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون چوا مهتون و نيم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و قويال مهتون و
ب مهتون و وزبر مهتون و دولار مهتون غيرسايلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نيلام هوگا *

زيع محال محمدپور لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غياسپور بخانه مالگذاري مرزا مظهر علے وکهل سنگه و مرزا قادر علے
سا و غيره صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۷ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه مونا مهتون و بالکشن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزبر
سکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکت ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گيا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نيلام هوتا هے
صه مرزا محمد علے و مرزا قادر علے و مسماة وحيد النسا و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و
دمڑي مهون و ٹوندن سنگه و گونداسنگه و مٹکدهاري سنگه اصل بنفسه و والے هرديو نراين سنگه نابالغ و
و ديگ نراين سنگه و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان غيرسايلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

۱۰ اپريل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

is hereby given, under Sectio 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S.* for arrears other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

ergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and 15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears revenue.

Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, t for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. l be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. l be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

-Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder 311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 arrears of Government revenue.

—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, at for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. l be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder ve of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of venue.

—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. ount of arrears of Government revenue.

—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. e of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will ery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others s. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. t of arrears of Government revenue.

—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya er jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. hal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government

—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Govern-

LLECTOR'S OFFICE,
April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector

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is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue day of March 1872.

ss.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	
class, anent- ttled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor *Sevat*, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
ss ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the underm in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Colle that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 L of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directe in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Ch Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Man Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	R
Sudder Jumma		....		2,(
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5	
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbaree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is .. and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10	

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
the 18th April 1872.

3 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
he Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ibers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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New Building for the Presidency College.

BERNARD, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the ector of Public Instruction,—(No. 1473, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1872.)

CH reference to your letter No. 1456, dated the 10th April, and other dence regarding the provision of accommodation for the Presidency I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has very considered the subject, and he now desires to communicate the remarks and orders.

His Honor is, as he has several times said, far from grudging money urage higher education, and has only been restrained by a consider- the pressing necessity of finding means for the primary education people. His Honor has not reduced, but at the same time has not himself at liberty very largely to increase, the ordinary grants for education. Money spent on buildings for educational purposes is just spent on education as the sums included in the ordinary grants, and tenant-Governor has hesitated about providing the large sum required College.

Since, however, after full inquiry and personal examination, it appears onor that not only is the present accommodation of the Presidency otally inadequate to so great and flourishing an institution, but that in ere is no College building at all, the classes being accommodated partly chool buildings and partly in a hired house,—and seeing how great an this College in the education and development of the natives of nd how great a hold it has on the interests and affections of the highly ed native community in and about Calcutta,—His Honor has come onclusion that he is justified in building a new College. It will be en and pressed on to completion as rapidly as possible, money for e operations having been already provided in the budget. His Honor

the more readily accepts this conclusion, because the tendency of arrangements has been to concentrate the highest education more th in this great Metropolitan Institution.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor had approved of a plan costing sor more than two lakhs of rupees, but he has had misgivings whether i meet all our needs. It seems to his Honor that, if we are to have College, we had better make the building complete and ample for requirements. We must arrange to accommodate not only the arts cla also the law and civil engineering departments, and his Honor has com conclusion that all questions lately discussed regarding practical trai Government employ, and special classes, will be best and most satisfactoril by the establishment of a regular civil service department, regardin detailed instructions will shortly be issued. His Honor has therefore th desirable to extend the plan by adding a third story, if this can be safe or otherwise as may be found best; and he has directed the Chief E to prepare plans within a rough estimate of three lakhs of rupees. desire that you will, together with the Principal of the Presidency place yourself in communication with Mr. Leonard, in order that the p the new College may be elaborated with complete regard to all requiren

5. Sufficient provision must be made for civil service classes, wh probably comprise an ordinary two years' course, and an upper course f advanced students, who having completed the university science cour desire to qualify in scientific agriculture and other advanced knowledge to students who aspire to offices leading to high administrative posts.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

g Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts er Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending Saturday, 1872.

	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	1872.				
...	Apl. 27th	Nil ...	Fine ...	The crops have all been cut and gathered. The outturn has been favorable.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	No crops on the ground.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Fair weather; east and west winds.	The rubbee crop is being cut and gathered. Indigo continues good; more rain would be beneficial to this and china crop.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ..	Fair; wind east and west.	Indigo favorable; china has grown up well, and Bysakhi cotton flowering.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Variable. High west winds; heat excessive.	Crops nil.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Variable; hot during the day.	Rain much wanted. The rubbee crops gathered; outturn generally excellent; china being sown.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Favorable. East wind till 26th. 26th and 27th west wind and very hot.	No crops to report upon.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Seasonable. Hot and dry.	No crops on the ground.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Fair ...	Bhadoi crops are being sown.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Excessively hot ..	Mangoes look well; indigo promising.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Very dry; hot winds; rain wanted.	Good.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	Nothing on the ground.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Very hot and oppressive.	Sugarcane fair.	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	Sugarcane doing well; mangoes poor; rain wanted for ploughing.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Moderately cool and cloudy; frequent dust storms.	No crops on the ground; land is being prepared for rice crops.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	First half of week cool; latter half hot and dry; cloudy; strong westerly wind.	Rain much needed.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Cloudy and threatening rain on the dust storm which lasted five hours.	Very little boro dhan grown in the district; want of rain in October last has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ..	Hot and fair ...	Good.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Cloudy and threatening rain; oppressively hot.	Good if rain falls soon; rain much wanted for aoos sowings.	
...	„ 27th	0·35	Fine. Cool for the time of the year.	Good.	
...	„ 27th	1·03	Cool, with storms threatening.	Fair as yet; more rain wanted.	
...	„ 20th	Nil ...	Hot ...	Cotton and teel good; rain required for boro paddy.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Dry ...	Crops require rain.	
...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Dry and sultry; winds variable.	No remarks at present.	
...	„ 27th	.....	.....	.....	Return imperfect.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of t crops at date.
		1872.			
27	Howrah ...	Apl. 27th	·55	Strong southerly wind. Stormy, though little rain has fallen.	Boro dhan almost ent harvested ; aoos dha being sown in low la generally rain is r wanted.
28	Midnapore ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Generally hot. A shower of rain accompanied by hailstorm in Tumlook sub-division.	Rain wanted for ploug rice lands.
29	Nuddea ...	„ 27th	Nil ..	Scanty and partial showers at head-quarters. Dust storms every evening.	Rain very much wante
30	Jessore ...	„ 26th	6·30	The weather has been generally clear, but sometimes cloudy.*	The rain fallen in se parts of the district done good.
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 27th	·47	Hot and stormy .	No crops on ground.
32	Dacca ...	„ 27th	4·10	Partly dry and partly cloudy, windy, and rainy, with heavy hails.	Prospect of crops Rain is wanted ir western part of the trict.
33	Backergunge ...	„ 26th	3·84	Hot and rainy, attended with storms.	Good.
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 27th	1·61	Cool ...	Prospects of crops proved in proportio the rains.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 21st	2·3	Cloudy, with rain and hail.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 20th	1·98	Extremely hot. On the 19th severe hailstorm has cooled the weather.	Ploughing finished
37	Cachar ...	„ 20th	0·64	Hot and sultry ...	Ploughing has comp
38	Chittagong ...	„ 20th	Nil ...	Hot and windy ...	Want of rain is felt, especially fo cane and chilly c
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 20th	Nil ...	Days hot ; latter part of night chilly.	Chillies, moog, and continue good ; a s of rain is much wan
40	Tipperah ...	„ 19th	Nil ..	Hot ; rain threatening	Growing crops good, the sowing of the crops delayed if does not soon com
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 20th	Nil ...	Sunny ...	Good.
42	Cuttack ...	„ 27th	·65	Cloudy and stormy ; very little rain appears to have fallen in the interior.	Rian wanting.
43	Balasore ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Sultry ...	No ploughing has b commenced as yet.
44	Pooree ...	„ 19th	Nil ...	Want of rain rather complained of.	Cold weather crops go
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Seasonable ...	Nothing on the groun
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Hot ; seasonable ..	No crops on the gro there has been a crop of mowah.
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Hot and clear ...	None on ground.
48	Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Durrung ...	„ 20th	0·50	Variable ...	Ploughing commence information receiv to tea.
50	Nowgong ...	„ 20th	3 80	Showery ...	Spring crops doing rain most benefic tea crops.
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 20th	1·44	Weather continued healthy, though it was warm during the greater part of the week.	Prospects of tea cro tinue satisfactory.
52	Kamroop ...	„ 20th	1·10	Hot and dry, excepting 19th and 20th.	Crops favorable ; te vorable.
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 20th	·86	High wind with thunder and lightening in the latter part of the week.	Satisfactory.

* On the 24th heavy rain and wind veering on all sides ; on the 25th rain and wind and hail

ct.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	1872.				
Jynteah	Apl. 20th	0·17	Cloudy and threatening, but little rain.	Preparing the ground.	
...	„ 13th	0·14	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, but warm, close, and muggy in lower ranges; very hot in plains.	Satisfactory in all respects	Fever is very prevalent.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
...	„ 20th	·72	Misty, drizzling rain, passing showers, thunder, lightening.	The same as reported last week.	
...	„ 20th	·30	Windy and occasionally cloudy.	Just above ground.	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
ar ...	„ 19th	1·89	Thunder storms.	Nothing particular.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

TA,
ril 1872.

A.

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 22nd April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 22nd April 1872.	Past week ending 15th April	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April 1872.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	20·9	19·7	23·3	33	30·7	27·9	18·1	18·8	...	20·5	21·8	21·4	...	...	...	27·9	...	31·7	31·1	29·8	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	20·9	20·5	19 5	33·8	32·6	27·9	11·6	11·1	11·1	20·5	20	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	20·5	16·7	6·9	7·2	6·9	
3	Chumparun	19.5	19·5	26·1	39·1	39·1	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	22·3	23·3	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	16	16	18	28	27	29	13	13	14	10	19	21	...	...	...	26	23	29	25	25	14	7	7	7	
5	Shahabad	18·6	18·6	22·3	28·9	28·9	29·8	13	13·9	11·1	19·5	19·5	22·8	...	...	...	...	...	30 7	27·9	27·9	23·3	8·3	7·9	7·6	
6	Tirhoot	17	17	17	30	30	32	19	19	19	20	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	24	7½	7·1sc	7½	
7	Bhaugulpore...	21·1	21·1	27·06	35·3	34·8	41·2	20	17·6	22·3	22·3	21·1	28·2	..	...	...	32·9	32·9	41·2	28·2	27·06	25·8	7·6	7·6	7·6	
8	Monghyr	25·4	26·3	25·5	36·6	34.1	39	12·7	15·6	23·4	17·3	21·4	25·8	...	...	...	31·3	34·1	34·1	33·2	34·1	23·4	8·3	8·0	7 8	
9	Purneah	37·3	37·3	20 5	29·8	21·4	29·8	15·8	23·3	24·2	24 2	27·0	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	18·6	13·0	6·5	6·5	6·9	
10	Rajmehal	20·5	21·9	24·2	46·6	...	51·3	16·7	18·6	19·5	19·5	22·3	26·5	32·6	...	41·9	32·6	37·3	37·3	55·9	...	55.9	7·6	7·4	7·6	
11	Deoghur	18·6	18·6	18.6	...	...	...	16·7	14·9	16·7	24·2	23·3	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	23·3	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
12	Godda	*																								
13	Rajshahye	15·3	15·3	20	45·3	48·8	45·3	15·3	13·9	17·3	24·4	24·4	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	16·7	7·9	8·3	...	
14	Bograh	18·1	15·3	13·06	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	32·8	34·9	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	15·3	16·7	7·4	7.4	7·2	
15	Dinagepore	13·2	12·1	18·6	23·3	23·3	13·5	26·1	26·1	27·0	31·7	31·7	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	7·2	7·4	6·9	
16	Maldah	18·6	18·6	14·4	37·3	37·3	32·6	24·2	24·2	27	25·1	25·1	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	17·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
17	Moorshedabad	22·3	22·4	17·7	...	...	...	16·8	16.8	18·6	20·5	25·2	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	34·5	25·1	8·3	8·4	8·1	
18	Pubna	27·9	27·9	27·06	37·3	37·3	32·6	13·9	13·9	13·6	25·1	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	27·9	23·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
19	Rungpore	19·07	20·9	18·8	...	...	...	15·2	13·9	18·8	24·1	27·9	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	13·9	15·1	6·9	6·9	6·9	
20	Burdwan	18·6	18·6	20·6	19·9	18·6	27·9	22·3	23·5	23·2	23·2	23·7	24·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	21·3	8·3	8·5	8	
21	Bancoorah	16·3	16·3	13·5	18·6	19·1	22·3	20·06	20·2	13·9	21·4	23·3	23·3	21·9	25·6	20·7	22·9	31·7	37·3	16·5	16·7	17·02	8·2	8·2	7·4	
22	Hooghly																									
23	Howrah	17·7	18·6	13·9	24·2	28·9	27·9	14·9	15·8	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	20·06	18·6	9 3	8·3	8·3	
24	Midnapore...	16·7	16·7	16·2	13·9	13·9	18·6	19·5	16·7	18·6	22·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	7·8	7·8	7·8	
25	Dacca	16·5	15·7	16·7	37·3	29·8	44·7	18 7	18·6	18·6	29·9	29·8	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	21·2	14·9	8·7	8·7	7·4	
26	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	16·7	27	21·4	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
27	Mymensing	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	20·9	20·9	17·7	29·8	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·1	8·1	7·9	
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·3	24·2	16·7	34·2	32·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	18·6	18·6	14·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

				[illegible]	19·5	27·9	27·9	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
									12·1	12·1	13·0	22·3	23·3	23·3	27·9	29·8	[illegible]	26·1	27·9	33·5	17·7	17·7	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·7	
38	Lohardugga	...	...	14·9	14·9	13·9	26·1	24·2	24·2	18·6	18·6	18·6	23·3	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	35·4	13·0	13·0	13·0	6·1	6	5·8	
39	Maunbhoom	...	...	14·9	14·9	13·9	22·3	22·3	18·6	17·7	18·6	24·7	24·2	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
40	Singbhoom...	...	...	22·3	22·3	16·7	29·8	29·8	23·5	29·8	29·8	27·9	37·3	37·3	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	14·9	5·7	5·7	5·5	
41	Durrung ...	...	...	*																								
42	Nowgong ...	...	...	*																								
43	Seebsaugor	...	...	*																								
44	Kamroop ...	...	...	*																								
45	Luckimpore	...	...	*																								
46	Julpigoree ...	...	...	9·3	7·4	...	18·6	18·6	...	13·06	7·4	...	16·7	13·9	...	18·6	18·6	...	18·6	18·6	...	12·1	12·1	...	6·5	5·1	...	
47	Gowalparah	...	...	*																								
48	Darjeeling ...	...	...	6·5	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	6·5	10·2	11·1	12·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

* Returns not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The April 1872.

B.

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 29th April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 29th April 1872.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Nya-Doomka	14·9	14·9	21·1	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	22·3	24·2	24·2	26·1	37·3	37·3	41·9	37·3	37·3	41·9	17·7	17·7	20·5	7·9	7·9	7·4	
2	Beerbhoom	22·3	20·9	21·4	26·2	24·2	...	22·3	22·3	23·7	27·9	27·9	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	36·3	26·1	25·1	22·3	7·8	7·8	7·6	
3	Nuddea	18·6	19·9	21·3	29·8	29·8	32·6	16·5	14·9	17·0	19·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·0	27·0	22·9	8·5	8·8	7·9	
4	Jessore	22·7	21·3	16·6	29·8	29·8	27·9	18·6	18·6	17·3	28·3	29·1	24·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·3	8·3	7·8	
5	24-Pergunnahs	18·6	17·8	...	21·2	21·2	...	6·1	6·1	...	17·8	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·8	...	8·3	9·2	...	
6	Furreedpoe	24·2	29·8	18·6	32·6	37·3	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	26·1	26·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	30·7	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	

CALCUTTA,
The April 1872,

Published for general information,

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872. Inches.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872. Up to date.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.			
Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·40	21st April 1872.	
Cuttack { Jail	ditto	0·13	0·76	ditto.	
False Point	ditto	Nil	2·40	ditto.	
Balasore	0·10	Not received	1·77	14th April 1872.	
Rajjipore	Nil	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
Pindrapparah	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
Angutsingpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Sambulpore	ditto	0·40	3·47	21st April 1872.	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
Balasore	ditto	Nil	3·18	ditto ...	
Khuddruck	ditto	ditto	0·15	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th April.
Pooree	ditto	Not received	0·40	14th April 1872	
Khoordah					
Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	0·42	2·11	21st April 1872.	
Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0·40	2·08	ditto.	
Gurhee	ditto	1·26	3·53	ditto.	
Ruchumba	ditto	0·45	1·57	ditto.	
Ranchee	0·29	0·10	2·95	ditto.	
Palamow	Nil	0·65	2·99	ditto.	
Purulia	ditto	0·36	2·26	ditto.	
Gobindpore	Not received	0·60	1·95	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
Chyebassa	0·07	0·95	2·26	21st April 1872.	
Patna (Bankipore)	Nil	Nil	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
Dinapore { Jail	ditto	Not received	2·86	14th April 1872.	
Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	Nil	3·43	21st April 1872.	
Behar	Not received	0·24	2·60	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 24th March and 8th to 14th April.
Barh	0·05	0·22	2·70	ditto.	
Gya	Nil	0·42	2·99	ditto.	
Aurangabad	ditto	1·23	2·87	ditto.	
Sahsawadah	ditto	0·79	2·70	ditto.	
Bhagulpore	ditto	0·08	3·68	ditto.	
Bettiah	ditto	0·50	1·01	ditto.	
Chuprah	ditto	Not received	1·20	14th April 1872.	
Sewan	Not received	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
Muzufferpore	0·08	0·24	1·23	31st Mar. 1872.	
Durbhangah	Nil	Nil	2·82	21st April 1872.	
Seetamaree	ditto	3·70	1·16	ditto.	
Rajjipore	Not received	Not received	4·95	ditto.	
Chudhubani	Nil	0·10	3·62	7th April 1872.	
Rajjipore	Not received	Nil	3·12	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
Arrah	Nil	0·05	3·32	ditto ...	
Buxar	ditto	Nil	2·79	ditto.	
Chapra	ditto	ditto	3·21	ditto.	
Shahabad	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
Benares	ditto	ditto	2·49	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore	ditto	1·50	1·95	ditto.	
Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil	2·23	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 31st Mar.
Banka	ditto	0·50	1·20	ditto.	
Soopool	ditto	Nil	2·36	ditto.	
Monghyr	ditto	0·38	0·99	ditto.	
Jamooie	ditto	2·03	2·56	ditto.	
Begooserai	ditto	Nil	3·60	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
Deoghur	ditto	0·35	3·46	ditto.	
Jamtara	Not received	0·50	2·81	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
Rajmehal	ditto	Not received	2·17	ditto ...	
Pakour	ditto	ditto	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
Nya-Doomka	Nil	0·22	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
Purneah	ditto	Nil	3·32	21st April 1872.	
Kishengunge	ditto	0·23	2·64	ditto.	
Arrareah	Not received	Not received	1·65	ditto.	
			Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rampore Beauleah... ...	Nil	0·24	3·43	21st April 1872.	
Nattore	0·21	Nil	2·79	ditto.	
Sirajgrah	Nil	0·31	1·84	ditto.	
Bhagnagepore	ditto	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
Maldah	ditto	0·15	1·94	ditto.	
Berhampore	Not received	0·21	3·62	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
Jangipore	0.08	0·46	4·24	ditto.	
Dulbaugh	Nil	0·22	3·69	ditto.	
Kamooakandi	ditto	Not received	1·35	14th April 1872.	
Pabna	ditto	0·75	3·30	21st April 1872.	
Serajgunge	ditto	0·01	2·37	ditto.	
Bogpore	ditto	0·45	1·76	ditto.	
Sowanigunge	ditto	0·37	0·98	ditto.	
Dacca	ditto	1·49	3·47	ditto.	
Midnapore	0·12	1·10	1·97	ditto.	
Howrah	Nil	0·16	2·25	ditto.	
Hooghly	0·02	0·10	0·81	ditto.	
Burdwan	Nil	0·21	1·50	ditto.	
Bankoorah ...	0·12	0·40	3·10	ditto.	
Beerbhoom	0·10	0·10	2·67	ditto.	
Burdee	Nil	0·57	3·88	ditto.	
Hooghly	ditto	0·10	4·63	ditto.	
Nuddeapore	ditto	0·18	5·95	ditto.	
Moorshedabad	ditto	0·01	4·43	ditto.	
Howrah	ditto	0·07	3·67	ditto.	
Jessore ...	ditto	Nil	0·94	ditto.	
Pooree { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	ditto	ditto	2·55	ditto.	
Pooree { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	0·20	2·00	ditto	
Sonepetta	0·81	0·12	3·30	ditto.	
Chittagong	Nil	0·03	3·08	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	Nil	Not received	2·23	14th April 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	1·21	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 24th
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	2·38	ditto.	1st to 7th April.
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	2·72	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 31
	Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1·88	ditto.	
	Jessore	0·06	Nil	2·98	21st April 1872.	
	Khoolnah	0·03	0·10	1·48	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Nil	0·60	4·20	ditto.	
	Nurail	ditto	0·06	3·86	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	0·02	0·26	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	Nil	3·41	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	0·40	1·02	ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0·02	4·02	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0·03	3·54	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	0·05	3·21	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	0·15	5·34	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	Nil	3·32	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	3·26	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	0·30	3·16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	Not received	3·54	14th April 1872.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	Nil	1·99	21st April 1872.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	1·65	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·73	2·45	5·48	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	0·80	2·30	4·55	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	Not received	Nil	2·96	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th
	Dowlat Khan	Nil	ditto	2·75	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	ditto	4·05	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	1·25	6·42	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	0·44	1·23	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	Nil	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	Not received	1·78	14th April 1872.	
	Jamalpore	0·60	ditto	3·10	ditto.	
	Atteah	Not received	0·43	1·97	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th
	Kishoregunge	Nil	2·37	6·19	ditto.	
	Sylhet	0·80	3·20	14·49	ditto.	
	Cachar	0·33	0·93	15·55	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0·13	Not received	9·07	14th April 1872.	
	Koyah	Nil	1·93	10·41	21st April 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	0·60	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	1·16	14th April 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	ditto	2·48	ditto.	
	Noakhally	0·14	0·30	1·96	21st April 1872.	
	Tipperah	0·12	0·94	6·74	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	2·40	14th April 1872.	
	Akyab	ditto	Nil	0·10	21st April 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	ditto	2·34	6·60	ditto.	
	Buxa	ditto	1·21	5·80	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	2·47	7th April 1872.	
	Dhoobree	Nil	2·05	5·75	21st April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0·10	0·29	1·98	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	2·64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·40	2·36	4·98	21st April 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Nil	3·50	6·26	21st April 1872.	
	Boda	ditto	0·33	2·43	ditto.	
Assam	Tezpore	0·66	0·73	5·22	ditto.	
	Nowgong	2·03	8.62	22·32	ditto.	
	Mungledye	Not received	Not received	3·05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah	Nil	1·60	3·42	21st April 1872.	
	Gowhatty	ditto	1·35	6·07	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	2·57	Not received	15·24	14th April 1872.	
	Jorehaut	2·90	ditto	12·75	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·26	ditto	8·53	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	0·94	ditto	10·14	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	1·33	ditto	14.02	ditto.	
	Suddya	1·41	ditto	11·53	ditto.	
	Shillong	Nil	1·13	1·83	21st April 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	0·40	2·64	16·24	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0·96	Not received	3·53	14th April 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	0·14	ditto	2·23	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Be

al Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th April 1872.

rometer educed to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
29·760	29·778	90·5	79·0	58	S W	...	...	C	
29·612	29·630	99·0	80·0	41	S by W	...	...	K	
29·740	29·758	91·5	82·5	66	S S W	...	...	CS	
29·582	29·600	95·5	84·0	60	S by W	...	...	K	
29·741	29·759	90·3	81·5	66	S S W	...	...	CS	
29·581	29·599	84·0	76·3	69	S	...	0·05	K, N	
29·736	29·754	88·8	80·5	67	S S W	...	...	.....	Scuds from S
29·593	29·611	90·1	81·4	67	S by W	...	...	.....	*o*
29·694	29·712	89·5	82·5	73	S S W	...	0·28	K	
29·520	29·538	93·5	82·5	60	S by W	...	...	C	
29·676	29·694	90·0	82·3	71	S by W	...	...	.....	Scuds from S by W
29·565	29·583	91·5	83·5	70	S	...	...	.....	*b*
29·749	29·767	91·0	83·0	70	S S W	...	..	.....	*b*
29·648	29·666	93·9	83·6	64	S	...	...	.....	*b*
29·792	29·798	89	83	76	S S W	17·1*	...	N	*b, m*, scuds
29·661	29·667	89	83	76	S	17·0*	...	C	*m*
29·783	29·789	90	83	73	S W	14·3*	...	CK	*m*, scuds
29·639	29·645	87	82	79	S	19·0*	...	N	*m, u*
29·773	29·779	91	82	66	S W	14·9*	...	CK	*m*, scuds
29·628	29·632	89	82	73	S W	17·0*	...	KS	*m*, scuds
29·749	29·755	90	82	69	S W	19·1*	...	C	*m*, scuds
29·625	29·631	86	81	79	S S W	19·6*	...	N	*m, o, u*, scuds
29·742	29·748	90	83	73	S W	17·2*	...	N	*m*, scuds
29·555	29·561	90	84	76	S W	22·7*	...	.....	*m*
29·709	29·715	90	83	73	S W	22·4*	...	N	*b, m* scuds
29·590	29·596	89	83	76	S W	27·2*	...	N	*m*, scuds
29·777	29·783	90	83	73	S W	21·4*	...	N	*m*, scuds
29·679	29·685	90	83	73	S S W	23·4*	...	N	*m*, scuds
29·757	29·848	88	80	69	S	8·6*	...	K, KS	*u, q*
29·633	29·724	88	81	72	S W	16·0*	...	K, KS	*b, q*
29·765	29·857	87	79	68	S W	9·6*	...	K, KS	*q*
29·613	29·705	86	79	72	S W	17·7*	...	K, KS	*u, q*
29·731	29·843	86	75	57	E S E	8·1*	1·00	.....	*b, v*
29·586	29·678	87	79	68	S W	14·4*	...	K	*b*
29·732	29·826	76	70	72	S E	8·5*	0·40	N	*d, u, g*
29·641	29·733	84	79	79	S	6·8*	...	KS	*u, g*
29·718	29·811	82	79	87	S	3·5*	...	K, KS	*u*
29·574	29·666	83	80	87	S	11·1*	...	KS	*u, g*
29·693	29·785	86	82	83	S	7·4*	0·50	K, KS	*b, q*
29·615	29·707	86	80	75	S W	23·2*	...	K, KS	*u, q*
29·777	29·869	87	80	72	S W	10·3*	...	K, KS	*u, q*
29·702	29·794	87	81	76	S W	21·2*	...	K, KS	*b, q*
29·860	29·890	92	78	51	S W by W	7*	...	.....	*bc*
29·746	29·776	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	.....	*bc*
29·852	29·882	90	76	50	S	10*	...	.....	*bc*
29·727	29·757	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	.....	*b*
29·815	29·845	90	78	56	S S E	12*	...	.....	*bc*
29·707	29·737	87	78	65	S E	15*	...	.....	*b*
29·820	29·850	91	78	53	S by W	13*	...	.....	*bc*
29·684	29·714	89	77	56	S S E	13*	...	.....	*bc*
29·797	29·827	92	79	54	S S W	12*	...	.....	*bc*
29·676	29·706	89	80	66	S E by S	15*	...	.....	*bc*
29·807	29·837	90	77	53	S by W	12*	...	.....	*bc*
29·686	29·716	90	78	56	S E by S	14*	...	.....	*c*
29·838	29·868	90	77	53	S by W	11*	...	.....	*m*
29·724	29·754	87	78	65	S E	14*	...	.....	*m*
29·738	29·819	92	80	57	S	3·8*	...	.....	fair
29·568	29·649	101	76	28	S S W	4·1*	...	N, KS	fair
29·745	29·826	94	80	52	S S W	1·2*	...	KS	fair
29·587	29·669	88	82	76	S W	9·6*	0·20	N, KS	*r, t*
29·704	29·785	90	82	69	E	3·1*	...	CK, KS	fair
29·582	29·664	85	83	91	N E	5·3*	...	N, KS	*t*
29·691	29·772	92	80	57	S W	6·1*	...	.....	fair
29·531	29·612	99	80	66	S S E	3·9*	...	K, CK	fair
29·678	29·759	92	82	63	N	13·1*	...	.....	fair
29·524	29·605	97	80	45	S	8·9*	...	.....	*f, lr*
29·646	29·727	92	80	57	S W	6·2*	...	.....	*f, lr*
29·504	29·585	97	90	75	S S W	12·3*	...	.....	fair
29·683	29·764	95	81	52	S S W	12·5*	...	.....	fair
29·554	29·635	95	79	47	S S W	7·9*	...	.....	cloudy
29·833	29·855	86	78	68	W S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·732	29·754	87	77	61	W S W	2	...	.....	*b*
29·853	29·875	88	78	62	S S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·712	29·734	88	79	62	S S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·814	29·836	84	75	64	E	1	0·20	C	
29·675	29·697	86	78	68	W S W	2	...	.....	*b*
29·832	29·854	82	73	63	N	1	...	.....	*o*
29·652	29·674	87	78	65	W N W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·808	29·830	85	80	79	S	1	...	.....	*b*
29·687	29·709	86	80	75	S S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·818	29·839	88	80	69	S S W	2	...	.....	*b*
?	?	89	81	69	S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·878	29·900	90	82	69	S S W	1	...	.....	*b*
29·788	29·810	88	81	72	S S W	1	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observat at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month March 1872.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cis standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Mean height of the barometer for the month ... ...
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 4th ... ...
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 29th ... ...
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ... ...
Mean of the daily max. pressures ... ...
Ditto ditto min. ditto ... ...
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ... ...

Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ... ...
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 27th ... ...
Min. temperature occurred at 6 and 7 P.M. on the 7th ... ...
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ... ...
Mean of the daily max. temperature ... ...
Ditto ditto min. ditto ... ...
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ... ...

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month .. ..
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ... ...
Computed mean dew-point for the month ... ...
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ... ...

Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ... ...

Mean weight of vapour for the month ... ...
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ... ...
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...

Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ... ...

Rained three days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ... ...
Total amount of rain during the month ... ...
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month ... ...
Prevailing direction of the wind ... ... S. S. W. S. W. & S.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH S
In charge of the Obse

The 20th April 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
week ...	104,813	1,60,493 10 11	14,711 18 5	651,437 0	3,42,182 0 9	31,366 13 9	46,078 12 2
ay ...	.....	125 6 2	11 9 11	.....	267 5 3	24 10 1	36 0 0
s of half-year...	1,435,933	23,36,469 5 4	214,176 7 1	10,112,467 10	58,76,284 13 0	538,659 8 10	752,835 15 11
5 weeks ...	1,543,246	24,96,963 0 3	228,888 5 6	10,763,904 10	62,18,466 13 9	570,026 2 7	798,914 8 1
ISON.							
ding week of	108,656½	1,66,643 2 0	15,275 12 5	626,713 20	3,93,594 10 11	36,079 10 3	51,355 2 8
y correspond- us year ...	.....	130 3 10	11 18 9	.....	307 9 11	28 4 0	40 2 9
ding date of	1,621,026	24,75,285 5 9	226,901 3 2	9,814,439 0	58,25,529 6 1	534,006 17 3	760,908 0 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
week	5,762	18,104 7 8	1,659 11 6	72,526 0	20,839 13 0	1,910 6 4	3,569 17 10
ay	.....	81 3 0	7 8 10	.....	93 7 3	8 11 4	16 0 2
s of half-year...	73,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,158 0 6	959,974 30	2,77,156 13 3	25,406 0 10	46,564 1 4
r 15 weeks ...	79,279	2,48,919 4 6	22,817 12 0	10,32,500 30	2,97,996 10 3	27,316 7 2	50,133 19 2
ON.							
ling week of	5,305	15,324 13 7	1,404 15 7	73,738 0	20,147 8 7	1,846 17 2	3,251 12 9
orresponding ar	.....	68 11 6	6 6 0	.....	90 5 7	8 5 8	14 11 8
; date of pre-	71,616	2,62,170 2 1	24,032 5 3	851,179 30	2,53,864 4 9	23,270 17 10	47,303 3 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
week	24,937½	16,068 8 9	1,472 19 0	164,403 21	29,879 0 9	2,738 18 3	4,211 17 3
ay	159	102 10 9	9 8 3	1,051 0	190 14 9	17 10 0	26 18 3
s of half-year	451,972½	2,96,626 8 6	27,190 15 9	1,719,606 20	3,76,325 13 1	34,496 10 8	61,687 6 5
... ...	476,910	3,12,695 1 3	28,663 14 9	1,884,010 1	4,06,204 13 10	37,235 8 11	65,899 3 8
SON.							
ding week of	25,115½	14,365 3 6	1,316 16 3	114,786 22	20,434 5 7	1,873 2 11	3,189 19 2
corresponding ear	160	91 12 8	8 8 3	733 0	130 9 2	11 19 5	20 7 8
ng date of pre-	462,068	2,77,979 0 6	26,398 1 4	1,989,203 24	4,06,583 13 5	37,270 3 11	63,668 5 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
eek	6,933½	1,058 13 6	105 17 8	19,702 0	606 2 6	60 12 4	166 10 0
... ...	248	137 13 1	3 5 8	703 25	21 9 3	2 3 2	5 8 10
half-year...	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3 10
ks ...	13,287	2,012 15 6	201 5 11	37,177 30	1,133 15 0	113 7 11	314 13 10
g week of	7,387½	1,231 14 3	123 3 9	13,950 20	406 5 3	40 12 8	163 16 5
esponding	264	43 15 11	4 8 0	497 21	14 8 0	1 9 0	5 17 0
ate of pre- ...	8,351	1,382 13 0	138 5 7	15,827 0	462 8 0	46 5 0	184 10 7

by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 1st, 1872.

The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

THE following Notification is re-published for general information.

By order,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st May 1872.

WITH reference to the Notification in the Home Department, all non-official gentlemen who may desire to witness the reception at Government House of the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NORTHBROOK at or about 5 o'clock P.M. on Friday, the 3rd instant, are invited to do so.

No private carriages can be permitted to enter the Northern or Southern portions of the Government House Compound after 4-30 P.M.; and it is requested that, after setting down, they may be ordered to wait outside the North-East and South Gates.

The carriages of gentlemen having the Private Entré will enter by the South-East Gate, and pass out by the *South* Gate at the end of the Garden.

By Command,

NAPIER CAMPBELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

No. 19 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VIII of 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

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An Act for imposing duties on Income.

Preamble.

For the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions and trades; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement and continuance of Act.

It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873 and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income."

"Income" means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means,

till the 1st day of September 1872,

any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class,

and after the said day,

any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace:

"Company."

"Company" means an Association, carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India or not:

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindú undivided family:

"Defaulter."

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act:

"Collector."

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public Body or Association not being a Company, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate. And, in the case of any person or Hindú undivided family chargeable under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

Exemptions from Act.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem;

or to any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindú undivided family, which is for the time being chargeable under this Act, shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

Power to exempt from Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

Duties on Offices.

Duties on offices.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

and upon every salary, annuity or pension, paid in British India by Government or by a Company or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company to any person, residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

Exemption of incomes less than Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem.

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

Deduction in case of Government officials and pensioners.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment or commission under Her Majesty or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Goverment,

the duty, to which he is liable under this Part, shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

Deductions in case of servants and pensioners of Companies and Municipalities.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall, be deemed to be a tax payable under this Act.

Payment to Government.

Every such Treasurer or other officer shall, as soon as may be after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Indemnity.

Every Company, public Body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part.

Annual return by Treasurer, &c.

The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public Body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person, holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under, or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or Body or Association, whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities or pensions payable by the Company or public Body or Association to all such persons respectively.

Subsequent deduction of duty omitted to be levied.

9. Whenever the duty, leviable under this Part in any month, is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

PART III.

Duties on Profits of Companies.

Shipping Companies.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager in India of every Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade, during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies in the rupee:

Other Companies.

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies for every rupee,

Statement of result of accounts.

and shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing the result of such accounts.

Annual return of nett profits.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872, the Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of such Company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing, signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

Power to require officers of Companies to attend and produce accounts.

12. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, on or before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce for the inspection of the Collector such of the

accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven, as the case may be, and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order, determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part and the day on which such amount shall be paid; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

Indemnity.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

Duties on Interest on Government Securities.

Duty on interest.

14. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

Deduction of duty.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid,

and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs:

Proviso.

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security, where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

PART V.

Duties on all other income.

Duty on income not charged under Parts II, III, IV.

16. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all incomes of one thousand rupees per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

Trustees, guardians and committees of incapacitated persons to be charged.

17. The trustee, guardian, curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Non-residents charged in names of their agents.

Any person not resident in British India, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

Trustees or agents of persons incapacitated or non-resident to furnish statements of income.

18. Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him, of the amount of the income, in respect whereof he is chargeable on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person, whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement, signed by him, of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators General and Official Trustees.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts of Wards, the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Official Trustees, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain duties charged on trustees, &c.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity;

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator General, or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in respect of the income and profits officially received by him;

every person and Court so assessed may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver, manager, Court of Wards, Administrator General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Indemnity.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Owners of lands and houses occupying them.

21. Owners of lands or houses, occupying the same, shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at nine-tenths of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

Rules for assessing income from land.

The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such Local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Persons assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on incomes of 1,000 rupees and upwards to be assessed at same amount.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part, shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply

under the provisions of Part VI to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

Notice requiring returns.

In the case of every person chargeable under this Part, to whom the provisions of the last preceding paragraph do not apply, and whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, four thousand rupees or upwards, the Collector shall,

and in the case of every such person whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, less than four thousand rupees, the Collector may

cause a notice to be served on him, requiring him to fill in a return of his income during one year, ending on the day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872, and to state in such return the period during which such income has actually accrued.

Such notice shall be in the form to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and shall specify the day by which the return is to be made, and the place of the Collector's office at which the return is to be made.

Every such notice shall be signed by the Collector.

The form of the return shall accompany the notice.

Return how made.

23. Every person, on whom such notice is served, shall send to or deliver at the Collector's office the return duly filled and signed by him.

A declaration shall be added by such person at the foot of the return, (*a*) that the income stated therein is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, (*b*) that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and (*c*) that he has no other source of income.

List of lodgers and employees.

24. Every person, when required so to do by a notice in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, shall, within the period mentioned in such notice, prepare and deliver to the Collector a list containing, to the best of his belief, the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling-house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house, and also of any such lodger or inmate, who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Such list shall be signed by the persons respectively delivering the same, and shall be prepared in the form to be prescribed as aforesaid.

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

25. The Collector shall from time to time determine what persons are chargeable under this Part, and the amount at which every such person shall be assessed;

and in making such assessment income exempted under section six shall be treated as chargeable under this Part.

Assessment to be made on past year's income.

26. Every such assessment shall be made upon the full amount of such person's income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment, on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872.

Assessment when assessee becomes chargeable within year.

In the case of a person for the first time becoming chargeable under this Part within the year of assessment, or within the year next before such year, the assessment shall be made according to an average of his income for such period as the Collector, under the circumstances, directs.

Notice to persons chargeable.

27. The Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Part, stating—

(1.)—The name and the profession, trade or other source of the income of such person, or in respect of which he is chargeable;

(2.)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is to be paid;

(3.)—The place or places, district or districts, where such income accrues; and

(4.)—The amount to be paid;

and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service either to pay such amount or to apply to the Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

Officer to give receipts.

28. Such amount shall be paid to the Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same:

Provided that, if such income accrues at or in more than one place or district, the receipt shall be granted and payment made by and to the Collector for the place or district at or in which the person mentioned in the notice resides, or (in the case of a firm) at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf, and such signature shall be judicially noticed.

Contents of receipt.

29. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1.)—The name and source or sources of the income of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;

(2.)—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is paid;

(3.)—The amount paid, and the date of payment; and

(4.)—The place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues;

and shall be admissible as evidence of all matters contained therein.

PART VI.

Petitions and Appeals against Assessments.

Petition against assessment under Part V.

30. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed under Part V, may apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have the assessment reduced or cancelled:

Such petition shall ordinarily be presented within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven. But if the Collector is satisfied that the objector has not received such notice, the petition may be presented within fifteen days from the day on which in the

Collector's opinion he became aware of the assessment:

Proviso.

Provided that no person, served with a notice under section twenty-two, shall be entitled to apply by petition under this section, unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making such return.

Form and verification of petition.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

31. The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favour of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order.

If the order be in favour of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from the passing of the order pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

Appeal to Commissioner from order under section 12 or section 31.

32. Any person, dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one, may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the sum payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favour of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Documents to accompany appeal.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order thereon, and a list of the documents, if any, on which the appellant relies.

Copies of petition and order exempt from fees.

Neither of such copies shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

Return of fees and excess.

When the decision on such appeal is in favour of the petitioner, the value of the fee on his petition of appeal, and (where he has presented a petition to the Collector) the fee on such petition, together with the excess paid by him, or (when the decision is that the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, is not chargeable under this Act) the whole sum so paid, shall at once be refunded.

Power to summon persons to give necessary information.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person, whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed; and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner; and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income in question.

Power to issue fresh notice.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income, not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight, has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person, stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

The provisions contained in sections twenty-seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder.

PART VII.

Payment and Recovery of Duties.

Tax when payable.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight or section fifteen shall be payable on the first day of May 1872:

Payment by instalments.

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments: the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

Recovery under revenue law.

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay, within fifteen days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue,

or pass an order that a sum, not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment, shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money; and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) sales in execution of decrees:
(*b*) arrests in execution of decrees for money:
(*c*) execution of decrees by imprisonment:
(*d*) claims to attached property; and
(*e*) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Courts by which they were passed,

shall apply to every execution issued for levying the moneys mentioned in such order; save that all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by

the said Code upon the Court shall be executed by the Collector, by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount, if any, required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

Amendment of assessment.

37. If, during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may cause the assessment made for such year to be amended, as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

In case any Company or person, assessed under Part III or Part V, ceases to carry on the trade or business, in respect whereof such assessment was made; or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made; or if any such Company or person is, from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require, and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII.

PENALTIES.

Treasurers, &c., failing to make payments or deliver returns.

38. Every Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, Manager or other person, failing to make any payment or deduction, or to prepare and deliver in due time any statement or return, or to produce any accounts, required by section eight, ten, eleven or twelve,

Trustees, &c., failing to deliver statements or declarations.

and every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, failing to deliver any statement or declaration required by section eighteen,

shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

False statement in declaration, list or petition.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any declaration or list made or delivered under section twenty-three or twenty-four, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition, presented under section thirty, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

Sections 193 and 228 of Penal Code to apply to proceedings.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

42. No suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

Exercise of powers of Collector and Commissioner

43. All or any of the powers and duties, conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Service of notices.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindú undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

Power to declare principal place of business.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and, when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager.

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence; and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

Power to declare residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to and exercised by such officers as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to prescribe forms and make rules.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time

(*a*) prescribe forms for the returns, notices and lists hereinbefore mentioned,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and

(*c*) delegate to any Local Government the powers given by this section, clause (*b*), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under section 30.

Stamp
eight annas.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The *day of* 187 .

The petition of *A. B.* of

SHEWETH—

1.—That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of *twenty-seven* rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 1872.

2.—That your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising from [*here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrues or arise*] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were rupees , as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3.—That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days. [*Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.*]

4.—That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [*or* that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) *A. B.*

Form of Verification.

I, *A. B.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Pa-
ner

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX of 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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SCHEDULE. Enactments repealed.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Enactments repealed.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context :—

"Proposal"

(a.)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal:

"Promise."

(b.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise :

"Promisor" and "promisee."

(c.)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee :'

"Consideration."

(d.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise :

"Agreement."

(e.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement :

"Reciprocal promises."

(f.)—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises :

"Void agreement."

(g.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void :

"Contract."

(h.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract :

"Voidable contract."

(i.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract :

"Void contract."

(j.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

Communication when complete.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete

as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor ;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(*b.*) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete,

as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(*c.*) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Promises, express and implied.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

Of contracts, voidable Contracts, and void Agreements.

What agreements are contracts.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

Who are competent to contract.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(*b.*) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

"Consent" defined.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

"Free consent" defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

"Coercion" defined.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

"Undue influence" defined.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

"Fraud" defined.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(*b.*) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(*c.*) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(*d.*) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

Voidability of agreements without free consent.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(*b.*) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(*c.*) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(*d.*) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(*e.*) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Agreement void where both parties are under mistake as to matter of fact.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(*c.*) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(*c*). A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(*d.*) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(*e.*) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*f.*) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(*g.*) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(*h*) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*i.*) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(*j.*) A, who is B's mukhtár, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(*k.*) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

Agreements void of considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Agreement without consideration void—

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless

unless it is in writing and registered,

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

or is a promise to compensate for something done,

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

or is a promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law.

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(*b.*) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(*c.*) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(*d*) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(*e.*) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(*g*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given.

Agreement in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

Agreement in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Saving of agreement not to carry on business of which good-will is sold;

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

of agreement between partners prior to dissolution;

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

or during continuance of partnership.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings void.

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Saving of contract to refer to arbitration dispute that may arise.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

Suits barred by such contracts.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Saving of contract to refer questions that have already arisen.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen, or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to references to arbitration.

Agreements void for uncertainty.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(*b*.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*c*.) A, who is a dealer in cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(*d*.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rámnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*e*.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

Agreements by way of wager void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

Exception in favour of certain prizes for horse-racing.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code not to be affected.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

Of contingent Contracts.

"Contingent contract" defined.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(*b*.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(*c*.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

Agreements contingent on impossible events void.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

Obligation of parties to contracts.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional:

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

Effect of refusal of party to perform promise wholly.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(*b.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(*b*.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Sharing of loss by default in contribution.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(*b*.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(*c*.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(*d*.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay. A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Devolution of joint rights.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

Time and Place for Performance.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance to be at proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(*b*.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(c.) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(d.) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

Order of performance of reciprocal promises.

52. Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed, is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(b.) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(c.) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(d.) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

Effect of failure to perform at fixed time in contract in which time is essential.

55. When a party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

Effect of such failure when time is not essential.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

Effect of acceptance of performance at time other than that agreed upon.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

Agreement to do impossible act void.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Contract to do impossible act or one which afterwards becomes impossible or illegal when void.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Compensation for loss on non-performance of act known to be impossible or unlawful.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(*c.*) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(*d.*) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(*e.*) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the first June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(*b.*) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

Contracts changed, rescinded or altered need not be performed.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(*b.*) A owes B 10,000 rupees A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(*c.*) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(*b.*) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt, 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(*c.*) A owes B 5,000 rupees. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(*d.*) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount.

(*e.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

Consequences of rescission of avoidable contract.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement or contract that becomes void.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(*b*) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the first of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the first of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*c.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(*d.*) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Effect of neglect of promisee to afford promisor reasonable facilities for performance.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT.

Claim for necessaries supplied to person incapable of contracting, or on his account.

68. If a person, incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(*b.*) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

Reimbursement of person paying money due by another in payment of which he is interested.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zamíndár. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*b.*) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid or any thing delivered by mistake, or under coercion, must repay or return it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(*b.*) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

Compensation for failure to discharge obligation resembling those created by contract.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price

falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(*b.*) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(*c.*) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(*d.*) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(*e.*) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapúr, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapúr is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapúr at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(*f.*) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(*g.*) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freights rise, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January

(*h.*) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(*i.*) A, delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(*j.*) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(*k.*) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(*l.*) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(*m.*) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(*n.*) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(*o.*) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(*p.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(*q.*) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(*r.*) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(*b.*) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a urgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(*c.*) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

Party rightfully rescinding contract entitled to compensation.

75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

'Goods' defined.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means and includes every kind of moveable property.

'Sale' defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

Sale how effected.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price,

or of a price for ascertained goods,

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(*b.*) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(*c.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(*d.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(*e.*) B,on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

Transfer of ownership of thing sold which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

Completion of sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

Completion of sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(*b.*) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

Completion of sale when goods are unascertained at date of contract.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by subsequent appropriation.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by seller's selection.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

Transfer of ownership of moveable property when sold together with immoveable.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

Buyer to bear loss after goods have become his property.

86. When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(*b.*) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done, after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(*b.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(*c.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

Determination of price not fixed by contract.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

Delivery how made.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(*b.*) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(*c.*) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(*d.*) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(*e.*) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer-notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

Effect of delivery to wharfinger or carrier.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

Effect of part-delivery.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of

the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(*b*.) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by B on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(*c*.) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

Seller not bound to deliver until buyer applies for delivery.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

Place of delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale; and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

Seller's lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

Lien where payment to be made at a future day, but no time fixed for delivery.

'Insolvency' defined.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

Power of seller to stop in transit.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

When goods are to be deemed in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(*b*.) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(*c*.) B, who lives at Púná, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Púná by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Púná, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(*d*.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(*e*.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

Continuance of right of stoppage.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

Cessation of right on assignment, by buyer, of document, showing title.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(*b*.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit, either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

Stoppage how effected.

105. Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

Notice of seller's claim.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Right of seller on stoppage.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform.

TITLE.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer.

EXCEPTION 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

EXCEPTION 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

EXCEPTION 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(*b.*) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(*c.*) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(*d.*) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(*e.*) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(*f.*) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Seller's responsibility for badness of title.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Establishment of implied warranty of goodness or quality.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty of soundness implied on sale of provisions.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Warranty of bulk implied on sale of goods by sample.

Warranty implied where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Murshedábád to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(*b.*) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods, of the denomination mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

Warranty on sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

Seller when not responsible for latent defects.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

Right of buyer on breach of warranty in respect of goods not ascertained.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(*b.*) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(*c.*) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When buyer may refuse to accept if goods not ordered are sent with goods ordered.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods, not ordered, with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

Effect of wrongful refusal to accept.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

Right of seller as to rescission on failure of buyer to pay price at time fixed.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Sale and transfer of lots sold by auction.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Effect of use by seller of pretended biddings to raise price.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

Contract of 'indemnity' defined.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct

of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

Rights and liabilities of indemnity-holder when sued.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

Contract of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.'

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*b.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*c.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamíndárí, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(*b.*) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(*c.*) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(*b.*) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(*b.*) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties

are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c). A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Surety not discharged when agreement made with a third person to give time to principal debtor.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety does not discharge others.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation invalid.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

143. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(*b.*) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Implied promise to indemnify surety.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(*b.*) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(*c.*) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(*b.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

147. Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(*c.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Bailment.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Delivery to bailee how made.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(*b.*) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

Care to be taken by bailee.

his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Bailee when not liable for loss, etc., of thing bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of it described in section 151.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(*b.*) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

Effect of mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of the bales and any other incidental damage.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

Re-payment by bailor of necessary expenses.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

Restoration of goods bailed gratuitously.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Bailor entitled to increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailment by several joint owners.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Bailee not responsible on re-delivery to bailor without title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

Right of finder of goods.

May sue for specific reward offered.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Bailee's particular lien.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(*b.*) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

General lien of bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys and policy brokers.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee' defined.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

174. The pawnee shall not, in the absence of a contract to that effect, retain the goods pledged for any debt or promise other than the debt or promise for which they are pledged; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Pawnee not to retain for debt or promise other than that for which goods pledged.

Presumption in case of subsequent advances.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right as to extraordinary expenses incurred.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

Pawnee's right where pawnor makes default.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

Defaulting pawnor's right to redeem.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Pledge by possessor of goods or documentary title to goods.

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

Pledge where pledgor has only a limited interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONG-DOERS.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Suits by bailor or bailee against wrong-doers.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

Apportionment of relief or compensation obtained by such suits.

CHAPTER X.

AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may employ agent.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may be an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Consideration not necessary.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

Definitions of express and implied authority.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(*b.*) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(*b.*) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

When agent cannot delegate.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent:

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Relation between principal and person duly appointed by agent to act in business of agency.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(*b.*) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(*b.*) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

Right of person as to acts done for him without his authority.

Effect of ratification.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person, on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(*b.*) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B, from C who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(*b.*) A holds a lease from B. terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

Termination of agency.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Termination of agency, where agent has an interest in subject-matter.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(*b.*) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

When principal may revoke agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(*b.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation by principal or renunciation by agent.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect as to agent and as to third persons.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(*b.*) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him, some cotton, lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(*c.*) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

AGENT'S DUTY TO PRINCIPAL.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(*b.*) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

Skill and diligence required from agent.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as, *e. g.*, by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(*b.*) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(*c*) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*d.*) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

Agent's accounts.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

Right of principal when agent deals on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(*b.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

Agent's right of retainer out of sums received on principal's account.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

Agent not entitled to remuneration for business misconducted.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(*b.*) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of lawful acts.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(*b.*) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of acts done in good faith.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(*b.*) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(*b.*) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(*b.*) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(*b.*) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

230. In the absence of any contract to that effect, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases :—

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Right of person dealing with agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

Liability of pretended agent.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

Liability of principal inducing belief that agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(*b*) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

Effect on agreement of misrepresentation or fraud by agent.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(*b*). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Partnership.

'Partnership' defined.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(*b.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Servant or agent remunerated by share of profits, not a partner.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

Widow or child of deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving, by way of annuity, a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

Person receiving portion of profits for sale of good-will, not a partner.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

Minor partner not personally liable, but his share is.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

Rules determining partner's mutual relations, where no contract to contrary.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

longing to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss:

(2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership:

(3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business:

(4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business:

(5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners:

(6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners:

(7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members:

(8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time:

(9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court:

(10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases:—

(1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind:

(2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors:

(3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person:

(4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract:

(5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners:

(6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

Rights and obligations of partners in partnership continued after expiry of term for which it was entered into.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

General duties of partners.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

Account to firm of benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(*b.*) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

Obligations to firm, of partner carrying on competing business.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

Payment of partnership-debts, and of separate debts.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

Continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

Notice of dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Right of partners to apply for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

Limited-liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

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ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

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No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances *bonâ fide* made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers...	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

Part I, C. I, ss. 1—4.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of special procedure.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references.

The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding."

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"High Court."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case."

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case."

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which

Parts I & II, C. I, II, & III, ss. 5—18.

Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in orce for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Summons case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Warrant case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

Of Criminal Courts.

Grades of Criminal Courts.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What Officers to hold inquiries.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Offences under local and special laws.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

Power to alter Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

One Court for each Division.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

Part II, C. IV, ss. 19—21.

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MAGISTRATES AND THEIR POWERS.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates of the 1st class,

Magistrates of the 2nd class, or

Magistrates of the 3rd class.

Magistrates to be of three classes.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

Powers of Magistrates, first class.

Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class

Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class.

Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)

(5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 51[illegible].)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
(2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
(3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
(4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
(5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
(6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
(7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
(8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class.

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

(a.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class.

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

(a.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)
(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

(a.) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s 417.)
(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 28—36.

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers :—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).

(2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers :—

(1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things :—

(1) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,

(2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,

(3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,

(4) If he holds an inquest,

(5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,

(6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry,

his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void; that is to say :—

(1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,

(2) If he entertains a case without complaint,

(3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,

(4) If he tries an offender summarily,

(5) If he decides an appeal,

(6) If he calls for proceedings,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,

(8) If he revises a bail order,

(9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,

(10) If he demands security to keep the peace,

(11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,

(12) If he demands security for good behaviour,

(13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,

(14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,

(15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,

(16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,

(17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or

(18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and chief executive officers of District may be invested.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

Part II, C. IV, ss. 37—45.

may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

Proviso.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

Division of Districts into divisions.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

Existing divisions preserved.

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of Division of District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

Special Magistrates.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

Part II, C. IV & V, ss. 46—57.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of District to distribute business by localities.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

MAGISTRATES' BENCHES.

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

CONTINUANCE AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Appointment of public prosecutor.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakíl to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(*d.* A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or not in one district only,

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or offence is continuing,

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

or consists of several acts.

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

"European British subjects."

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Court of Session.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not a European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

Parts II & III, C. VII & VIII, ss. 79—89.

than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, mainprise, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is a European British subject, it his duty to ask him whether he is one or not.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person, who is not a European British subject, is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

Procedure of High Courts.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns; and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session, proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace; and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Place of confinement.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

Part III, C. VIII & IX, ss. 90—100.

Landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Arrest without Warrant.

When Police may arrest without warrant.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

Firstly.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

Secondly.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Thirdly.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Fourthly.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette or notification.

Fifthly.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

Sixthly.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

Seventhly.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

93. Any person known to have committed or suspected of having committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours, be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless before that time his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case such person shall be forthwith released.

Arrest of vagabonds.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, found lurking within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, housebreaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant

Part III, C. IX & X, ss. 101—114.

on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Procedure when Police officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

OF ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

How to proceed with person arrested.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

POWERS OF THE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Upon information, &c., Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

Part III, C. X, ss. 115—124.

side of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

Preliminary inquiry.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

Where Police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Police not to record statement or confession.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

Powers of Magistrates to record statements and confessions.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

Investigation by Police.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than twenty-four hours without special authority.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

Daily record of proceedings.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

Report of Police officer.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

Admission to bail.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Bail not to be excessive.

Terms of Security.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

Complainants and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

Parts III & IV, C. X & XI, ss. 132—141.

Police to report apprehensions.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of the division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

Discharge of person apprehended.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

Power to summon persons.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry into cause of such death by nearest Magistrate.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police-station during his absence or illness.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise powers of District Superintendent.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(*b.*) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(*c.*) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(*d.*) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of reference.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complainant.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Effect of irregularity.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

Issue of process.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

In what cases a summons may issue.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Part IV, C. XI, XII, & XIII, ss. 151—163.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Summons.

Form of summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Warrant.

Form of warrant.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Effect of warrant of arrest.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought.

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

Parts IV & V, C. XIII & XIV, ss. 174—186.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Notification of substance of warrant.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Warrant how executed.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of door or window.

181. If information be received that a person, accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

Breaking open zenána.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

No unnecessary restraint.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Right of accused to be defended.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

Part V, C. XIV & XV, ss. 187—196.

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand the proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Explanation.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

When commitment to be to a High Court.

197. If such accused person (not being a European British subject) is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

Contents of charge.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

Copy of charge.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

199. As soon as the charge, on which the accused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate sees fit to give them free of cost.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

Object and effect of complaint.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

When notice is defective.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

Non-appearance of complainant.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Part V, C. X & XVI, ss. 207—218.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

Recovery of such compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Withdrawal of complaint.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal.

212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

Procedure in warrant cases.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply.

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

Discharge of accused.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

Charge to be drawn when offence is apparently proved.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

Explanation I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Explanation II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

Plea.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

Evidence for the defence.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

What offences may be tried summarily.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11) Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence), any of the foregoing offences.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with 1st class magisterial powers.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

(*a*) The serial number;

(*b*) The date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) The date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) The name of the complainant;

(*e*) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;

(*f*) The offence complained of or proved;

(*g*) The prisoner's plea;

(*h*) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) The sentence; and

(*j*) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of judgment.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

Trial by Court of Session.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Election to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

Number of jury.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

Commencement of trial.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall,

if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

Names of jurors to be called.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Examination of witnesses.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Examination of accused.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empannelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

Duty of Judge.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b.*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

When juryman or assessor may be examined.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Cases tried with assessors.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Decision vested in Judge.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

Cases tried by juries.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Parts V & VI, C. XIX & XX, ss. 264—271.

The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

Appeal from Magistrates.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

No appeal in petty cases.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Appeals from summary convictions.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

Appellate Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance a sentence.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Release of appellant on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

Part VI, C. XX & XXI, ss. 283—290.

the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Finality of orders on appeal.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(*h.*) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(*i.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*j.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(*k.*) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 22 of Act I of 1871 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.)*

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

Sentence of death.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Power of High Court to make rules.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like anction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

Report to High Court.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

Powers of revision.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;

Proviso to power of altering finding.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Power to annul conviction.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

Suspension of sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any

Parts VI & VII, C. XXII & XXIII, ss. 298—307.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

Courts may order inquiry.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

Provisions of section 283 to apply.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Execution of sentence under section 301 or 302.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Levy of fine.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

Parts VII & VIII, XXIII & XXIV, 315—323

which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty-six) the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Proviso.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Power to commute punishment.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Part VIII, C. XXIV & XXV, ss. 324—332.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Accused may be convicted on his own plea.

324. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in the absence of the accused.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Commitments on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another valid.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When a commission may issue.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Mode of issuing commission.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

Part VIII, C. XXV, ss. 333—340.

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

In summons cases and in trials by Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes of certain offences;

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

Evidence in English.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Sessions Judge or Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

or in English or in language in ordinary use in district.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

In cases referred to in Section 333 Magistrate may record as provided in section 334 or section 335.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Form of record of evidence.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

Procedure in regard to evidence when completed.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings,

put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Part VIII, C. XXVI, ss. 350—359.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court or Magistrate.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court or Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

In inquiries preliminary to commitment.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

When accused person is to be committed.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Part VIII, C. XXVI & XXVII, ss. 360—369.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

SUMMONS CASES.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

In cases tried upon warrant.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdictiont ie warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within Presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

Magistrate may issue search warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Search by officer in charge of Police-station.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

When officer of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Inspection of weights and measures.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of zenána.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

Part IX, C. XXVIII, ss. 388—398

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Power to direct admission to bail.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge of sureties.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

Part IX, C. XXVIII & XXIX 399—406.

zance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their Attendance.

List of jurors and assessors.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

Court to summon jurors.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Summoning and empannelling jurors under section 234.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of summons.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

Service of summons on officer of Government.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

Part IX, C. XXX & XXXI, ss. 415—424.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appears within six months.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Stay of such order.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Procedure in case of person committed before a Court of Session being lunatic.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 430 is declared capable of being discharged.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

Parts IX & X, C. XXXI, XXXII & XXXIII, ss. 434—439.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

Charge to state offence.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient statement.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous con viction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(*d*). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

How Court of Session may deal with charge.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Effect of material error.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a*.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b*.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A

Part X, C. XXXIII, ss. 455—458.

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i*). A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j*). A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k*). A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l*). Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n*). A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

457. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

Judgment in the alternative.

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

When judgment is to be pronounced.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

Proviso.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Judgment what to contain.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

475. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Prosecution for adultery.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police officer.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

Use of force to disperse.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

Use of Military Force.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

When use of Military Force is not an offence.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such

Part XI, C. XXXVI & XXXVII, ss. 485—491.

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Of Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Where convicting officer is not in charge of division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Explanation I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Form of summons.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Penalty of bond.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

Warrant of arrest.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497.

When a person is imprisoned under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

Discharge of recognizances.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Part XI, C. XXXVII, & XXXVIII, ss. 503—509.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Security for good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Sessions Judge or unauthorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

Powers of Magistrate of Division of District being a Magistrate of the 2nd class to inquire.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

Part XI, C. XXXVIII, & XXXIX, ss. 510—518.

for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Discharge of surety.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Manner of taking evidence under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Local Nuisances.

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life, or riots.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

Explanation I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate,

occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

Order to be a judicial proceeding.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Order to be in the alternative.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

Person ordered shall obey or may claim a jury.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

Constitution of jury.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

Suspension of order.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

When order may be made absolute.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

Report of jury and order thereon.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

Attendance of jury.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 *(for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay)*, of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

Possession.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

Explanation.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

Miscellaneous.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(*a*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*b*) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(*c*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*d*) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto,
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793 .	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Dooab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zámindárs and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1812..	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two
	MADRAS REGULATIONS.	
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four an five.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830 ..	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 152).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of *(state shortly the offence complained of)*: You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 159).

To *(name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant)*.

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*sections* 196, 197 *and* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 493).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*.) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*,] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b*.) That you, on or about the day of at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 161.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session." In (*d*) omit "by the said Court."

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*). I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*,] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " " and that you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3*rd*.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5*th*.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ⅛ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magt of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping lottery office - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - -	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine -	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.

396	Murder in dacoity - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or conterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	.....	According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2 ...	62	518
	63	519
	303	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5 ...	23	37
XIII of 1865, s. 29 ...	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39 ...	380	287
s. 40 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41 ...	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9 ...	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33 ...	380	287
s. 34 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35 ...	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14 ...	380	287
s. 15 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16 ...	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14 ...	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5 ...	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6 ...	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5 ...	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19 ...	308	521
	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
s. 35 ...	61	307
XIII of 1869, s. 2 ...	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (*b*) ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30 ...	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6 ...	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46 ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5 ...	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1 ...	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	ss. 68	142
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s 4 ...	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
...	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 480
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125	385
	147	121
	148	Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	126
	158	130
	160	132
	161	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s. 132 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18 ...	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6 ...	23	37
II of 1868, s. 15 ...	61	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7 ..	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238 .	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6 ...	23	37
s. 80 ...	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, s. 4 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, s. 48 ...	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51 ...	s. 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14 ...	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	s. 61	307
V of 1867, s. 4 ...	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native State."

'Native State' means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Exercise of powers of Governor General in places beyond British India, and delegation thereof.

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council now has, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor General in Council from time to time seems fit.

Notification of exercise or delegation of such powers.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise by the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Political Agents and Justices.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native, in Native States.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar agaist further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

Arrest and removal of persons, other than European British subjects, escaping into British India.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

Direction and execution of warrant.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

Political Agent may himself disposed of case or make over person to ordinary Courts for trial.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council, of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay repectively.

Requisitions for extradition by the executive of any part of British dominions, or Foreign power.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue and order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local Jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and, shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

Power to make rules.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide or—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speady and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade under certain limitations, for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and governmen of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1849 ...	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
Act VII of 1854	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Goverament of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code referred to in Section 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XII of 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 *(the Native Passenger Ships Act).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

Extent of Act.

"2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section."

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space, to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

"26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

Addition after section 38.

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine :—

Saving of Act XXV of 1859.

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 (*to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passenger in the Bay of Bengal*)."

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Addition to section I of Act XV of 1859.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read :—

6. New manufacture' defined.

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

Addition to section IV of said Act.

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

Addition to Act XV of 1859 after section XXXVII.

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read :—

Persons invested by English law with rights as to patterns and designs to have same rights in British India.

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom."

Act to be read as part of Act XV of 1859.

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 959R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th April 1872.—Mr. Henry Beveridge to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

The 1st May 1872.—Mr. R. T. Sevestre to officiate as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Burdwan, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The 2nd May 1872.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Sealdah.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Taqui to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Mushrak in Sarun.

Mr. William Fitzpatrick Meres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, will officiate temporarily as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Howrah, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh to be a Surveyor under Section 16, Act V. (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Kooshtea, *vice* Mr. Charles Stewart Still Simpson, deceased.

The 3rd May 1872.—Mr. Charles Hugh Vans-Hathorne to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. B. L. Gupta, Assistant Collector of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870.

The 6th May 1872.—Mr. Henry Charles Brett Atkinson to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

Mr. Rivett Francis Guise to officiate as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Reginald Drake, or until further orders.

The Revd. W. Kroecher, of the Ranchi Mission, is licensed under Section 47, Part V., Act V. of 1865, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 7th May 1872.—Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Kendraparah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 2nd May 1872.—Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed six months' leave of absence on private affairs under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with seven days' subsidiary leave.

The 4th May 1872.—Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, C.S., is allowed twenty months' furlough under Section 7 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

The 6th May 1872.—Babu Paran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 7th May 1872.—Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Assistant Magistrate of Kendraparah, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. G. N. Pogose of his appointment as Marriage Registrar of Dacca.

The 7th May 1872.—The following Officers reported their departure from India on the dates and on the vessels mentioned:—

Names.	Date of departure.	Vessel.
Mr. Reginald Porch, C.S.	15th March 1872	*Golconda.*
„ Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, C.S. ...	30th „ „	*Australia.*
„ Edward Stewart of the Uncovd. Service ...	30th „ „	*Ditto.*
„ George Edward Makgill, C.S. ...	12th April „	*Khedive.*

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 25th April 1872.—Under the provisions of section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

Goods not to be landed or shipped until toll has been paid.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

Goods landed or shipped without payment of the toll to be detained.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners, at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

Re-landing or re-shipping.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

Steam ferries and passenger boats not to take goods unprotected by pass.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

Goods not to be stacked on the wharves.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

Goods awaiting shipment to be under control.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

Boats not to moor or anchor for purposes of sale or barter.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

Empty boats to lie in the stream.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

Timber not to be floated to detriment of the wharves.

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bank, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

Commissioners' servants at liberty to board boats or vessels.

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

Hours for landing and shipping goods

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

Definition of "market produce."

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

Challans to be filled up.

13. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be tendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transhipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, while within such limits, so anchor, fasten, or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd May 1872.—Under Section 43, Act VIII of 1872, the Indian Income Tax Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the following Officers with the powers of a Collector of Revenue for the purposes of the above Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions:—

All Officers in charge of Sub-divisions

All Officers in charge of the Excise Department at the Sudder Sub-divisions.

The Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of Rajmehal, Doomka, Deoghur, and Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner at the Sudder Station of each of the districts in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 83, Act V (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws proposed by the Commissioners are published for general information:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT IN CASES OF FIRE ON BOARD VESSELS LYING IN THE PORT.

General charge.

The Deputy Conservator, and in his absence the Deputy Harbour Master, or any Assistant Harbour Master according to seniority, shall, on arriving on board, take charge and issue the necessary orders.

All officers and boats to attend cases of fire

All officers of the Harbour Master's Department off duty, and all heave-up and hawser boats unemployed, shall proceed at once to the scene of the fire.

Openings to be closed to prevent draft.

An officer of the department arriving on board a vessel on fire, shall at once communicate with the Commander or Commanding Officer, and having ascertained that warning has been given to the port fire-engine boat and to the surrounding vessels, he is to see that all hatches and openings

are closed to prevent draft as much as possible; after which he should pass lines to the buoys, and get all in readiness to cast off from the moorings. In case warning has not been given to the port fire-engine boat, it should be given immediately; also to the Commissioners' office, to the Police, and to the Port Fire-brigade.

Vessels on fire whether to move them.

When once the fire-engine boat is brought to work, steps should be taken to ascertain what is most advisable to be done with the vessel, whether to move her or not: as a rule, however, it will always be best to remove any vessel on fire from the moorings, and place her in the stream on the west side of the channel; and in all cases the heave-up boats should immediately repair alongside, and on arrival hook to the pendents and heave the rings above water, ready to cast off if required.

When to move adjacent vessels.

In cases where the fire has a strong hold, or is likely to increase rapidly, as in the case when saltpetre or other combustible matter is on board, all the surrounding vessels are to be got ready to cast off or slip from their moorings.

Strangers not to be admitted on board.

No persons unconnected with the port or the vessels, or who are not assisting to extinguish the fire, shall be allowed on board.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 2118.—*Fort William, the 3rd May* 1872.—*Notifications.*—*Public.*—The Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived by the East Indian Railway at Howrah at 5-15 P.M., on Friday, the 3rd instant, attended by the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign and Military Departments, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and other Officers of the Government. LORD NORTHBROOK was received at the Howrah Railway Station by a deputation of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and having crossed the river in the Steamer *Sir William Peel*, landed at Chandpal Ghât and proceeded to the Government House. At 6 P.M., LORD NORTHBROOK took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

2. The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in His Excellency's Council.

No. 3139.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honor which were paid to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun, K.T., when holding the office of Governor General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

No. 218.—*The 3rd May* 1872.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

* * * * * *

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, 6 months.

* * * * * *

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Agricultural Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 536.—*Fort William, the 30th April* 1872.—*Notifications.*—*Forests.*—Mr. C. H. James, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd Grade, in Bengal, is reduced (in consequence of his failure to pass in the Vernacular), to the Grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from this date.

No. 280.—*The 3rd May* 1872.—Major John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, or until further orders.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Marine Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 7.—*Fort William, the 1st May* 1872.—*Notification.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain S. G. Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, consequent on Captain Howe's departure for Europe, as a temporary arrangement, and until further orders.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Marine Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 6.—Fort William, the 30th April 1872.—*Notifications.*—The following Notices to Mariners, issued by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Netherlands, India, and received from the Council for the Netherlands, are published for general information :—

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that a light vessel has been moored in the Java Sea at the Western entrance of Soerabaya Straits.

The vessel bears a white dioptrical fixed light, elevated 28 feet above the level of the sea; the range of visibility from a vessel's deck being 10 nautical miles.

The vessel is painted yellow, carries a black ball at the mast head, and the word *Soerabaya* painted on her sides She is moored in 6 fathoms at half tide in the following bearings:—

The white outer buoy S. E., ¼ E. at a distance of 2 nautical miles.

The eastern top of Gunong-Gierie S.

The little square mountains W. S. W. ¼ W.

When something is amiss with the light, a lantern will be hoisted instead and a gong beaten.

The Rear-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
In his absence
The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.
VAN GOGH.

BATAVIA,
18th November 1870.

Charts affected—

Dutch: *Java zee* blad II. Straat *Madura* Nederl. *Oost-Indie* blad. II.

Java zee blad. III.

Adm. No. 934 and 941B, and China Sea, Southern part, bij *C. Wilson.*

No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(a)—That in the *Spermundes-Archipelago* (South-West coast *Celebes*) beacons have been erected on the following reefs :—

Barrang Barringan,
Taka Tello,
Batoe Loea, and
Boegi Manilla (West of *Batoe-te Hoe*).

The beacons are of pyramidal shape, and white-washed.

(b)—That a white Herbert's buoy, with its top 8 feet above the level of the sea, has been placed on the reef before the Comptroller's residence at *Kampong Balei* (S. E. point of *Great Karimon Island* in the *Lingga-Archipelago.*)

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
O A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
20th February 1871.

Charts affected—

Bij A. Dutch. Straat *Macasser,* blad. II. Zuid-Westkust *Celebes* van *C Schroder* en vaarwaters van *Macasser* tot *Paré-Paré.*

Adm. No. 2637.

Bij B. Dutch. *Riouw* en *Lingga*-archipel, blad. I.

Adm. No. 1355 en 2103.

No 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lights are being erected :—

(a)—A fixed white light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) in the Bay of *Bencoolen.*

(b)—A fixed red light on the point called *Tapa Padrie,* north of *Bencoolen.*

The particulars of these lights, as also the date of their being exhibited, will be duly made known.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
24th April 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: Westkust *Sumatra,* Zuidblad, en reede *Benkoelen*—*Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie,* blad I.

Adm. No. 2761.—*China Sea,* southern part, bij *C. Wilson.*

No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lights mentioned in the notice to mariners of the 24th April 1871, No. 5, were lighted on the 20th instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) shows bright and will illuminate the whole horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 40 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

The light on the point called *Tapa Padrie* shows red and will illuminate the part of the horizon from N. round in the seaward direction to S. 80 degrees W.; its total elevation is 60 feet and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 3 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
25th May 1871.

No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that an iron white painted screw pile-lighthouse is being erected on the *Zwaantjes-droogte* (*Karang-Koko*) in *Madura* Straits.

The light to be exhibited from this lighthouse will be fixed with a white flash in addition (preceded and followed by a short eclipse) : its elevation above the sea will be 55 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 12 nautical miles for the fixed light, and 14 for the flashes.

The light will show fixed for 90 and flashing for 9 seconds; the flashings being preceded and followed by an eclipse of 10½ seconds.

When something is amiss with the light, as also in foggy weather, a fog bell will be rung.

The precise time of exhibition, which will probably be in the course of the month October 1871, will be duly announced.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
1st July 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: Straat *Madura,* Eiland *Java* blad III, *Java-zee* blad II, *Ned.-Oost-Indie* blad II.

Adm. No. 941b, *China Sea,* Southern part, bij. *C. Wilson.*

No. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light vessel at the Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits* alluded to in the Notice to Mariners of the 18th November 1870, No. 1, will be removed on the 1st of November 1871 from her present anchorage to the third white buoy of the said Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits*.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
7th September 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: *Java-zee* blad. II; *Java zee* blad. III, *Straat Madura, Ned.-Oost-Indië*, blad. II.

Adm. No. 934 and 941[b], and *China Sea* Southern part, bij *C. Wilson*.

No. 13.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light of *Pulo-Tikoes* mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 25th May 1871, No 8, temporarily has been substituted by a lamp. The range of visibility from a vessel's deck will be 4 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.
In his absence
The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.

BATAVIA, VAN GOGH.
7th October 1871.

No. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that the light on the *Zwantjez-droogte*, mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 1st July 1871, No. 9, has been lighted on the 26th October 1871, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA, O. A. UHLENBECK.
30th October 1871.

No. 16.

NOTICE is hereby given that a white dioptrical fixed light on the north-side of the pier of Grissee (Soerabaya) has been lighted on the 1st instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light will illuminate the whole sea horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 43 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.

BATAVIA, O. A. UHLENBECK.
4th December 1871.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No 682J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st May 1872.—Surgeon Henry Cayley to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Frank Powell, or until further orders.

The 2nd May 1872.—Mr. William Humphrey Page is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta. Mr. Page is also appointed under Section 4, Act II. of 1869 to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The 3rd May 1872.—Mr Sandford James Kilby officiated as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the First Grade from the 21st to the 28th October last.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. Alfred Erskine Chapman Bolst to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Noakhally.

Mr Henry Woodrow, M.A., to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. S. Atkinson, or until further orders

The 7th May 1872.—Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Bhowanipore and the Dullundah Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major Arthur James Payne, or until further orders. Dr. Shircore is also appointed under Section 12, Act XIV of 1868, to officiate as Superintendent of the Lock Hospitals in Calcutta and its Suburbs during Dr. Payne's absence.

Surgeon Henry Cayley to officiate as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on duty, of Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore, or until further orders. Surgeon Cayley will continue to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Bhaugulpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 2nd May 1872.—Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The 4th May 1872.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jodoonath Ghose, in medical charge of the Sub-division of Satkhirah, and of the Charitable Dispensary at that place, for seven days, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

The 6th May 1872.—Surgeon Frank Powell, M.B., Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Preonath Bose, recently appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Azimgunge, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th ultimo.

The late Babu Koylash Chunder Deb, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, obtained leave of absence for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave allowed to him under orders of the 2nd ultimo.

The 7th May 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundolal Bhuttacharjee, attached to the Endemic Dispensary at Powrah, in the Burdwan District, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd May 1872.—The services of Captain Frederick Henry Hood are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

The 3rd May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr. D. P. Skipton of his appointment as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of the Civil medical charge of Jessore.

The services of Surgeon William Edward Allen, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 6th May 1872.—Mr. Arthur Blair of the Bengal Police reported his departure from India on the 30th March last.

The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jadub Kristo Sen, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

ERRATUM.

The 4th May 1872.—In the orders published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, appointing certain gentlemen as Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta,

For

Babu Jodoonath Mullick,

Read

Babu Jodoo Laul Mullick.

C. BERNARD,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entituled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Suttiaree as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Teleeaghuree ...	Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Jumoonee ...	
	„ Chetowleah ...	
	„ Kankjole ...	
	„ Bahadurpore ...	
	„ Akbernuggur ..	
	„ Inayutnuggur...	
	„ Mukraen ...	
	„ Sooltangunge ...	
	„ Umber ...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Sooltanabad ...	
	„ Godda ...	
	„ Umloo Mooteah	
	„ Pussye ...	
	„ Hendwa ...	
	Tuppeh Muneeharee ...	
	„ Belputta ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	Pergunnah Pubbia	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur ...	
	„ Kundit Kurayeh ...	
	„ Mohumdabad ..	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molisser as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghât Nullah. ...	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Kheederpore, in Pergunnah Teleeaghuree, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th May 1872.—The following Notification sanctioning a regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant, is re published for general information:—

Under the provisions of section 5 and section 26 of this Regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that until further orders the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, appointed under section 2 of Act XXXVII of 1855 shall entertain and adjudicate suits regarding land or interests in land, &c, under section 5, and suits for rent, &c., under section 26, and shall have power to pass provisional orders in anticipation of settlement under the provision contained in the latter part of section 26. They will in respect of these cases exercise the powers now vested in them in regard to suits of any other description.

The Deputy Commissioner is invested with powers to hear and try cases whatever the value of the rights in dispute, and the Commissioner with powers to hear appeals from his decisions.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

The 29th April 1872.

No. 842.—Under the powers vested in him by the Act 33rd Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, and by the Resolution of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 29th February 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following Regulation for the future government of the Sonthal Pergunnahs :—

A Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

1. This Regulation may be called the Sonthal Pergunnahs' Settlement Regulation.

2. It extends to the whole of the Sonthal Pergunnahs as described in the schedule attached to Act X of 1857 and in the notification of the Governor General in Council, No. 478, dated 12th March 1872. It shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1872. It shall be read with Act XXXVII of 1855 and Act X of 1857.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, or such portions of them as are unrepealed, shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No other Regulations or Acts shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs except so far as regards the trial and determination of the civil suits mentioned in Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs. 1,000, when such suits are tried in the Courts established under Act VI of 1871.

In addition to the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any other Bengal Regulation, or any other Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or any part of any such Regulation or Act, shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and may, by a similar notification, declare that any Regulation or Act, or part of a Regulation or Act, which may have been, or may be, introduced by him, shall no longer have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, invest any competent officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with the powers of any Civil Court established under Act VI of 1871, and may exclude the whole or any part of the said pergunnahs from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts established under the said Act now having jurisdiction therein. Nothing in Sections 3 to 9 (inclusive), 32, 33, and 34 of the said Act applies to any officer invested with the powers of a Court under this section; but all the other provisions of the said Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

5. Till such time as a settlement of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be made under the rules hereinafter provided, and the said settlement shall be declared by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* to have been completed and concluded, no suit shall lie in any Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 in regard to any land or any interest in or arising out of any land, or for the rent or profits of any land, or regarding any village headship or other office connected with the land, except as hereinafter provided; but such suits shall be heard and determined by the officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section 2 of the said Act XXXVII of 1855, or by the settlement officers hereinafter mentioned, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Provided that if it shall appear to any officer empowered to try any such suit to be just and expedient that such suit, or that any issue arising in such suit, should be tried by the Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 which would have had jurisdiction if this provision had not been made, he may (subject to the direction and control of the officers to whom he is subordinate), either on the prayer of the parties or on his own motion, make a certificate to that effect and transfer the record, if any, to the said Court. On the receipt of such certificate the said Court may proceed to try and determine such suit or issue under the same rules and in the same manner as if the suit had been originally instituted therein. On the decision of such suit or issue the Court shall certify its decision to the officer by whom the certificate was made, who shall thereupon apply or execute such decision.

Usury.

6. All Courts having jurisdiction in the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall observe the following rules relating to usury, namely :—

(a) Interest on any debt or liability for a period exceeding one year shall not be decreed at a higher rate than 2 per cent. per mensem, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, and no compound interest arising from any intermediate adjustment of account shall be decreed.

(b) The total interest decreed on any loan or debt shall never exceed one-fourth of the principal sum, if the period be not more than one year, and shall not in any other case exceed the principal of the original debt or loan.

7. Agreements between cultivators or headmen of villages and the persons to whom rent is payable by them, respecting such rent or regulating their respective rights in the land for which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to any stamp.

8. The Court Fees Act, 1870, shall not be applicable to any suit or other proceeding before any officer making a settlement, or before any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, and regarding any matter which he is authorized to adjudicate in anticipation of settlement under Section 26 of this Regulation.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that a settlement shall be made of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the purpose of ascertaining and recording the various interests and rights in the lands.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint the officers by whom the settlement is to be made, and may invest any officer or officers with the control over them by way of appeal and revision, and may make rules for the procedure of such officers in the investigation into rights in the land and the hearing of suits, and generally for the guidance of such officers. The Lieutenant-Governor may reserve to himself an ultimate power of revision in respect of any cases decided in any Settlement Court.

11. Except as provided in Section 25 no suit shall lie in any Civil Court regarding any matter decided by any Settlement Court under these rules; but the decisions and orders of the Settlement Courts made under these rules, regarding the interests and rights above mentioned, shall have the force of a decree of Court.

Inquiry into landed rights.

12. The settlement officers shall have power to inquire into, to decide and to record the rights of the zemindars and other proprietors, the rights of the tenants or ryots, the rights of the manjhees or other headmen as against both the proprietors and the tenants, and also any other landed rights to which, by the law or custom of the country or of any tribe, any person may have legal or equitable claim. Provided that no claim shall be heard to any rights or interests of which the claimant has not held possession either himself or through persons from whom he claims at some time since the 1st day of January 1859.

13. The record of rights to be prepared by a settlement officer shall show the nature and incidents of each right and interest held by each class of occupiers or owners in a village; or, if need be, of each individual owner, occupier, or headman in a village.

Record of rights.

14. The settlement officer shall give due notice to the people of a village for which he is about to prepare a record of rights, so that all persons interested may bring forward their claims either in writing or by verbal application. But the settlement officer shall inquire into, settle, and record all rights in, or claims to, the lands of a village of which he is preparing a record of rights, even though such claims or rights may not be urged by the parties interested.

Demarcation of excess waste.

15. The settlement officer shall demarcate and define the boundaries of each village, and, when doing so, he may exclude from such village any large area of waste or forest which may be beyond the reasonable requirements of the village: provided that no block of waste land or forest of which the people of the village have hitherto had the use shall be excluded from such village if before such exclusion one-third of the total area of the village is cultivated or is fallow in due course of agricultural rotation, according to the practice of the country. The exclusion of any waste land from any village under this provision shall not affect any proprietary rights in the land, but such rights shall remain intact.

16. Any decision regarding the rights of the manjhees or other village headmen, passed by any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, which may on due enquiry be found by the settlement officer to have been passed under a misapprehension as to the laws in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or without sufficient inquiry into, and regard for, the customs of the country and of the people, may be reviewed and modified by such settlement officer.

Manjhees or village headmen.

17. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of manjhees or other village headmen, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules:—

(a) Any manjhee or other headman of a village, who may have lost his office, or the management of his village, for whatever cause, or in whatever manner, on any date after the 31st December 1858, shall be eligible for reinstatement in such headship, and in the lease or management of the village, if he has a fair and equitable claim thereto.

(b) No claim to be recorded as manjhee or headman with an occupancy right in the lease or management of a village shall be conclusively shut out by reason of the claimant having been described as a mustajir or farmer in any deed to which such claimant may have been a party.

(c) If the rent now payable by any manjhee or headman of a village appear to the settlement officer inequitable, by reason that such person has rights independent of contract, or that he was not in a position fairly and freely to contract, the settlement officer may modify and abate such rent and fix a fair and equitable rent. If the rent appears to the settlement officer to be too low, he may enhance such rent either immediately or prospectively on the termination of any existing agreement. The rent payable by any manjhee, farmer, or other headman of a village, shall be determined on a consideration of the rates of rent payable in the neighbourhood, and of the number of ploughs at work in the village, and of such other

matters as may appear to the settlement officer to afford ground for an equitable decision. If necessary, the cultivated and uncultivated land in such village may be measured.

Rights of ryots or cultivators.

18. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of ryots or occupiers, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules :—

(a) Any ryot who may either himself or through persons from whom he inherits have held fields in a village for a period of twelve years shall be deemed to have occupancy rights in such fields.

(b) Any ryot who, having possessed a right of occupancy or an equitable claim to occupancy, has lost possession of his land or any portion of his land since the 31st day of December 1858, may claim to be replaced in possession of such land, and to be recorded as possessing occupancy rights therein, if in the opinion of settlement officer he is justly entitled thereto.

(c) Any ryot who has exchanged fields for other fields in the same village shall be held to have acquired an occupancy right in the fields taken in exchange in the same manner as if no exchange had taken place.

(d) Where ryots holding lands under a manjhee or other headman of a village pay their share of the village rent according to any fixed custom or proportion, or where the share of rent payable by each ryot is fixed annually or periodically by the village elders or in any other way, the existence of such custom shall be recorded.

(e) When the ryots of any village pay rent either direct to the proprietor or to his agent, or to any farmer, or to a manjhee, the settlement officer shall record such rents if they are fair and equitable. If such rent appear to the settlement officer to be unfair and inequitable, he shall inquire into and shall resettle such rents; and he may make such re-settlement of rents either according to the number of ploughs owned by each ryot, or according to the area of the cultivated land held by him, or in any other manner which may be customary and equitable.

Term for rents.

19. The rents of both headmen and ryots, when adjusted and recorded by the settlement officer, shall remain unchanged for not less than seven years from the time of such adjustment and record, and thenceforward until a fresh settlement or agreement be made.

Special considerations in adjusting rents.

20. In adjusting rents as between proprietors and manjhees or other headmen and between proprietors, farmers, or headmen, and ryots, the settlement officer may, in connection with other circumstances, have regard to the agricultural skill and habits of life of the class or tribe to which the rent-payers may belong.

21. In any case in which the headmen or the ryots or the persons through whom they claim reclaimed the land from forest or waste, regard shall be had to such fact in settling the rents.

Instalments of rent.

22. The settlement officer shall decide, and shall enter in the village record of rights, the several instalments of yearly rent and the dates on which such instalment shall be payable by the ryots and by the manjhees or headmen. If the number and dates of the existing instalments press hardly upon the people of any village, the settlement officer shall have power to reduce the number and alter the dates of such instalments. The amount and dates of the instalments shall remain unaltered until otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant Governor.

Record of village customs.

23. For every village shall be drawn up a paper setting forth the custom of the village or tribe in regard to the following facts :—

(a) The existence of the office of manjhee or other village headship and the duties and emoluments of each headman, and the customs of succession to the headship by inheritance, election or otherwise.

(b) The removal or suspension of a headman for misconduct, and the appointment or election to a vacant headship.

(c) The devolution of the lands held by proprietors or under-proprietors or headmen or cultivated by ryots, any custom contrary to the ordinary Hindoo or Mahomedan law being noted.

(d) The tenure of houses in the village, and the payment of ground-rents and dues by non-cultivating residents.

(e) The duties and dues of village watchmen and other village servants and their succession to, and removal from, office.

(f) The management and usufruct of the waste land, and other matters relating to the internal arrangement of villages.

Publication of record of rights.

24. After the settlement officer shall have made the record of rights for any village, he shall notify and publish the contents of such record to the persons interested by posting it conspicuously in the village and otherwise in such manner as may be convenient. Any person interested shall thereupon be allowed to bring forward in the Original or Appellate Settlement Courts any objection he may desire to make to any part of such record: and the objections so made shall be inquired into and disposed of by a decision in writing under the hand of the officer presiding in the Court before which such objection may be urged or brought on appeal or otherwise.

Objections against such record.

Record to be final after a year's publication.

25. After a period of a year from the date of the publication of the record of rights of any village, such record shall be conclusive proof of the rights and customs therein recorded, other than the rights mentioned in the latter part of this section, except so far as concerns entries in such record regarding which objections by parties interested may still be pending. When a record of rights shall have become final, or an objection to any entry in a record of rights shall have been finally disposed of by the Settlement Courts, such record shall not be re-opened or modified, save as provided by the customs of the village, without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But in case of the discovery of material error, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to direct, by a writing under his hand, that the record of any village shall be revised.

The Courts established under Act VI of 1871 are empowered to find and determine the rights of zemindars and other proprietors as between themselves, if any suit affecting such rights be pending at the time when this Regulation shall come into operation, or if a suit or issue be referred to the Court under the provisions of section 5, or if a suit be brought to contest the finding or record of the settlement officer within three years from the date of the said publication or of the final order of the Revenue Court. But no such suit shall be brought in any Court after the expiration of three years from such date. If in any such suit it shall be found that the finding of the settlement officer is erroneous, the record shall be amended accordingly.

District officers may take up land cases.

26. Pending the completion of a settlement under this Regulation, the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs appointed under Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, may, if the Lieutenant-Governor shall so direct, take up and decide under this Regulation, either on their own motion or at the request of the parties, any suit for rent or arrears of rent, or any claim for enhancement or abatement of rent, or any complaint of exaction or improper ouster from land or offices. Decisions regarding rates of rent or the possession of land or offices passed by these officers under this section shall remain in force until such time as the record of rights for the village or villages to which such decision may refer shall be prepared.

And pass provisional orders

The said officers shall also have power to pass such provisional orders as they may deem required for the maintenance of peace and order in the Sonthal Pergunnahs on all matters referred to in Sections 5, 9, 10, and 12 to 24 of this Regulation: all such provisional orders shall have the force of a decision of settlement officers under these Regulations until such time as the record of rights shall have been prepared, or the matter shall have been decided by a Settlement Court.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS IN FORCE IN THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS SO FAR AS THEY ARE UNREPEALED.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

I of 1793	I of 1801	XII of 1817
VIII of 1793	X of 1804	III of 1818
XIV of 1793	XI of 1806	I of 1819
XIX of 1793	XVII of 1806	II of 1819
XXXVII of 1793	XX of 1810	VIII of 1819
XXXVIII of 1793	XI of 1811	I of 1820
XLVIII of 1793	V of 1812	VII of 1823
III of 1794	XI of 1812	VI of 1825
XV of 1797	XVIII of 1812	XI of 1825
I of 1798	XIX of 1814	XIII of 1825
VII of 1799	XXIX of 1814	XIV of 1825
VIII of 1800	V of 1817	XVII of 1829

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

XX of 1836	XIII of 1857	V of 1869
XXI of 1836	III of 1858	XV of 1869
IV of 1837	XXXI of 1858	XVIII of 1869
XI of 1838	V of 1859	XX of 1869
XII of 1841	XI of 1859	XXI of 1869
V of 1843	XIV of 1859	VII of 1870
IX of 1847	VIII of 1860	X of 1870
XX of 1848	IX of 1860	XIII of 1870
XII of 1850	XXIII of 1860	XX of 1870
XVIII of 1850	XXXI of 1860	XXI of 1870
XXI of 1850	XLV of 1860	XXIII of 1870
XXV of 1850	XVI of 1863	XXVII of 1870
XXXIII of 1850	III of 1864	III of 1871
XXXIV of 1850	XV of 1864	V of 1871
XXXVII of 1850	III of 1865	VII of 1871
VIII of 1851	V of 1865	VIII of 1871
V of 1852	X of 1865	IX of 1869
II of 1853	XI of 1865	XII of 1871
VI of 1853	VI of 1866	XXIII of 1871
XVIII of 1854	XIV of 1866	XXIV of 1871
XIII of 1855	XXI of 1866	XXV of 1871
XXIV of 1855	VII of 1867	XXVI of 1871
XXVI of 1855	XXIV of 1867	I of 1872
XXXVII of 1855	XXV of 1867	III of 1872
XI of 1856	XXXI of 1867	VIII of 1872
XV of 1856	I of 1868	IX of 1872
XXI of 1856	II of 1869	X of 1872
X of 1857	IV of 1869	XI of 1872

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

III of 1862	VII of 1864	V of 1867
VII of 1862	IV of 1865	IV of 1868
VIII of 1862	V of 1865	VII of 1868
II of 1864	VIII of 1865	II of 1870
IV of 1864	III of 1866	

No. 864.—*The 3rd May* 1872.—The Hon'ble G. Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 12th ultimo of the leave granted him in Notification No. 519, dated the 15th March last.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 468.—*Fort William, the 29th April* 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Senior Apothecary John Law, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to the control and general supervision of the Hospital Apprentice Class of the Calcutta Medical College, subject to the authority of the Principal (and Officers) of the College, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service. The Apothecary in charge will be charged with the maintenance of good order and discipline of the Class, and of the application of the pupils to their studies

No. 473.—*The 30th April* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, —For two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Fort William, the 30th April 1872.

No. 480 of 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quarter-Master General, dated the 26th instant, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of despatches from Brigadier-Generals G. Bourchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. B., Commanding respectively the Left (or Cachar) Column and the Right (or Chittagong) Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, detailing the operations carried out under their command, which have resulted in the successful accomplishment of the objects which led the Government of India to organize and despatch the force.

The Governor General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in highly appreciating the excellent services which have been performed, and desires cordially to congratulate His Excellency on the satisfactory conclusion of an expedition which owes much to the thoughtful and unremitting interest His Lordship has throughout taken in the operations.

His Excellency in Council wishes also to acknowledge the material assistance rendered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Officers employed under His Honor's orders, especially Mr. Hankey, Commissioner of Chittagong, in applying the resources of the province in aid of the military requirements.

To Brigadier-Generals Bourchier and Brownlow, the Governor General in Council offers his sincere thanks for the great skill and energy they have displayed in the conduct of the troops under their command, in the face of great difficulties, and for which they have so justly received and merited the marked commendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, V. C, and Captain C. J. East, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, the two senior Army Staff Officers with each Column, and who are both very specially mentioned; to that experienced officer Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, H. B. Buckle, C. B., and Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, the heads of the Medical Department; to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davidson and Major A. Mackenzie of the Commissariat; to Captains H. Thomson and C. E. Bates, Brigade Majors to the Columns; and to the other Officers of the staff and of departments accompanying the force, the Governor General in Council desires to convey an expression of his appreciation of their valuable services.

It further affords the Governor General in Council high gratification to express entire concurrence in the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the efficient and zealous support afforded to their Generals by the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps, as named in the margin, and His Excellency in Council cordially recognizes the unfailing cheerfulness and good conduct of all ranks under circumstances of much fatigue and exertion. The Governor General in Council especially thanks all those who are named by their Commanders.

LEFT (OR CACHAR) COLUMN.

Captain G. F. Blackwood, Royal Arty., Comdg. ½ Battery of the Peshawur Mountain Train.

Capt. E. Harvey, Royal Engrs., Comdg. No. 1 Co Sappers and Miners.

Colonel W. F. Stafford, Comdt. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.

Colonel T. Rattray, C. S. I., Comdt. 42nd (Assam) Native Light Infy.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Nuttall, Comdg. Advance Wing, 44th (Sylhet) Native Light Infy.

RIGHT (OR CHITTAGONG) COLUMN.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, V. C., Royal Arty., Comdg. Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, Comdt. No. 3 Co. Sappers and Miners.

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., Comdt. 2nd Goorkha Regt.

Lieut.-Col. J. Doran, Comdt. 27th (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tytler, V. C., Comdt. 4th Goorkha Regt.

His Excellency in Council desires to convey to Mr. Edgar and Captain Lewin who accompanied the force in a civil capacity, a full expression of approbation for the valuable services rendered, and not less for their cordial co-operation with the Military Commanders.

The valuable results of the labors of the Officers of the Survey Department under Major Macdonald are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

The successful construction and maintenance by the Telegraph Department of its lines of communication demands full recognition.

The Governor General in Council has pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and ability of Major Moore, whose exertions were most successful, Major Brown and Captain Hedayut Ali, who organized and superintended the Transport Coolie Corps, whose services were so valuable to the Expedition, and His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good service of the Police under Mr. Daly and Mr. Crouch.

The approbation of Government of the India will be communicated through the proper department to the Rajah of Munnipore for the ready assistance rendered by him to the British Government in furtherance of the object of the Expedition.

The Governor General in Council will have much gratification in bringing the services of all concerned to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

From Colonel P. S. LUMSDEN, C. S. I., Quarter Master General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No $\frac{497}{\text{Looshai}}$ "*Field Operations*", Army Head Quarters, Calcutta, the 26th April 1872)

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief to submit to Government the despatches as per margin, from Brigadier-General G. Bourchier, C. B., and Brigadier-General C H. Brownlow, C. B., Commanding the Columns of the Looshai Expedition, detailing the operations which led to the successful accomplishment of the objects of Government, as set forth in Military Department letter No. 294 of the 13th July last

I. Brigadier-General Bourchier's No. 696L, dated 19th March 1872
II. Brigadier-General Brownlow's No.——dated 3rd April 1872.

2. These operations have been conducted with the view of preventing the recurrence of the raids, and outrages, which for many years have been committed by the Looshai tribe on the British Frontier of Eastern Bengal ; and for permanently establishing the security of the Cachar and Chittagong borders.

3. The Officers Commanding were especially instructed "that the object of "the expedition was not one of pure retaliation; that while punishment should "follow the proof of guilt ; the surrender of all British subjects held in captivity "should be insisted on, and every effort made for their deliverance; "the main end "in view was to show these savages that they are completely in our power ; to "establish friendly relations of a permanent character with them ; to make them "promise to receive in their villages from time to time, our Native agents; to make "travelling in their districts safe to all; to convince them of the advantages of "trade, and commerce; and to demonstrate to them effectually that they have "nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by placing themselves in a hostile "position towards the British Government."

4. The Government of India deprecated the employment of a large force. While it impressed economy upon all concerned, it at the same time required that "nothing should be omitted in the organization of the force which the mili-"tary authorities might consider necessary to make complete success a "certainty.

5 Our knowledge of the country to be operated in, and of the character of the enemy to be opposed, was limited. Certain facts were known, viz., that the climate in the lower lands was deadly ; that dense tropical jungles covered the whole of the lower ridges ; that some of the mountain ranges reached heights from five to six thousand feet ; that water communication existed to the contemplated bases of operations ; and that the physical difficulties to be overcome were of a nature which would test the utmost skill of our Commanders, and the endurance of the troops

6. The Governor General in Council was pleased, on His Excellency's recommendation, to place the entire political and military conduct of the operations in the hands of the military Commanders.

7. The Commander-in-Chief in the earliest consideration of the operation, felt that its success depended more upon the efficiency of carriage than on any other contingency. The sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which attacked the coolies proceeding to the bases of operations during the month of November threatened the success of the expedition, and its continuance from the commencement to the close of the operations, has been the cause of much anxiety and delay.

8. Notwithstanding disease ; the opposition of the enemy ; and the physical difficulties which the formidable nature of the country presented ; the operations entrusted to Brigadiers General G. Bourchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. B , have, by the energy and discriminating judgment of these officers, been, in His Excellency's opinion, carried to what the Commander in-Chief hopes the Government will consider a most successful issue.

9. The detailed reports of these officers, together with the despatches now submitted, have placed the Government of India, in possession of their progress, terminating in the realization of all the objects required by Government. These reports show that no smaller force could have accomplished the task of creating and maintaining such long lines of communications, and have supplied a body in advance sufficient to overcome all opposition, and ensure success.

10. Throughout the expedition, whenever opportunity offered, conciliatory measures superseded all recourse to force, but when those failed and when, from fear, or with ulterior objects, the Looshaies disregarded the demand for release of captives, restitution of plunder, or compensation for past offences, the destruction of their stockades, villages and jooms was imperatively necessary. It is only by making all the members of the tribes which are devoted to aggression, feel the pains of war, that a strong public opinion in favor of peace can be created.

11. Payment of the fines and tribute demanded, together with the entire submission of the tribes of Vonolel and those of the Howlong and Sylhoo factions of the Looshai race; the recovery of Mary Winchester; and the restoration to our ally the Rajah of Munnipore of more than two thousand of his vassals, with the rescue from slavery of several hundreds of our own subjects, has been the result of the operations.

12. The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief desires to commend to the notice of Government, Brigadier General G. Bourchier, C. B., and Brigadier General C. H. Brownlow, C. B., commanding the respective Columns, for the able manner in which they have exercised their commands, in which, in His Excellency's opinion, they have evinced high military qualities.

13. Brigadier General Bourchier advanced one hundred and ninety-three miles from Cachar, and one hundred and ten from his first base in the enemy's country at Tepai Mookh, until he reached the stronghold of Lalboorah, the most powerful of the Northern Looshai chiefs.

14. Brigadier General Brownlow advanced 213 miles from Chittagong and 83 miles from his first advanced base into the Howlong country, and his progress was only arrested by the complete submission of that powerful tribe.

15. For four months, their lines of communication were maintained, and the Columns left for the last and crowning operations were reduced to 400 and 300 Infantry respectively. The Commander-in-Chief would more particularly invite notice to the spirited action of the 25th January of the left Column on the Moorthlang range; the surprise of Lal Gnoora's stockade on the 3rd January by the Right Column, with the subsequent dash of the latter into the South Howlong country.

16. His Excellency would solicit especial notice of the very marked manner in which these General Officers have described, in their despatches, the efficient and zealous support which they received from the Regimental, Departmental, Staff, and Medical Staff Officers attached to their respective Columns.

17. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs with the General Officers Commanding the Columns in the commendation of the troops of their respective commands; but His Excellency will not enter into the details of the services of particular corps or individuals, which have been so fully reported. His Excellency, however, cannot refrain from one exception in the conduct of the two soldiers of the 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, Lulleetbum Mull and Murtbur Thappa, who defended their dying comrade against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and whose gallantry reflects so much honor on their Regiment and the Native Army.

18. The valuable results of the labors of the officers of the Survey are brought to the notice of Government; these officers have made a very important addition to the Geography of India.

19. The Telegraph Department successfully constructed and maintained the lines of its communication.

20. His Excellency entirely concurs in the terms in which the General Officers have mentioned the civil officers attached to their Columns.

21. The assistance afforded by the Police has been most creditable to the officers and men of that service.

22. The Rajah of Munnipore appears to have taxed the resources of his country to the utmost, in order to equip efficiently the Column which co-operated on the left of Brigadier General Bourchier's line of operations, and to have earned the approbation of Government.

23. The services of the transport coolies were invaluable, and the Government are much indebted to the meritorious officers by whom they were organized and superintended.

24. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Government will feel satisfied with the success that has attended the Expedition.

Casualty Return of the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

SHILLONG, 25*th April* 1872.

Corps or Department.	Fighting Men.			Followers.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
General Staff ...	...	1*	...	...	...	...	* Brigadier-General G. Bourchier, C. B., † Captain Cookesley, attached.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	...	2	1†	...	...	..	
Sappers & Miners, 1st Co.	...	1	1	...	...	...	
22nd Punjab Native Infy	...	4	7	...	...	...	
42nd Native Infantry ...	...	1	38‡	...	...	2	‡ Includes 1 Officer, Captain Harrison.
44th Native Infantry ...	8	3	35	..	...	...	
Police	...	2	3	..	...	...	
Nepaulese Cooly Corps ...	...	...	...	1	2	234	
Commissariat do. ...	...	...	...	1	3	80	
Kookie do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
Boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Total ...	8	14	85	2	5	386	

Casualty Return of the Chittagong Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

CALCUTTA, 17*th April* 1872.

Corps or Department.	Fighting Men.			Followers.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
Peshawur Mountain Batty.	...	...	1	...	...	...	
3rd Co. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment...	2	12	9	...	...	2	
4th Goorkha Regiment...	...	...	16*	...	...	...	* Includes one man killed by accidental discharge of rifle.
27th Regt. Punjab N. I.	...	...	4	...	...	1	
Coolie Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	89†	† Includes one man killed accidentally by fall.
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	24‡	‡ Includes a Mahout killed with his elephant falling over the khud, also a coolie killed by a branch falling on him when cutting fodder for elephants.
Rutton Poeea's Contingent	2	1	...§	...	...	...	§ No information.
Total ...	4	13	30	...	...	118	

(Signed) C. H. BROWNLOW, *Brigdr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Chittagong Column,
Looshai Expeditionary Force.

Exd.
(Signed) C. E. BATES, *Capt.,*
B. M.

From Brigadier General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No. 696L., dated Cachar, the 19th March 1872.)

IN submitting for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a Field Force Orders published on the breaking up of the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, I hope it may not be considered out of place to forward a slight sketch of our operations.

2. Consequent on each year's raids, a line of posts was established along the Southern Frontier of Sylhet and Cachar, but as I considered these posts were not sufficiently south to cover my right flank, nor to bring any pressure upon Sookpilall and Khalkom, should they throw in their lots either with the Howlongs, or the more eastern tribes, I established others at Bongkong on the Noon Vaie range, Kooloo Rub, on the Rongtipahan, and near Chuttachoora peak, in the latitude of Julnacherra, cutting roads from them respectively to the Sonai Chem and Dalleus river, thus bringing the posts nearly into communication with Cachar by water-carriage.

2A. In a similar manner General Nuthal was, in October last, requested to move the Raja of Munnipore to put detachments on the Southern Frontier. Flanked again by a force of about five hundred men near the Moirang lake, their posts were never established, or intimation given that any difficulty in doing so existed, until the receipt of a communication from him dated 15th December 1871.

3. The Cachar Column consisted of half a battery of Artillery, a company of Sappers and Miners and 500 men each of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, with 1200 commissariat

coolies, and 178 elephants, and a Coolie Corps of 800 men under Major Moore. This was the actual number sent for the expedition. The Coolie Corps at starting was reduced by cholera to 387 men, and of the elephants, 14, either from galls, sickness, or general unfitness, never carried a load for the Column.

4. The special equipments of the corps, water-proof sheets, boots, tools, Norton's pumps, &c., had been sent on by water to Cachar, where each corps, on arrival, received its proportions. The kits and coolie loads were reduced to the prescribed weights, and every detachment was thus inspected in field marching orders.

5. On the 21st November we broke grounds from Cachar; the 44th Native Infantry marched for Luckeepore, 14 miles, whence the road onwards had to be made. The road selected was viâ Mynadhur on the Barak, where 2½ months' provisions had been stored for the force, and thence to Tipai Mookh, the junction of the Tipai and Barak rivers, our advanced base of operations.

6. Much difference of opinion existed as to whether this was the proper point of departure, but as our work was definitely to punish the eastern tribes, I now, after the campaign, feel strongly the selection was a right one.

7 Not only had we to make a road, but to find a track of mountains over which we could carry it. This fell to Captain Harvey and the Sappers; the track once found, parties of troops were at intervals laid along it ; those in rear completing the work of their predecessors.

8. On the 12th December, the first detachment reached Tipai Mookh, where Mr. Edgar joined me the following day, and on the 15th, I had there collected the head-quarters and wing of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 44th Native Infantry, and the company of Sappers and Miners .

9. The position was admirable; a wide shingly beach with extensive plateaus rising above on which barracks, hospitals, store-houses and officers' quarters rose as if by magic.

10. It was considered advisable that we should make a rapid advance on new Kholel, the location of the descendants of Vonpilall, as the Looshais did not yet believe in our intention of advancing into the limit of their country.

11. On the 16th December, I made a fresh start with the Sappers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall's wing of the 44th Native Infantry, leaving the 22nd Punjab Infantry to garrison Tipai Mookh. As other troops arrived, this wing was pushed on, and a continuous chain of road-making detachments extending along the whole line was formed, my object being to bring a wing of each corps in succession to the front.

12. On the 18th, we came upon a small picquet of Looshais, who fled at our approach; two of the party, however, returned, and accompanied us. They informed us that the Looshais were assembled in large numbers at Toweebhoom, but for what reason they could not tell.

13. We found the road-making here slow work, but on the 22nd December, with a wing of the 44th Native Infantry and 50 of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, made a rapid descent by a Looshai path to the Toweebhoom, where we suddenly came upon a party of about 50 Looshais with Mora Muntree from Impanee. They yelled at us, and warned us not to cross the stream, which we did by a large weir, and secured the picquet house on the opposite bank. Not a shot was fired, they were too frightened to stand long to parley, and disappeared in the forest.

14. On the 23rd December, following, the track of the party who left us the previous day, we mounted to the jhooms (farm lands) of the Vonpilal tribes. As we emerged from the forest, the advance was met by a heavy fire, which, as the Looshais fell back before us, was continued throughout the day. A young Policeman and Havildar of the 22nd Punjab Infantry were the first to fall; we destroyed an immense quantity of corn in granaries, and three large villages; we occupied a fourth.

15. The 24th and 25th December were occupied in punishing those tribes who had commenced hostilities. Parties were sent out to destroy their villages and crops, but as I was some miles off my direct line of communications, I

determined, on the 26th, to return to my position on the Toweebhoom, and carry the sick and wounded to a place of security, returning, if necessary, to inflict further punishment.

16. The retirement was accomplished without a casualty, the 22nd Punjab Infantry forming the advanced guard, the 44th Native Infantry under Captain Lightfoot the convoy for the sick, wounded, and coolies, while Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall collecting the picquets in rear of his column, covered the retirement, passing through his reserves under Captain Robertson from hill to ", as if on parade. ', woun

17. The 27th and 28th were employed in camp in clearing the jung neighbourhood, while the Sappers and 42nd Native Infantry were co the road to No. 6 Station.

18. The sharpshooters released from watching us at Kholel, comme to attack our working parties. The only remedy for this was more pun ment at Kholel. On the morning of the 29th, I took 200 of the 42nd towar the villages we had burnt. As we started, the column was fired into, and one man wounded. About three miles on, we met Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, who came to sue for mercy, and begged me not to proceed. One of my objects in coming the second time was to escort the survey, and laying it down as a principle to do what I intended and then negotiate, I proceeded to the point I started for, and there listened to Dharpong.

19. He begged us to stop devastating these valleys, and that not only should all firing cease, but our communications would be kept open for us. To this we agreed, Dharpong mounted on a dead tree, sounded the cry of peace far and near; from that moment the effect was marvellous, not a shot was fired near us,—in the evening we returned to camp.

20. Our losses from the 24th to the 29th December were—

22nd Punjab Native Infantry	... 4	Wounded, 1 dangerously, 3 severely.
42nd Native Infantry	... 1	" slightly.
44th " "	... 5	Killed, 2 wounded.
Sappers and Miners	... 1	Wounded.
Police ...	... 1	"
Coolies ...	... 1	Killed, 2 wounded.
Total	... 6	Killed.
"	11	Wounded.
	17	

21. Muntries from Kholel, and others, said to be emissaries from Poiboy, came into camp, bringing elephants' tusks, goats, &c.

22. In my rapid march on Toweebhoom, I had somewhat over-run my provisions, and left the roads in my rear unfinished, which until made were almost impracticable even for laden men; this necessitated a halt for some days, during which time I continued clearing the position and sending working parties onwards.

23. Water was somewhat scarce, but on the 4th January, the road was sufficiently completed to warrant my pushing on 44th Native Infantry and Sappers, the former to the Toweetoo River, a distance of eight miles, the latter to a spot near it where water was procurable. The same process as before of extending detachments along the road, was carried out.

24. The head-quarters left Toweebhoom on the 6th, and arrived at Pachooee on the 9th; this was a most important position, as it not only commanded the road down to the Tipai, and the southern portion of the valley and villages of new Kholel which existed in dozens along the Voombong range, but also the country to the westward, where stood the site of old Kholel, and the village of Dhallong, one of Khalkom's; in addition to these advantages, it effectually covered our communication with the Toweebhoom. I eventually placed Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., in command of Pachooee and the neighbouring posts, and Colonel Hicks in a like capacity at Toweebhoom.

25. Our position to the rear of Pachooee was thus perfectly secured—Two forces could operate on the Kholel villages from two points within easy communication. Such being the case, Poiboy and his tribes were the next to be looked after.

26. We had again run ahead of roads and provisions, and were obliged to halt until the 17th January 1872, but our time was well occupied in making the road onwards, and completing it in rear.

27. Poiboy was never believed to have committed any overt act of aggressi[illegible] British territory, and provided he would come in, and tender submission [illegible]ly, we had so far no ground for quarrelling with him, and information [illegible]ffect was sent to him.

28. On the 17th January, I marched with a wing of the 22nd Punjab [illegible]ve Infantry, 44th Native Infantry, and two guns for the Tipai, *en route* [illegible] Chipooee. When half way down to the river, we saw collected on the oppo[illegible]e side about 500 Looshais, 200 perhaps armed. I drew up the force in the [illegible]ed of the river, and commenced the ascent. Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, and his brother, an arch savage, arrived on the scene, and by threats and entreaties begged us to halt until night, and then parley in the darkness. This was not according to my principles. I pushed on up a steep ascent, and drew up the 44th Native Infantry in line, facing a similar line of Looshais, while Mr. Edgar and I, with the advance guard and staff, occupied the ground between.

29. A Looshai, said to be Poiboy, was brought forward, but on Helloong, an attachè of Mr. Edgar's and formerly a slave of Poiboy's, declaring he was not the veritable chief, our meeting broke up; still they did all they could to delay our advance, but Chipooee was the point I started for, and there I was determined to go—the force arrived at the village by the evening, without encountering any opposition. We occupied a portion of it, and the Looshais soon flocked among us with poultry, eggs, &c. &c., for sale.

30. From Chipooee we were fairly puzzled as to our route; the Looshais tried to persuade us from what appeared the direct road, but after some trouble, we suceeeded in hitting off the right line, and as the elephants for commissariat purposes were not to work beyond this point, I determined to trust to the country roads, repairing them here and there where not passable for the Artillery.

31. We halted at Chipooee until the 22nd January, to collect supplies, and then marched nearly eastward, continuing to move on the 23rd and 24th, on the afternoon of which date, I reconnoitred to the top of the Moorth-lang range with Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v. c., and Mr. Edgar. There are two roads to the top, fortunately we took the wrong one, or would have been brought up by a very strong force of Looshais, who were collected at Koongnoong. We heard their gongs and shouts, and returned to camp.

32. Early on the morning of the 25th January Dharpong, whom we had met on the previous day, came into camp, and said, Poiboy's and Lalboorah's troops had joined to stop our progress, and would attack us on the march.

33. I made my dispositions as follows:—

An advanced guard of 50 men of 44th Native Infantry, under Captain Robertson, followed by 70 men of the same Regiment in support—the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry furnishing the gun [advance guard?] and the 44th Native Infantry the rear guard.

34. Our route lay above and parallel to the bed of a nullah about a mile and a half from camp. The advanced guard was fired into, and presently from front and flanks, a formidable fire was opened. The advanced guard was at the time climbing an almost perpendicular wall of rock. As they reached the top they extended right and left, clearing their front and flanks; while the rest of the corps, as it arrived, dived into the bed of the rocky stream, where they met the enemy in force trying to get to the rear, to attack the long line of coolies. The 44th Native Infantry drove them back splendidly at one spot, 13 corpses alone were found. Some few of the enemy slipped past the column, and attacked the rear, but were repulsed by the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. We have since learnt, that the enemy acknowledged to about 50 killed, and a larger number wounded.

35. After getting our forces in hand, we pursued the enemy up a precipitous mountain side for 2½ miles, through two stockades, the latter of which was defended, but turned by the 44th Native Infantry. We ascended 2,500 feet in this distance, and by evening all baggage &c. was brought within the stockade surrounding Koongnoong, which we occupied.

36. The English ammunition found on the slain was proof of their having been the raiders last year ou Monierkhal and Nundigram.

37. Our loss was as follows :—

General Staff	...	Brigadier-General Bourchier, C. B., wounded in hand and arm 1.
Royal Artillery	...	Wounded 2.
44th Native Infantry	...	Killed 3—wounded 1.
Police	...	Wounded 1.
Coolies	...	Killed 1, wounded 3.
Total	...	Killed 4.
		Wounded 7.
		11.

38. On the 26th, I detached a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, V. C., consisting of 50 of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 50 of the 44th Native Infantry, and two mountain guns to Jaikoom, a village of Poiboy's, distant about seven miles. The enemy were posted behind a strong stockade, which was turned, but the village was attacked under cover of the fire of the Artillery, whose practice is reported to have been admirable. The village was burnt, the column did not return to camp until 10½ P. M.

39. From the 27th to 31st January, I was detained at Koongnoong, collecting commissariat stores, and sending out parties to bury and burn the dead.

40. On the 1st February, we marched with ten days' provisions for Sellam, Poiboy's stronghold, which we reached on the following day. The group of villages, five in number, is situated on the Longtong range of mountains, at an average elevation of 5,800 feet. We occupied the largest, which I believe accidentally caught fire at night, the fire was with difficulty extinguished. Next day we moved camp to an open plain, and prepared for our last advance on Lalboorah.

41. Our baggage was reduced to a minimum, one suit off one suit on with bedding was our allowance. All ponies were sent to the rear. The nights were freezing, so that an ample supply of bedding was a necessity.

42 Intimation was sent to Poiboy that if he did not come in, his villages would on my return be burnt.

43. Here I received intimation that from sickness and mortality among the Munnipore Contingent, General Nuthall had retired from Cheeboo. As it happened, having thoroughly secured our communications, and the whole country in our rear being at our mercy, this did not matter, otherwise this was exactly the time when the Contingent might have assisted us by holding Poiboy's villages while I advanced on Lalboorah.

44 On the 12th January, with a column composed of 2 mountain guns, 400 Infantry, drawn from the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Native Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, I started from Sellam for Lalboorah's locality, the distance or whereabouts of which no one knew. We carried two days' food in havresacks, and ten on coolies, the guns also were carried on coolies. Three guns were fired by the enemy as a signal that we had left camp, the mountain on each flank of Lalboorah's valley, known as "the gates of Lalboorah," loomed stupendously in the distance.

45. About four miles on the road, we passed the deserted village of Romong, forty or fifty Looshais retiring before us. We sent to tell them, if they did not come in, we would fire upon them ; several came, the rest disappeared in the forest. It was evening before we arrived at Julcheng, a distance of 9 miles at least. We passed through one very strongly stockaded but deserted position built in a re-entering gorge of a precipitous mountain. Not only was the stockade strong and provided with flanking defences, but the trees felled

within fifty yards of it formed an almost impassable barrier—a natural abattis. From five hundred yards, the guns would have rendered it untenable, without guns, taking it would have involved much loss of life, as the flanks rested on precipitous rocks.

46. On the 13th and 14th we marched; on the 15th, halted in a curious valley, about half a mile across at the junction of two streams whose waters were running southwards either to the Koladyne or Irrawaddy.

47. On the 16th, we crossed a range of mountains near the village of Moorth-lang at an elevation of 6,650 feet, and passed through magnificient forests of oaks, firs, rhododendrons, and ash. The head-man of the village, the oldest man I have seen in these mountains, crawled out to meet me, knelt at my feet, and taking off his blanket said we were Gods, and that "their all" was at our disposal; women and children flocked round us—they told us, Lalboorah, who owned their village, wanted them again to fight us, but that as they saw we did not come to take their wives and children, they refused, and feared they would suffer for their refusal.

48. The village was stockaded all around,—not to defend it from us, but from the Sookties, Kamhow's people, who were constantly at feud with them.

49. In the evening we debouched on a narrow plain or series of extended vallies, at the head of which we encamped, and on the following morning, the 17th February, marched to Chumfai, Lalboorah's chief village, which we found deserted.

50. In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, an eleveted platfrom surrounded by a palisading, on every point of which was hung skulls of metnas, elephants, deer, tigers, &c., while in the centre on a pole, was the fresh slain head of a Sookti, with his arm and foot. It was a ghastly sight.

51. We had here got to the length of the tether, as far as we could see, our work was done, we had subdued the tribes of Vonpilal, Poiboy and Vonolel, had marched unmolested to the captial of the latter, and it now only remained to dictate such terms as would save the remainder of the villages from destruction, and this I determined to do at Chumpsin, the village of Vonolel's widow.

52. I drew up the column round Vonolel's tomb, addressed a few words to the troops, thanking them in the name of the Viceroy, the Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, for their devotion to the cause we had at heart, and the fine spirit of discipline evinced by all. Three cheers for Her Majesty were given as the British colors were hoisted over a spot no British eye had ever before seen. The troops were withdrawn, and the village, consisting of 500 houses, was burnt.

53. On the 18th, I marched to Chumpsin. The inhabitants armed, and unarmed, seemed well inclined to resist us, but dispersed before our steady advances. The troops were drawn up around the village, which I occupied by a detachment, for the protection of the survey party. Here I dictated the terms on which this and the other villages of Lalboorah alone would be spared, and warned the inhabitants that if not acceded to within 24 hours, I would return and destroy Chumpsin to begin with.

54. The terms were,—1*st*,—That Agents from the Government should have free access to Lalboorah's villages, and transit through his country;—2*ndly*, That three hostages, responsible for our unmolested return, should accompany the Column to Tipai Mookh;—3*rdly*, That the arms taken at Monier Khal, or Nundigram, or an equal number of their own, should be surrendered,—and 4*thly*,—that a fine of two elephant's tusks, one set of wargongs, one necklace, four metnas, 10 goats, 10 pigs, 50 fowls, and 20 maunds of husked rice, should be delivered within 24 hours.

55. The arms were the difficulty, they came in by ones, but before morning, every thing except a small portion of rice was delivered.

56. Dharpong on hearing the terms, as was his wont, grew furious, and said he would leave the camp. I told him he was quite free to do so, which brought him to his senses.

57. I halted on the 19th, as although nominally halting, we were daily on the move somewhere.

58. On the 20th, signal rockets were fired, hoping to attract General Brownlow's attention; we were then in—

Latitude 23°26′32″
Longitude 93°21′0.″

59. On the 21st, after considering thoroughly the possibility of forming a junction with General Brownlow, whom we had not heard of since the 6th February, and then he had not given me the direction in which he was moving, I determined to withdraw the column, and on that day commenced my march, which was continued with only one halt at Sellam to Tipai Mookh. In the evening of the 21st, we again fired signal rockets, and burned blue lights from the high ridge above the Moorth-lang village.

60. We arrived at Tipai Mookh on the 6th March, and left it on the 8th, after making all necessary arrangements to enable the remainder of the force to start the following day.

61. I arrived on the 10th March at Cachar, the actual date on which the Government hoped, I might be clear of the country.

62. We acknowledge with gratitude the Almighty power which has protected us through so many dangers, and brought us back in safety.

63. The story of our return is soon told. Not a shot was fired, the villagers as we retired, flocked around us, and although Poiboy had not come in at Sellam, his not doing so was the abject fear of a boy. Three of his head Muntries accompanied me as hostages to Tipai Mookh. To have burnt his villages, whence some thousands of inhabitants had been driven for weeks to find scanty shelter in the forest, would have been cruelty, especially as my lines of communications while *en-route* to Lalboorah had never been harassed.

64. This was the only case in which I threatened and did not keep my word. Scores of the inhabitants came within the enclosed compound of my hut, and there implored forgiveness, and tendered submission.

65. The above is a slight sketch of the proceedings of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force. On our return to Tipai Mookh, the hostages were released, and other Looshais who had hung about us pretty nearly from first to last, left us with apparent regret.

66. The Looshais (particularly those living in the heart of the country) are far from being the savages we supposed. They are to me a highly interesting intelligent race, given at present in war to savage habits, but I am convinced that they are capable of being brought gradually into a state of high civilisation.

67. It is a gratifying part of my duty to bring to notice the services of the officers to whom I am especially indebted.

68. To the Civil Officer of the column, Mr. Edgar, I return my best thanks for the energy with which he performed his difficult duties, and for his cordial co-operation. He accompanied me into action.

69. To the Officers of the staff, I am especially indebted. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts' untiring energy and sagacity are beyond all praise; working without guides, even without map and geography, thwarted by the Looshais, whose game was to delay our progress, he seemed never at a loss: but, not only in his own department was it that he exerted himself, whether piloting the advanced guard through the trackless forest, or solving a commissariat or transport difficulty, his powerful aid was willingly given.

70. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Buckle, C. B., was indefatigable in his department. When at leisure, he was constantly to be seen administering relief to all who required it, whether officers or coolies it was all the same. He brings to notice especially the services of Dr. White, Assistant Surgeons Harvey, Nicholson and Monteath.

71. Captain Thompson, Brigade Major, ably sustained the very high opinion I had already formed of his merits and abilities.

72. Captain Butter, my Aide-de-Camp, deserves my best thanks for the alacrity with which under difficult circumstances my orders were conveyed to the detachments on the march and in action.

73. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, carried out their duties to the best of their ability, with the means at their disposal. Captain Marriott was indefatigable in the performance of his work.

74. Captain Blackwood, and the officers of the Royal Artillery, nobly sustained the reputation of the corps: the word "difficulty" was unknown to them.

75. Captain Harvey and the Sappers were indefatigable in pioneering and driving roads through almost impenetrable forest, and along rocky mountain sides.

76. Of regimental officers, Colonel Stafford, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., 42nd Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, 44th Native Infantry, deserve especial mention. They commanded the advanced wings of their Regiments. Each wing had a share in the actual fighting of the column. The 44th Native Infantry had most opportunities, and have earned a brilliant reputation for themselves and Colonel Nuttall. Captain Lightfoot and Captain Robertson, who were with the advanced wing of the 44th, deserve especial mention. The latter commanded the advance guard on the 25th January, and to his cool courage under a heavy fire much of our success is due.

77. Major Moore, and the officers of the cooly corps, performing from first to last a most disagreeable duty, devoted themselves wholly to their work. Major Moore's example acted as a stimulus to all around him. Captain Hedayut Ali, whose services have been of the greatest importance, has already received my thanks, and the thanks of the Bengal Government.

78. The police under Mr. Daly did good service, patrolling the roads, escorting the post, and performing other duties as required. Mr. Daly was with me during the military operations at Kholel, and afforded me every assistance.

79. I beg to mention and thank with especial praise the services of Mr. Patch, the Sylhet District Superintendent of Police, who was placed at my disposal by the Bengal Government for the boat service between Mynadhur and Tipai Mookh. For 3½ months he has been travelling up and down the Barak, performing with intelligence and cheerfulness as disagreeable a duty as I could well imagine.

80. Mr. Pitman, and the officers of the Telegraph Department, afforded me invaluable aid; they made no difficulties, but did their work ably and efficiently.

I must not omit to bring to notice the severe strain which has been borne by the civil authorities, in the supply of boats, coolies and supplies,—especially on the Collectors of Dacca and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. But, while I feel thankful for their co-operation, I have some delicacy in saying much on a subject which more legitimately comes under the report of the Commissioner of Dacca.

81. In conclusion, to the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the column, I return my very best thanks. Some were more conspicuously brought to the front than others, but all did well the duties assigned to them.

82. I beg to enclose a sketch map, shewing the line of route taken from Mynadhur to Lalboora's village, and also a list of the marches, with the latitude, longitude and elevation of the several encamping grounds.

Field Force Order by Brigadier-General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., *Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force,—(No.* 64, *dated Cachar, the* 19*th March* 1872.)

1. On the breaking up of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, the Brigadier-General Commanding feels deep pride in the reflection that he has received the congratulations of the late Viceroy, of the Governments of India and Bengal, and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on its services.

2. The Brigadier-General does not presume to offer an opinion as to whether the success of the column has equalled the expectations of the Government, but he has unfeigned pleasure in recording his belief that its discipline, energy and devotion to the service, could not have been surpassed.

3. From the beginning of November when the troops were first put in motion, to the present time, every man has been employed in hard work, cheerfully performed, often under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost, always bivouacking on the mountain side, in rude huts of grass or leaves, officers and men sharing the same accommodation, marching day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to 6,600 feet, having made a road fit for elephants from Luckeepore to Chipowee, a distance of one hundred and three miles, the spirits of the troops never flagged, and when they met the enemy, they drove them from their stockades and strongholds until they were glad to sue for mercy.

4. The history of the expedition from first to last has been sheer hard work.

5. On the advanced wings of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Stafford, the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., and the 44th Regiment Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, the hardest work has fallen; each has shared in the actual fighting, the 44th more than either of the other corps; but to the officers in the rear most important duties were assigned, in protecting a line of communication extending over 110 miles from Tipai Mookh to Vonolel's stronghold of Chamfai, and watching through spies the attitude of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, conveying provisions and the post, and keeping the road constantly patrolled. The Frontier Police did equally good service with the troops in this way. Each field officer in the rear had assigned to him a certain number of posts, for which he was responsible, and to their vigilance may be attributed the fact, that our communications have not for a day been interrupted.

6. Young officers may especially feel glad at having had such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain wafare.

7. Before taking leave of the Column, the Brigadier-General would tender his heartfelt thanks to the officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who for so many weeks have co-operated with him, and to whom he feels he is entirely indebted for any success which may have attended the operations. He will have much pleasure in bringing their conduct and that of the officers of the several departments, civil and military, with the Column to the notice of His Excellency the Commmander-in-Chief for submission to the Government of India.

By order

(Signed) H. THOMPSON, *Captain*,

Brigade-Major.

Route from Cachar to Lalboora's village of Chumfai.

Names of Stages.	Distance. Of Stage. M.	Distance. Of Stage. F.	Distance. Total. M.	Distance. Total. F.	Rivers and Streams.	Latitude. °	Latitude. ′	Latitude. ″	Longitude. °	Longitude. ′	Longitude. ″	Elevation.
Luckeepore ...	14	0	14	0	Barak a ferry.	24	47	30	93	2	10	700 feet.
Allnee Tea Garden ...	6	0	20	0		24	44	40	93	5	15	
Camp in the Forest ...	9	0	29	0	Barak a ferry.							
Boobundhur Tea Garden ...	10	0	39	0		24	36	0	93	6	40	
Mynadhur Tea Garden ...	10	0	49	0		24	32	0	93	5	30	750 feet.
No. 1 Station ...	5	0	54	0	Barak a ferry.	24	28	0	93	5	30	
„ 2 „ ...	6	0	60	0		24	24	10	93	4	0	
„ 3 „ ...	9	0	69	0		24	21	0	93	5	0	
„ 4 „ ...	10	0	79	0	Barak a ferry.	24	16	10	93	3	0	
Tipai Mookh ...	5	0	84	0		24	13	48	93	3	30	850 feet.
No. 5 Station ...	6	0	90	0	Tipai bridged.	24	11	25	93	4	30	1575 „
„ 6 „ ...	6	0	96	0		24	9	10	93	6	15	3850 „
„ 7 „ ...	8	0	104	0		24	5	50	93	7	20	750 „
„ 8 „ ...	8	0	112	0	Toweeboom fordable.	24	4	10	93	10	0	1475 „
„ 9 „ (Pachoee) ...	5	0	117	0	Toweetoo, fordable.	24	1	40	93	9	45	3850 „
„ 10 „ (Chipoee) ...	5	0	122	0	Tipai, bridged.	24	0	45	93	13	30	4350 „
„ 11 „ ...	7	0	129	0	Siroomloee, fordable.	23	57	27	93	15	30	3840 „
„ 12 „ (Koongnoong)	8	0	137	0	Toweela, fordable.	23	55	0	93	17	45	5500 „
„ 13 „ ...	8	0	145	0								5175 „
„ 14 „ (Sellam) ...	9	0	154	0		23	47	52	93	19	30	5750 „
„ 15 „ (Toolcheng) ...	9	0	163	0		23	43	30	93	20	45	5650 „
„ 16 „ (Booljong) ...	9	0	172	0		23	38	0	93	26	30	5450 „
„ 17 „ ...	5	4	177	4		23	34	20	93	25	30	3600 „
„ 18 „ (Pema) ...	8	0	185	4								Crossing a ridge 6,600 feet.
Lalboora's village of Chumfai ...	8	0				23	26	32	93	21	0	5000 „
25 marches total ...	...	...	193	4								-

(Signed) F. S. ROBERTS, *Lieut. Col.,*
Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl

From Brigadier-General C. H. BROWNLOW, Commanding Chittagong Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters,—(Dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1872.)

I HAVE the honor agreeably to your instructions to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the following abstract of the reports furnished by me from time to time of the operations of the Column under my command in the Looshai country. The paragraphs are numbered respectively as they were in the reports from which they are extracted, and of which the dates are given.

Report dated Demagiree, 30th November 1871.

2. On my arrival at Chittagong, on the 26th October, I was met by Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who had preceded me in the early part of the month, and had just returned from Burkul with full particulars regarding the road and river communications up to that place, and of the work done under the orders of Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, in clearing jungle for encampments, running up sheds for commissariat stores, and temporary shelter for troops at Rangamattea, Kassalong, and Burkhul, on the banks of the Kurnafoolee river.

3. The commissariat arrangements under Major Mackenzie and Captain Case were in a very advanced and satisfactory state—two months' supplies for the whole force having already been pushed on towards Kassalong.

4. The Kurnafoolee is navigable by river steamer as far as Rangamattea, a distance of sixty-one miles; thence to Kassalong, seventeen miles, boats not drawing more than eighteen inches can proceed; above this latter place to Lower Burkul, which is about twelve miles, it is only possible to employ country boats drawing some few inches of water.

8. The 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and the 3rd company Sappers and Miners arrived at Chittagong on the 5th November. They were encamped for one day at that place, and on the 7th I started with them, and arrived at Rangamattea on the following day, having left my Brigade-Major, Captain Bates, at the former place, to receive troops and coolies on arrival, and forward them up the river. On the 9th of November Brigade head-quarters and the 2nd Goorkhas moved to Kassalong.

9. At Kassalong, which offered great facilities of space, and in the opinion of Surgeon-Major Allen, the senior medical officer, promised to be healthy, I determined to establish my first depôt.

10. Owing to the heat of the weather, the advanced wing of the 2nd Goorkhas proceeded from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul by small boats. Neither the *Flame* nor the large country boats can proceed to Lower Burkhul, owing to rocks, and the strength of the current where the river narrows. This part of the journey occupies about seven hours.

11. A road of eight miles in length has been made from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul. It is a good and rather severe day's march for troops to the latter place, and then on for two and a half miles more to Upper Burkul.

12. On the 12th November, I arrived at Upper Burkhul with head-quarters and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas. The rest of the regiment followed by detachments, part marching and part by boat from Kassalong, leaving a British officer and a sub-division at Kassalong, and the same number of men at Lower Burkhul, for the protection of these posts.

13. Upper Burkhul is just above the rapids, at a point where the river widens out to some 300 yards across.

I found the ground had been to a certain extent cleared; two commissariat godowns had been completed, and a third was in progress; sheds to cover about 500 men had been finished, and a rough stockade to protect the place had been built. But the ground was very confined, and I found it undesirable to collect troops or coolies here in any number.

14. On the day after my arrival at Burkhul, the chief, Rutton Pooea, presented himself in camp, having anticipated a summons from Captain Lewin, whose messenger he met on the road. He expressed his desire to be friendly, and promised assistance, but appeared very much alarmed at the consequences to himself of an alliance with us against the other tribes. He was assured in general terms of future protection if he behaved well, and, after a stay in camp of three days, during which he was chiefly engaged in drinking rum, he commenced his good offices by setting out on the 16th November to conduct a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to Demagiree. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, accompanied this party, and his report of the march, which, owing to the difficulties of the country, and the delay in marking out a road-occupied five days, is annexed. This road, which succeeding companies of the Goorkhas and the company of Sappers have since been working on, has now been rendered practicable for unladen elephants; but the hills are so steep, and the banks of the frequent water-courses so difficult, that the time and labor to render it of any use to laden animals could not be afforded without great delay to the expedition. I trust that, as the force advances and ascends, the slopes of the ranges may be found easier, and admit of the elephants being employed.

15. On the same day that Major Macintyre's detachment commenced its march by land, I started by the river route, accompanied by Captain Lewin, with the head quarters and a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, arriving here on the 18th November. The fleet consisted of ten Chittagong boats, which had with considerable difficulty been dragged up the Burkhul falls and rapids, and about eighty canoes, the former carrying the Goorkhas, and worked by their own crews, assisted by the soldiers, and the latter manned by hill coolies, three coolies to each canoe, and carrying on an average five maunds of supplies. The river, which runs in a clear and deep but sluggish stream, except at the rapids, which are of frequent occurrence, is on an average about seventy yards wide, the hills on either side being beautifully wooded to the waters edge The distance from Burkhul to Demagiree by this route is 38 miles. About half way between these places are the rapids of Ootunchuttra, which none but canoes can now ascend, as the river is falling daily. Below these rapids I have established a temporary depôt for stores, under a guard of 50 policemen, 20 of whom accompany the canoes on their journey up and down the upper half of the river. The larger boats work between Burkhul and Ootunchuttra. By this arrangement it is hoped that 400 maunds of supplies may reach Demagiree every third day; but the canoe service, which is of vital importance to the advance of the force, not only to this place, but some distance further up the river and into the enemy's country, is, I fear, in a very precarious condition The canoes are worked entirely by hill coolies, no others understanding the management of them. These men were collected by Captain Lewin, and have been most usefully employed in various ways for the last two months, but of late they have been overcome by an unreasonable fear of the Looshais, and there have been so many desertions among them that, unless Captain Lewin's personal influence can keep them together, there is a possibility of the whole body, about 500, melting away altogether, and bringing matters to a dead-lock. I have written to Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner of Chittagong, to whose cordial co-operation I am already much indebted, begging him to order up the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes to which these men belong, with a view of inspiring confidence and checking further desertion; but, in the interim, valuable time may be lost.

18. At Demagiree I found that Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been sent on with 110 men from Upper Burkhul on the 8th November, had done a great deal of work in clearing jungle, building a stockade, and preparing sheds for commissariat stores ; the ground for these purposes he had

selected with much judgment. Just below the falls, the river opens out into a large basin about 300 yards in diameter, on the left bank of which ample space exists for the sheds of some 800 men. The falls are at the foot of one of the northern spurs of the Oheepoom range, on which, at about one mile from the river, I have stationed a company in a rough stockade.

17. I propose to explain now, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the arrangements I have made for the employment of the police placed at my disposal. Finding that, according to custom they had been withdrawn from the frontier posts for drill and instruction to head-quarters at Rangamattea, during the rainy months, when the swollen rivers and streams serve as a protection to the Hill Tracts against the Looshais, I requested Captain Lewin, through the Commissioner, Mr. Hankey, to re-occupy these posts, which will be garrisoned as follows, and remain in charge of the officers of police under the Commissioner:

	Men.		Men.
1 Kainda (not hitherto occupied)	40	4. Paindoo	50
2. Bilasorrie	50	5. Thursa...	30
3. Phurwa	40	6. Chima	60

The portion of the frontier thus guarded extends over sixty miles as the crow flies, to the south-east of Kassalong. It is liable to the incursions of the Howlongs and Shendoos; and, considering the habits of these people, as well as the nature of the country, which is a forest-clad succession of hills and valleys, this line of posts, connected by a mere path, cannot be considered altogether sufficient. My line of communication above Kassalong is also exposed on the right, but I trust that the enemy will be too much taken up with the operations of the force to attempt any raids so far from home. The stockade of Khagoorea to the north of Kassalong, is garrisoned by 60 men, and I have requested the Political Agent at Tipperah to employ the portion of the Rajah's Contingent placed at my disposal in guarding his own frontier up to that point. These arrangements leave 120 police under an officer, for employment with the force.

18. Of the political aspect of affairs, I have little to report. Notwithstanding Captain Lewin's untiring exertions, added to his experience and influence on this frontier, I have been unable to open communications even with the Sylhoos, the first of the tribes we have to deal with, and whose villages are in sight. Rutton Pooea says he is at enmity with these people, and cannot undertake any messages to them. He is equally unable, or unwilling, to give information or guides, and altogether his alliance is of the most passive description, as might have been expected from his previous history. At Burkul he expressed his desire, which I could not accede to, to be allowed to lead a war party of his tribe against the Sylhoos. On arrival here, I was met with a request for a guard to protect his village; fifteen policemen were given him, and he appeared perfectly satisfied. When pressed for assistance of any sort, he declares that he has no control over his tribe. Captain Lewin, who is more troubled by his inconsistencies than I am, is of opinion that as soon as we have struck our first blow, and it is apparent that our mission is of a different character to former ones, the alliance will be more profitable. I trust that such may be the case. At present Rutton Pooea is in camp, under medical treatment, to which he submits with a faith which is astonishing, considering his distrust of our dealings with him in every other respect.

22. I propose making my first move in advance of this to-morrow, the 1st December. From the Demagiree and Oheepoom ranges, on either side of the gorge we occupy, a fine view is obtained of the country of the Sylhoos, and also of the Howlongs, the furthest of the tribes to be dealt with. The natural obstacles the force has to overcome are most formidable. The mountains, rising to 4 and 5,000 feet, are very difficult, and covered with forests to the summit, a mere track connecting the different villages. There are five such ranges to be crossed. The intervening valleys are intersected by rivers and streams often unfordable. To the troops these obstacles are of no account, but they must of course cause much

delay to the movements of coolies and commissariat. The water-supply, except in the valleys, is also limited. I refer to these difficulties not with any doubt of our power to surmount them, but to shew His Excellency that to achieve satisfactorily the objects of the expedition, will take fully the time allotted for the purpose.

Report dated Savoonga, 1st January 1872.

1. On the 1st December, which was as soon as my commissariat arrangements would admit of an advance, I moved two companies 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the village of Gnoora, with orders to improve the path to that place, and from thence to the Sahjuck river, intending that the force should follow the route adopted last year by Majors Graham and Macdonald in their ascent of the Rhai Jan Klang range, but I found so many objections to this line that I determined on another, avoiding the high spur on which Gnoora is situated, and crossing the Sahjuck at Vanoonah's, instead of at Lemshilong's old ghat. This gave me water carriage for ten miles further up the river, in the direction of our advance, and an easy road from thence to Vanoonah's village, where I was led to expect the first shew of resistance from the Sylhoos.

2. For some distance above Demagiree the Kurnafoolee river runs through a narrow defile in a succession of rapids, which laden canoes cannot ascend. To get over this break in the water communication, a road had to be made along the right bank of the river, from the falls, where it is crossed by a bamboo bridge to a spot above the highest of the rapids, where the stream again becomes navigable, and where a depôt was established as a fresh starting point for the canoes, and called Hyslop's ghat. This piece of road, of about four miles, was made practicable for laden elephants, which are now working on it. It was a heavy job, and the Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Goorkhas, and 27th P. I., all had their share of it.

3. On the 3rd December, Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., marched from Demagiree to Lingoorah's ghat with two companies of his regiment and the half company of Sappers. He was joined next day by Major Macintyre and his detachment at Lingoorah's old village, and proceeded on the 5th to Vanoonah's ghat, improving the road as he advanced. At Vanoonah's ghat Colonel Macpherson at once commenced to clear ground, and to throw a temporary bridge across the Sahjuck, which however is fordable at this point.

5. In my report of the 30th November, I referred to the desertion among the hill coolies that work the boats and canoes between Burkhul and Demagiree, the sole means of feeding the force at and above the latter place. These desertions at last reduced the 600 men absolutely necessary to carry on the service to 350, with every prospect of a continued decrease, and it became a question whether I should not have to make a retrograde movement, for our supply scarcely sufficed to meet consumption, much less to create a reserve. On my urgent representations, Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner, himself came to Burkhul, having previously ordered up all the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes from which the coolies were drawn. His energetic measures led to an immediate improvement in the state of affairs. A certain number of deserters were apprehended, fresh men were found and made over to Captain Hood, while those whom the good management of the latter officer had kept together were reassured, and at the same time made to understand that they would be punished if they left their work.

6. For the river transport above Demagiree fifty canoes were lifted over the falls on skids, and dragged up the rapids to Hyslop's ghat. The hill coolies were called on for volunteers to man the canoes, but they begged to be decapitated, rather than asked to go a step further in the direction of the much-dreaded Looshais. For fear of renewed desertions, they were allowed to have their own way, and Mr. Crouch undertook the service with 100 of his police, assisted by men of the 27th P. I, and a certain number of the regular cooly corps. The policemen can sit and paddle these canoes to perfection, but to utilize the unskilled supplement of hands, it was found necessary to lash two canoes together, with

a connecting deck, which formed a raft that could not easily be upset. These rafts were held in readiness to start on the first voyage the day after the troops crossed the Sahjuck, viz , the 11th December, and they have been working steadily over since, to the great credit of Mr. Crouch, whose good service, and that of his men, I have already had occasion to notice. From Hyslop's ghat to Vanoonah's ghat the distance by river is about 12 miles, and the journey takes a day and a half or two days. There are no bad rapids between those places, either on the Kurnafoolee or the Sahjuck, otherwise rafts could not be used.

7. On the 9th December, I marched with my head quarters to Lingoorah's old village (11 miles), and on the 10th to Vanoonah's ghat (6½ miles), where I found Colonel Macpherson with 6 companies of his own regiment, and the half company Sappers, and two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c. On the 11th the head quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved forward to the Belkai jooms (4½ miles), being little more than half way up to Vanoonah's village. On the 12th I followed with my staff, and on the 13th was joined by the Artillery and two more companies of Goorkhas.

8. On the evening of my arrival at the jooms, Captain Lewin reported to me that a messenger of his had returned from Vanoonah's, saying that the Sylhoos intended fighting. This messenger was "Lingoora," one of the sub-chiefs of Rutton Pooea's tribe. To ensure his fair dealing, and to neutralize his Sylhoo tendencies, he being married to a daughter of Savoonga, the chief of that tribe, and Rutton Pooea having expressed some doubt of his loyalty towards himself and us, Captain Lewin had made over his wife and child to the latter, to be kept as hostages for his good behaviour. Lingoora found five chiefs or rajahs assembled at Vanoonah's, and notwithstanding his relationship to Savoonga, was not allowed to proceed on his mission, being told to return and inform us that we were not to come any further.

9. The village of Vanoonah occupies a very strong natural position on the Belkai portion of the Rhai Jan Kiang range. It is situated in a slight dip or hollow between two peaks, 1,700 feet above the jooms on the western face, where we were encamped ; and the ascent to it, for the last four hundred yards, is almost precipitous on every side except the north. The path from the jooms to the village is not quite three miles, and had been prepared for our reception. Close to the village it ran along a scarped rock, above which we found an arrangement of loose stones and boulders, supported by logs of wood tied up with creepers, which was to do duty as an avalânche on the advancing troops.

10. On the 14th, while waiting for supplies, I ordered out two parties, one under Colonel Macpherson, and the other under Major Macintyre, of the 2nd Goorkhas, to reconnoitre the approaches from the north and south, in the hope of being able to surround the position when it was attacked the next day. Major Macintyre went to the north, and soon came upon the enemy's pickets, which fired on him, and retreated. He followed up to within a short distance of the ridge, and having obtained the required information, returned to camp without any loss to himself, though he shot two of the enemy. Colonel Macpherson made for the south of the village, in which direction the jungle was very dense, and unbroken by jooms, as on the north. His guide misled him, and, after three hours' hard climbing, he found himself on the ridge, some way beyond the point he wished to arrive at. With characteristic perseverance, he adhered to his purpose, and late in the day, reached unperceived, the peak overlooking the village, of which the leading files of Goorkhas declared, they saw Major Macintyre's party in possession. While his men were forming up, they suddenly became aware of their mistake, and dashed down among the astonished Sylhoos, but the opportunity was gone, and they only succeeded in giving them a volley, as they dived into the jungle below. A few guns and spears were taken, and 7 or 8 of the enemy were seen to fall, but the effect of a surprise, so completely after their own fashion, must have had a very demoralizing effect on the Kookies. Colonel Macpherson returned to camp

the same evening, and next morning the village was re-occupied by two companies of his regiment.

11. On the 18th the head-quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved up to Vanoonah's. Just as they were starting, sharp firing was heard in our rear. Two parties of Goorkhas, under Captains Battye and Becher, at once dashed down the hill Within half a mile of camp they came upon three of their own men, who were bringing up letters from Vanoonah's ghat, and had been attacked from behind an ambush. They found one Goorkha mortally wounded, having been struck by five bullets, and the two others standing over him, keeping at bay some 20 or 30 of the enemy, of whom they had each accounted for a man, when assistance arrived. The Kookies fled, and were pursued for some distance, another of them being eventually killed I am sure His Excellency will agree with me that these two rifle-men, by name Lulleet Bum Mull and Martbur Thappa, displayed courage and good conduct of the highest stamp, and that they are deserving of the Order of Merit, for which they will be recommended in due form.

12. On the 19th, I established my head-quarters at Vanoonah's village, which is at an elevation of 2,800 feet, and on the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Macpherson started with three companies and five days' provisions on a raiding expedition to the east, at a right angle to our line of advance. Early on the third day after his departure, he reached the village of Lal Heera on the next range, distant eight miles as the crow flies, across a deep and difficult valley. On the 22nd, he made his way through another village to the one marked on the map "Lalpooethel," six miles further east as the crow flies. He met with faint resistance, and having destroyed the three villages referred to, and an immense amount of grain, returned to Vanoonah's on Christmas day. On the 20th I despatched Major Macintyre with one hundred rifle-men and three days' supplies, no more coolie carriage being available in a north-easterly direction up the valley of the Kahoo Doong, in which lay the villages of Vanooyeh and Van Shuma, both of which he destroyed, with rice granaries supposed to contain 8,000 maunds. He also captured 50 gyals or tame bisons, which constitute the chief wealth of the Looshaiès, and are valued at upwards of 100 Rupees each. Of these, 25 broke away, but the rest were brought into camp. The reports of Colonel Macpherson, C. B, V. C, and of Major Macintyre, regarding their proceedings, are appended.

13 All the grain that falls into our hands, viz., unhusked rice, which we have not the time or the means to render fit for consumption, is found stored in houses on the jooms or patches of cultivation where it has been harvested, and, I believe, constitutes the whole stock in hand of the Sylhoos. It is of this year's growth, and requires to be dried before it undergoes the tedious process of husking, which in these countries is performed by the women, according to the daily consumption of the household. Were it not for this fact, our progress would be very different.

14. On the 26th, I sent on 100 of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the site of an old village (Vanoyeh's), three miles north of the Kothier Klang, and on the 27th moved on there myself with the head-quarters of that Regiment, and the half company of Sappers, being followed next day by the half battery of Artillery. This is a severe march of 12 or 13 miles along the ridge, and, though the coolies do it in one day, returning the next, I have established a post half way. I hope to work elephants on a portion of it, but the difficulty of feeding and watering these animals is so great, and it takes so much time to make roads for them, that as yet they have only been employed between Upper and Lower Burkhul (2½ miles), between Demagiree and Hyslop's ghat (4 miles), and between Vanoonah's ghat, to within a short distance of Vanoonah's village (4 miles), being altogether something under 14 miles on the whole line of communication. This difficulty in using the elephants, the sickness amongst the coolies that arrived early in the season, as well as the quarantine necessitated at different places by the outbreak of cholera among the Nepaulese coolies, and its spread to Demagiree, have hitherto deprived us of nearly a fourth of our means of land transport.

16. On the 30th I marched with half the 2nd Goorkhas across a water shed to the village of Van Hoolien on the hill marked in the survey map as Savoonga, the proper name of which is Towrong. Further up the hill is another village of the same name, which a party under Major Macintyre occupied on the 31st. The enemy stockaded the approaches and defended it for a few minutes, slightly wounding one Goorkha. Yesterday, while destroying the jooms in the vicinity of this, one of Rutton Pooea's men was killed, and another wounded.

17. Every endeavour has been made to induce the Sylhoos to come in and listen to terms. Proclamations in Bengali and Burmese, which it was hoped some of their captives might be able to read, have been put up in villages which they are known to have re-visited after our departure; and conversations have been held with them from a distance, but to no purpose. They continue their opposition, such as it is, and we have no alternative but to proceed in our work of destruction, which must bring them to starvation.

Report dated Sylhoo Savoong, 29th January 1872.

2. On 1st January, I was joined at the village of lower Hoolien, on the Towrong range, by the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers. The day following, I moved with the whole of the advanced force three miles further up the range to the village of Upper Hoolien. From this place, which is 4,000 feet high, or rather from a peak beyond it 700 feet higher, where the survey had cleared a station the day before,—for even at this elevation, though the undergrowth is not so great, the hills are clothed with forest to their summits,—a fine view could be obtained of the surrounding country. Sylhoo Savoong, the capital of the chief, lay ten miles to the east, or a little to the north of east, but separated from us by a deep and difficult valley, intersected by the head-waters of three rivers (running like the ranges north and south) two towards Cachar, and one into the Kurnafoolee, and a confusion of minor ranges and spurs involving as we afterwards found ascents and decents, aggregating in this comparatively short distance 4,200 feet of the latter, and 3,300 feet of the former. Further to the east, and on the third and fourth ranges from the one on which we stood, were to be seen the most important of the Howlong villages, and our direct road to their country was clearly through Savoong's. About ten miles due north stood the deserted village of Lal Gnoora, and eight miles beyond that again a large and newly-built one belonging to the same chief, one of the sons of Savoong. The road to these villages was a comparatively easy one along the Towrong range, and I determined on destroying them before turning eastward.

3. Captain Battye, with two companies 2nd Goorkhas, was ordered to proceed at once and occupy the deserted village. On the 3rd January, Colonel Macpherson joined him with two more companies of the Regiment, and the day following marched and attacked Lal Gnoora's, which he found strongly stockaded, and in taking which he lost one Goorkha, killed, and an officer (Captain Battye) and nine men wounded.

The village was burnt and a large quantity of grain destroyed. Colonel Macpherson's report is appended, and I beg strongly to endorse his recommendation of Major Macintyre, for gallant conduct on the 4th instant. This officer has been in the advance all through the expedition, and his eye for country as well as the care and skill with which he works his men, have rendered his services with the column invaluable. The claim to the order of merit put forward by Colonel Macpherson on behalf of riflemen Indvajeet Thappa will be duly submitted as soon as a committee can be assembled.

4. During the 4th and 5th, raiding and reconnoitring parties were sent out in different directions from Upper Hoolien, and on the 6th I moved with two companies of Goorkhas, half battery of Royal Artillery, and the half company of Sappers to Lal Ngoor, a village on the road to Savoong's, situated on a ridge in the valley to which I have already referred. This march of seven miles took the troops as many hours, and the coolies were not up until three hours later.

Where the path did not ascend or descend at an angle of 35°, it followed the tortuous bed of a mountain torrent overhung by trees and precipices, and blocked up with rocks and boulders, through which we waded and stumbled for three miles, chilled by the cold clammy atmosphere, and feeling that fifty determined men might do as they liked with us, for there was no possibility of protecting our flanks. The Looshais engineer their tracks with considerable skill, and at tolerable gradients along the top or face of a range, and keep to the high ground as much as possible, but when they have to cross a valley, they do so by the shortest lines, and a day's journey, such as I describe, is a fair specimen of its kind.

5. On arriving within 1,000 yards of Lal Ngoor, an open joom or clearing on a spot where a bend of the hill afforded a view of the village and its defences, gave me an opportunity of using the artillery for the first time. Colonel Hills' 7-pounder steel guns, which are carried by coolies, and keep up with the Column on any ground, fired some very effective shots, while a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Captain Nash, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-master-General, worked round under cover, and drove out the enemy.

6. On the 9th I was rejoined by Colonel Macpherson, and the head-quarters 2nd Goorkhas.

The same day the post of Upper Hoolien was abandoned, as being off the direct line of communication, and the village of Lal Shumah to the south-east of it was occupied as a halting ground between Kothier Klang and Lal Ngoor; the whole distance between these places being about eighteen miles by road.

7. I may here mention, in the order of time that the particulars reached me, another attempt of the enemy to way-lay a convoy. On the 6th instant, while a small guard of the 2nd Goorkhas and a few Sappers were marching in charge of coolies along the Towrong range, they came suddenly upon some thirty Kookies in the act of preparing an ambush. There were only four Goorkhas in front, who at once dashed at the enemy, drawing the fire of the whole party, and yet killing one and wounding two without any loss to themselves. Such conduct needs no comment, and is the third or fourth instance of the kind. It is due to the material training and matchless spirit of this regiment, that the Column has suffered so little at the hand of the Sylhoos, who, I feel sure, would have given us very much more trouble had they met with the slightest success in their encounters with small bodies and in their attacks on our line of communications. I am happy to say that not a single follower has been killed or wounded up to the date of this report, our only losses having been among the fighting men.

8. On the 11th I started for Sylhoo Savoong with 200 Goorkhas, the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers, intending to reach it the same day, but the march was a difficult and tedious one, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, finding we had still an ascent of 2,000 feet before us, and expecting more than usual opposition at the head-quarters of the tribe, I determined to halt. For the sake of water, the spot selected was just above a stream. It was covered with jungle, but the force has now had considerable experience in bivouacking, and enough space was soon cleared to enable us to get through a very unpleasant night, for the thick mist which gathers in these valleys immediately after sunset penetrates everything, and the drip from the trees as it condenses can only be compared to rain. The wood in such places is too damp to burn; and altogether, the situation, not unfrequent in this campaign, is trying to the strongest. Next morning a dose of quinine was administered to every soldier and follower, and after a steep ascent of two hours, we occupied Sylhoo Savoong without a shot being fired. The village, which consisted of between 300 and 400 houses, had been burnt on the 7th instant. It occupied a fine position, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, with the river Kloong-Doong or Dullesurree flowing under it to the east, and two tributaries, one of the Gootur, and another of the Kurnafoolee, rising at its western base.

10. On the 13th January, Captain Lewin proceeded with an escort of 50 Goorkhas to put Rutton Pooea across the Kloong-Doong, which river is the

boundary between the lands of the Sylhoos and Howlongs. I have already mentioned that Rutton Pooea is at enmity with the former, but allied by marriage and other ties to the chiefs of the latter, whom he has always confidently declared he could bring into camp whenever we reached this point. Captain Lewin returned with his whole party next day, having failed to carry out his object. A small village on the other side of the river was burnt at his approach, and there were so many signs of Sylhoos having fled in that direction, that Rutton Pooea declined to go any further, saying that to do so might precipitate a collision with the Howlongs, and put it out of his power to mediate. He begged to be allowed to proceed by a more southerly route, and urged that we should not cross the Kloong-Doong before the 25th. As we had barely one day's rations in camp, and it was necessary to my plans to have a reserve of ten days at least before moving, I consented, and the chief started next morning, accompanied, as far as it was safe for him to go, by Subadar Mohamed Azim of the police, an officer whose services with the expedition have been most valuable.

The only conditions to which I referred, as the grounds on which we could treat with the Howlongs, were the restoration of the captives, and an unmolested march through their country.

11. As the 2nd Goorkhas had recently done very severe work, having since the 3rd instant marched over some sixty miles of bad road, carrying everything on their backs except their cooking-pots, and, when not marching or fighting, been employed at long distances from camp destroying jooms, it was necessary to give them a few day's rest. During the next week, parties were sent out in various directions for reconnoitring and survey purposes.

12. On the 20th, I moved out with head-quarters and 160 of the 2nd Goorkhas, half battery Royal Artillery and half company Sappers, five miles in the direction of Lal Jeeka, the village of one of Savoonga's sons, whose name it bears. The next day, after a march of seven miles, I attacked and occupied it. Naturally a strong position, it had been elaborately stockaded, and without artillery, could not have been taken without a certain number of casualties, had the Sylhoos defended it even for a few minutes. I thought too, that it was advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to use the guns, for the sake of the moral effect they are likely to produce on the minds of these savages, who have hitherto been so ignorant of our power. Colonel Hills' battery was therefore brought into action, and, at a distance of 700 and 1,000 yards, fired ten rounds of shell and shrapnel, with a precision that soon put the enemy to flight, and enabled the Goorkhas to pull down the defences and enter the village without loss.

13. It being an object to economize the rations at Lal Jeeka, and to employ every available coolie in bringing up supplies on the main line, I sent back the artillery on the following day to Sylhoo Savoong, and on the 23rd, returned there myself, leaving Colonel Macpherson with orders to remain till he was rejoined by a company of his regiment under Captain Battye, which had proceeded on the 22nd, as an escort with Major Macdonald and Captain Tanner of the Survey Department, to a range of hills about four miles to the north, and overlooking Bypari Bazaar.

15. Nearly a month ago, or as soon as we were in a position to show that the Sylhoos were not too formidable for us, and that such a step was not dictated by any doubt as to our ability to reach them, I pressed Rutton Pooea, through Captain Lewin, to send a message from himself to the Howlongs, advising them to come to terms. The chief made the usual objections to do anything at once, and said he would open his mouth in counsel when we reached the Kloong-Doong, but I insisted on the messengers going, if only to give evidence of the futile efforts of the Sylhoos to oppose us. They started accordingly, but I learnt about a week later that an accident had prevented their reaching their destination. I urged Captain Lewin to make the chief send again, and two more men were despatched, who so far fulfilled their mission that when Rutton Pooea and Subadar Mahomed Azeem were on the way to the Howlongs after the failure to communicate with them across the Kloong-Doong, referred to in

para. 10 of this letter, they met these men and some Howlongs returning with the child Mary Winchester, who was made over to the Subadar, and brought back by him to Rutton Pooea's village, near Demagiree, while the Rajah continued his journey, and has since reported that Vandoola, and some other powerful chiefs have declared their willingness to give up all their captives. He expressed a hope that the rest would follow their example, and begged me not to invade Howlong territory until the 28th instant, when he would appear in camp. Taking the unconditional surrender of Mary Winchester as an earnest of their desire to come to terms, I thought it advisable to accede to this request. The date fixed has passed without his return, but, considering the extent of the Howlong country, and the slow progress of Kookie councils, I am not surprised that he has been unable, in so short a time, to get the whole tribe to be of one mind with regard to our demands.

17. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Looshais, or Kookies, for the former term, properly speaking, applies only to the family from which the chiefs of all the so-called tribes are descended, appear to me, in spite of their misdeeds, very far removed from the savages they are supposed to be. They live in comfortable houses, on high and healthy ranges. Their mode of cultivation yields the most abundant and certain crops. They are surrounded by pigs and poultry, goats, and gyals (a domesticated bison). They fish and shoot, and brew both beer and whiskey. Their domestic and tribal arrangements appear most happy, and altogether their condition contrasts very favorably with that of many of our own subject races; so much so, that I am not surprised to hear the majority of their captives, whom they treat as their own people, would look upon a return to civilization as a doubtful boon. The men are of middle height, well limbed and fair, with the Indo-Chinese type of face. Most of those who have hitherto fought against us, are armed with flint muskets, but I imagine a spear or javelin, and the universal dao, are the more common weapons; we have seen no others.

18. Mary Winchester has been forwarded to Chittagong, where she will remain in charge of the Commissioner until the wishes of Government are known with regard to her. She is described as a very pretty girl of six or seven years of age, with hazel eyes and good features. She talks nothing but Kookie, smokes a pipe, and orders about the Looshais with an air of authority, which shows that she has been well treated.

19. I must bring to His Excellency's notice the very great assistance I have derived from the new system of army signalling with flags. On many occasions I have been able to send instructions to detached parties and posts at distances of ten and twelve miles, and to receive replies in a few minutes, which otherwise must have taken three or four days in transmission, and have given extra and trying work to the troops detailed for carrying orders. It appears to me that in mountain campaigns in this country, the system of army signalling, when properly carried out, must be of the very greatest utility, and I venture to express an opinion that every British officer should learn it as part of his drill, and that an apparatus for night signalling, under a specially qualified officer, be attached to every expedition that may in future take the field.

20. With the exception of sixteen, unfit for work, the whole of the elephants with this column have been working regularly since the 22nd January, on seven stages along my line of communication. On this side of the Sahjuck, road-making has been steadily carried on by the 27th Punjab Infantry and the half company Sappers which I placed at Colonel Doran's disposal, and I am much indebted to this officer for the efficient arrangements made by him for opening out a good elephant path as far as Lal Shumah.

21. I have already explained, for His Excellency's information, the nature of my communications as far as Vanoonah's ghat, the highest point on the Sahjuck to which water carriage has been employed. In advance of that place eight posts are now established, at each of which a company of not less strength than 50 men is sationed. From these posts the necessary escorts for elephants and coolies,

consisting as a rule of a section, are furnished. Each post is protected by a rough stockade of heavy timbers, and these have been efficiently and rapidly constructed by the Sappers, assisted by the fatigue labor of the troops under the very zealous superintendence of Lieutenant Hyslop, R. E.

22. The Commander-in-Chief will have learnt from my telegrams that cholera has occurred at Demagiree, and the sations below it. In nearly every detachment arriving at Chittagong through the Sunderbuns, one or two cases took place, the first being among the 2nd Goorkhas, and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, which troops formed the advanced part of this column Amongst the coolies and followers despatched by sea route, I have not heard of a single case during the voyage No serious outbreak, however, took place until the disembarkation of the Nepaulese coolies on the 7th December, when 297 men arrived, having lost 14 of their original number since their departure from Dobree.

Subsequent to their arrival, there have been several outbreaks of the disease.

Every precaution has been taken to isolate all men attacked, and to prevent the spread of the disease, considerable delay and confusion in the movement of both troops and coolies being occasioned by these necessary measures; putting men into quarantine, who were urgently required in the front.

I am afraid that in the low belt of moist and thickly wooded country, extending from the sea coast to the first range of high hills, cholera must be looked upon as endemic, and I much fear that, despite all precautions an occasional, though I trust not a serious, recurrence of the disease must be expected.

23 The health of the force in other respects has been satisfactory, though the change in the weather, the monotonous diet and want of shelter, added to the very hard work that both troops and coolies have lately being doing, are beginning to tell, and sickness is steadily on the increase.

In addition to the 70 miles of road constituting our main line of communication in advance of Demagiree, columns have gone over an aggregate of 200 miles to the right and left of it, and attacked and destroyed 20 villages, the jooms of which frequently lay at long distances from them, and the search for which had to be carried out with all military precautions, entailing severe exertions on both officers and men.

Report dated Chittagong, 30th March 1872.

My last report was submitted on the 29th January, from Sylhoo Savoong.

2. It was my intention the following day to have made a forward movement into the Northern Howlong country, and orders had been issued accordingly, when intelligence reached me that Mahomed Azeem, the Police Subadar, to whom I have already referred, had followed Rutton Pooea to the village of Sypooea, the brother of Vandoola, the chief of the southern section of the tribe. The Subadar, whose instructions were on no account to put himself in the power of the Howlongs, but whose mistaken zeal admitted of much excuse, wrote to say that the whole tribe was most anxious to submit, that the chiefs were ready to come in and give up their captives at Demagiree, but would not approach the advanced portion of the force at Sylhoo Savoong, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and other reasons.

3. On this, Captain Lewin urged upon me very strongly the advisability of remaining stationary still longer, suggesting that the commencement of hostilities with the Howlongs, while the Subadar was in their country, might endanger his life or liberty, and pointing out very forcibly the many political advantages to be gained by the success of Rutton Pooea's mission, and the opening of communications with the chiefs, as compared with the results of merely punitive measures, to which we should otherwise be reduced. His arguments, recorded in a memorandum on the subject, appeared to me so unanswerable, that I again delayed the advance, to the confusion of all my commissariat arrangements.

4. Neither the numbers of troops or coolies at my disposal allowed of my continuing the chain of posts which connected my line of communications up to Sylhoo Savoong, beyond that point, and my plan was to start with 10 days' supplies, sending back for more, according as circumstances might demand or permit. For this purpose, the requisite number of coolies had been taken off the posts below and collected at the front in readiness for the move on the 30th. With these additional mouths to feed, every day's delay of course helped to reduce the accumulation of stores, and it became necessary to redistribute the coolies on the line, some having to go back three or four stages.

5. On the 5th February, I heard that the Subadar had returned to Demagiree, which left me free to advance, but it was not till the 11th, that I felt myself in a position to take advantage of it, having determined not to do so till I had twenty days' supplies in reserve at Sylhoo Savoong, so as to be quite safe in case of any interruption of communications in rear.

6. The Sylhoos had recently fired on two or three convoys, and on the night of the 3rd, had made an attempt on the pickets at head-quarters, when a Goorkha was severely wounded. It seemed, therefore, highly probable that they would be more active in their attacks when they saw that we were engaged with the Howlongs as well.

Colonel Doran, Commanding at Lal Shumah, finding them becoming troublesome, sent out parties of his regiment to make reprisals, one of which surprised an encampment of the enemy and pursued them with great spirit and success—killing four, wounding three, and making three prisoners. This happened on the 4th February, and was followed by the best results.

7. The information brought by the Subadar was not satisfactory. The Southern Howlongs were prepared to do every thing we desired at Demagiree whenever Captain Lewin and myself returned there, but would not come to the camp. From the Northern Howlongs there was no message whatever, so I determined to attack them.

8. After providing a sufficient garrison for Sylhoo-Savoong, I found I was able to advance with the following troops:—

300 2nd Goorkhas.
½ Peshawur Mountain Battery.
½ Company Sappers and Miners.

This small column was barely sufficient for the work before us, and it was all I could afford, and all I could feed.

9. I may take this opportunity of remarking that the force placed at my disposal for the expedition did not exceed what was absolutely required to achieve its objects satisfactorily. A reference to the accompanying map will show how it was disposed on the date of my move against the Howlongs, with the troops above detailed. The original advance from Demagiree was necessarily to the N. E., for the reason that the principal villages of the Sylhoos, the first and nearest tribe to be dealt with, were in that direction, as were also those of Sookpilal, and the northern and most important section of the Howlongs, and because I started with the idea of an ultimate junction with General Bourchier's column. The settlement with the Southern Howlongs I determined to leave to the last, but as my chain of posts from Kassalong upwards was almost parallel with their border, and therefore liable to attack from them along its whole length, as well as by the Sylhoos in their own country, it was necessary to garrison each of these posts with 50 men, so as to allow of sufficient escorts with the coolies daily passing up and down the line of communication. I moreover thought it advisable to keep a wing of a regiment at Demagiree ready to move, when possible, against the Southern Howlongs, and to act as a support not only to the troops in front, but those in rear, for more than once I received intimation from thence of threatened attacks on Burkhul and Kassalong. I may also point out that in advance of Demagiree we were operating within four or five (Kookie) day's journey of the

whole of the Sylhoo and most of the Howlong villages, some sixty in number; and, considering their raiding propensities, can only ascribe the absence of combination and greater enterprise in their attacks upon convoys to the severe and rapid blows administered at the very commencement of the campaign.

10. I knew that there was no intention to contest the passage of the Dullessurree river, and could see that the nearest villages beyond it were deserted, except by a few men ready to burn them at our approach. On the 11th, I moved forward a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the Sappers under Colonel Macpherson to occupy one of these. After a severe march of thirteen miles in a north-easterly direction, he bivoucked within a short distance of Lienrikoom and Choongmama, which were close to each other, and which the Howlongs burnt immediately they saw the troops, though not a shot was fired during the day.

11. On the 12th, I followed with the remainder of the column. From Sylhoo Savoong to the Dullessurree is a steep descent of 2,300 feet, the path then ascends 1,500 feet, runs along a ridge for a short way, and again descends 1,100 feet into the bed of a stream, which it follows for a couple of miles; another spur of 1,200 feet is crossed, and a final ascent of 1,600 feet on to a rolling upland, the drainage of which flows into the Dullessurree on the west and Kolodyne to the east, and on which the two villages were situated, finishes a day's journey that took the greater part of the coolies twelve hours to accomplish.

12. On the 13th the force halted, and the whole of the coolies were sent back to Sylhoo Savoong for more supplies. The same day two reconnoitring parties had proceeded a short distance out of camp, when they were hailed by some villagers. Captain Lewin happened to be with one of these, and after some trouble induced the Howlongs to approach and converse, and finally to return with him. They said that they did not wish to oppose us, and that their chiefs were ready to come and make their submission. On being informed that until the latter presented themselves we should continue our advance, one or two among them who appeared to be Karbarees or head-men replied that they would take the message to Lalboorah and Benkœa, and started at once.

13. On the the 14th I moved the force to Choongmama, and resolved to modify my plans so far as to establish a post there. To the east of it, and beyond the deep valley of the Kolodyne, at a distance of one and two days' march, were the villages of Benkœa, Sangboonga and their mother, the widow of Lalpitang, consisting of three or four hundred houses each. On the Mowee Klang, and about as far to the north, were four others belonging to the brothers Lalboorah and Jatoma, containing altogether about a thousand houses. The ranges on which these two great groups of villages stood were between four and five thousand feet high, and had been so well cleared for cultivation that they could be ascended through a succession of jooms and open ground likely to afford full scope for both our artillery and rifle fire, and inviting attack under the most favorable circumstances. The weak point of our position was that in moving against one we should be exposed both in flank and rear to the other. I counted though on the chiefs remaining at home to defend their own hill sides, as the Sylhoos had done, and hoped that a post at Choongmama (where the roads to the two points of attack met almost at a right angle,) sufficiently strong to allow of a sortie if necessary, would check any serious attempt to annoy our rear; a rough stockade was accordingly constructed.

14. On the 15th, I sent out reconnoitring parties of the 2nd Goorkhas in both directions, one under Major Macintyre, accompanied by Major Macdonald of the Survey, towards the north, and the other under Captain Battye, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to the east. The former returned in a couple of hours, with all the information required. The latter on reaching a stream just below camp came upon a small body of the enemy, who said that their chiefs were then on their way to make their submission, and that, if they were met by a large armed party, they would probably get alarmed and go back; Captain East halted, and sent for instructions, on which I directed him to return to camp.

15. On the 16th Sangboonga and Benkœa arrived, preceded by their Karbarees, who said that under Rutton Pooea's assurances, the chiefs were anxious to make their submission, and comply with our demands. On discussing with Captain Lewin what those demands should be, he expressed his opinion that the restoration of the captives and an oath of friendship towards the British Government, with the pledge to commit no more raids, and to allow us free access to their country now and always, were the only terms we should insist on. He thought that to demand hostages for future good behaviour, or to propose any conditions that might not be complied with, or be evaded hereafter, would be impolitic. Though both these chiefs were concerned in the Cachar raids of last year, he deprecated the imposition of any special penalty on that account, as likely to alarm them, and put them to flight. They were represented to be in the most abject fear of treachery on our part. The old story of Lall Chokla, the chief who is said to have given himself up at Sylhet or Cachar many years ago, on a promise or expectation of pardon, and to have been afterwards transported for life, was revived, and it was quite clear that no considerations whatever would have any weight against those of personal safety, of which they said, they could not be sure until Captain Lewin had sworn friendship. Before taking the oaths, our ultimatum had to be given, and on this depended whether they remained or absconded. If they absconded, there would of course be no further hope of seeing them, or any other of the Howlong chiefs, and, together with the captives, we should lose the opportunity of showing that our object was not retaliation, but security against future raids, and to instil into them some ideas of our policy in addition to our power, which had been amply demonstrated. In a congratulatory telegram, dated only a few days before his death, the late lamented Viceroy, while doing me the honor to express his pleasure at the recovery of Mary Winchester, had referred to the liberation of the captives as one of the main objects of the expedition. This object would certainly be sacrificed by a persistence in punitive measures. The Howlongs had removed all their grain and [illegible] property out of our reach, and, with t[illegible] f the Sylhoos before them, as well as the most exaggerated ide[illegible] the example o[illegible]es, it could not reasonably be supposed that they would sta[illegible]as of our guns and ri[illegible]nishment by fighting. We might burn their empty villages[illegible]nd and take any pu[illegible]ably do so themselves immediately we advanced, but th[illegible], or they would prol[illegible] hurt them would end. After a careful [illegible] then our present ability to [illegible] the case, I determined to accept their consideration of all the circumstances of [illegible] in Lewin, and the next day that officer, submission on the terms proposed by Capta[illegible]hs with the chiefs, went through the to whom I left all personal communicatio[illegible]nkœa, and Choongmama, each of whom, required ceremonies with Sangboonga, Be[illegible] elephant's tusks, gongs, and gyal, pre- in addition to the usual peace offerings o[illegible]lume of bhimraj feathers (worn only by sented him with either his gun, dao, or p[illegible]hip. They expressed a wish that Captain chiefs), as tokens of allegiance and friendsh[illegible]magiree range, where they might come Lewin should settle on the Sirthay or De[illegible]e he lived at such a distance as Kassa- and see him, which they could not do whi[illegible] long or Rangamattea.

16. On the 18th Lalboorah, Jatoma[illegible] and Lienrikoom, who together with those already named, represent the whole [illegible] of the Northern Howlong villages, came in and made their submission on simila[illegible]r conditions. The same day the first instalment of captives was sent in. From [illegible] the evidence of the latter, Captain Lewin was satisfied we should get all that s[illegible]urvived of those that were taken from Alexandrapore and the adjacent garden, the[illegible] only places on the Cachar side that the Howlongs are known to have raided. [illegible] They, the captives, in describing their adventures subsequent to being carried off, [illegible] said that some days before reaching the limits of the latter tribe, the Kookies b[illegible]roke into three or four parties, and that of these one only, to which Mary Winches[illegible]ter and some twenty of their number belonged, came as far south as Sangboong[illegible]gas. It may therefore very fairly be assumed that the others went to more north[illegible]ern villages, and that Sookpilal or his sons, through whose country the raiders [illegible] must have passed, which they could not have done without invitation or consen[illegible] shared in the expedition, as well as its results. Each tribe, I believe, has its ow[illegible] raiding ground, which is very jealously

preserved. As a rule, the Shendoos prey on Arracan and the southern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Howlongs on the country to the south and east of the Kurnafoolee, while the Sylhoos attack Hill Tipperah. The more northern tribes resort to the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, and having the credit of doing so, would naturally object to incur suspicion, and the chances of a visitation for raids in which they did not participate ; and would certainly prevent them.

17 On the 19th, Major Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, started for Benkœa's village, from which he returned on the 21st. The day after, he proceeded with another party of the same regiment under Lieutenant Hill to the villages of Lalboorah and Jatoma on the Mowee Fan Klang, one of the peaks of which, 5,200 feet high, and known as Silam, had long been a conspicuous object in our front, and on which it was important to erect a survey station.

18. On the 23rd, leaving Colonel Macpherson and the greater part of his regiment at Choongmama to wait the return of Major Macdonald, I marched with the remainder of the force to Sylhoo Savoong, intending to hasten back to Demagiree to bring matters to a conclusion with the Southern Howlongs.

19. Immediately after the submission of the chiefs, and during the remainder of the time that the force was at Choongmama, the camp was crowded with Howlongs (men, women and children), and a brisk trade in every kind of local produce was carried on. The impression left on our minds was, I think, that the Looshais could bear comparison with most eastern races in physique, natural intelligence, and character. Their thews and sinews and well turned limbs indicated health and freedom from want or toil; their faces showed a happy genial disposition, without any expression of cruelty, and very little of courage. They were all clad in home-spun cotton; the sheets or plaids worn by the men being often a dark tartan, and the highland sporan a frequent article of apparel among them.

20. On the 24th, Captain Lewin received intimation that all the Sylhoo Chiefs were assembled at Lal Jeeka, and that there was some division in their councils as to whether they should submit or make a combined attack when we commence to retire. In either case, I thought it better to halt till Colonel Macpherson rejoined me, which he did on the 26th.

21. On the 27th, Lal Gnooma and Lal Jeeka, the sons of Savoonga, Vanooyah, Vanloolah, and three other chiefs, representing the whole of the Sylhoo tribe, made their submission, under the same forms and conditions as the Howlongs. Savoonga excused his absence on the grounds of old age and illness arising from his recent troubles and wanderings, but his sons said he too would come if we insisted on it, which I did not think it necessary to do. Having suffered all the punishment we could inflict, the giving in of the Sylhoos at this stage of the expedition was most satisfactory evidence of a real desire for friendly relations with us. The chiefs said that their followers were completely scattered, and it would take time to collect, and make over their captives, of whom they acknowledged to a very few. In reply to Captain Lewin's enquiries as to why they had so persistently opposed us, and shut their ears to the repeated messages of peace conveyed to them, they said that their young men would fight in spite of their elders, that Lemshilong had told them the most alarming stories of our intentions, and that they, the chiefs, were afraid to put themselves in our power.

22. On the 28th, Major Macdonald, with an escort of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, and accompanied by Sylhoo Karbarees, who undertook to see them beyond their own border, started towards Byparee Bazaar. They were provisioned for thirteen days, and were, if possible, to reach a peak called "Riek" in Sookpilal's country, and from thence return by the Lysrah Klang, completing, it was hoped, the communication between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts. The same day I resumed the march towards Demagiree, with the head-quarters of the brigade, the two guns Peshawur Mountain Battery, and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, leaving Colonel Macpherson, with the

remainder of his regiment, to withdraw along the line, according as the stores a the different posts were removed or consumed, until he reached the Rai Jan Klang range, where he was to wait for Major Macdonald's party, or until further orders, which would depend on the arrangements for the embarkation of his corps for India.

23. I pushed on with my staff by forced marches to Demagiree, on arrival at which place I learnt from Captain Lewin, who had preceded me by a day, that the Southern Howlongs had sent a certain number of captives, but that the chiefs hesitated about coming in to make their submission personally. He recommended a show of force in the direction of Sypooea and Vandoola, whose villages were said to be three and five marches respectively to the east of Rutton Pooea, and expressed his opinion that immediately we advanced, they would present themselves.

24. Leaving the officer commanding at Demagiree in communication with Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who was to proceed to Chittagong for the purpose, to carry out the gradual withdrawal and embarkation of the rest of the force, I started on the 7th with the following troops:

One gun Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, V. C.

Two Companies 4th Goorkhas, under Captains Hay and Hinde.

Two Companies 27th Regiment P. I., under Colonel Irvine and Major Ogilvie.

The column marched forty miles over as bad a country as we had yet encountered, and on the third day, after a final ascent of more than four thousand feet, reached Sypooea's village, the chief himself coming out to meet Captain Lewin, and at once doing all that was required of him.

25. Vandoola, the brother of Sypooea, and their cousin, Vantonga, who together represent the whole of the Southern Howlongs, were said to be hourly expected, and their further hesitation to come in seemed so unlikely, that I halted during the 10th and 11th. As they did not appear in that time, I made another forward movement on the 12th, and was met the Kloong or Dullessurree river by Vantonga, whose captives were brought into camp at midnight, weeping bitterly at parting with their captors. The next morning Sangliena, the eldest son of Vandoola, presented himself, with excuses his father, who was said to be ill. Rutton Pooea and Sypooea declared that was really the case, and that they would vouch for the father fulfilling the ements of the son, whatever they might be. I felt that the most satisfactory lement of the doubt would be to continue my advance, but Vandoola's village still two, if not three, long marches to the east,—much further than I had anticipated; the heat was becoming excessive, and the coolies were quite exhausted by five months' continuous labor. My supplies, moreover, were barely sufficient, and hasty retirement under any circumstances was to be avoided. I therefore decided on accepting the young chief's submission on behalf of his father, and, accompanied by him, returned to Sypooea's. He took the oaths next day, and agreed to give up thirty captives, which Captain Lewin is confident will be made over in due time. The relationship of Rutton Pooea to Sypooea and Vandoola, (he is married to their sister) will, I hope, now that our power has been demonstrated, prove the means of bringing the two last within the same pale of civilization as the first. Sypooea is a very distinguished looking and intelligent Looshai, who so far succumbed to the animal magnetism of Captain Lewin, as to express a desire to accompany him and Rutton Pooea on a visit to Calcutta, which the latter chief is quite prepared for.

26 During the 14th and 15th, Captain Tanner, of the Survey, by dint of very hard walking, reached a peak to our south, 5,300 feet high, and added considerably to the valuable work he had already accomplished. On the 16th, I commenced the return march to Demagiree, which the troops reached on the 19th, the two companies 4th Goorkhas and the Artillery proceeding down the river the same day. The head-quarters and six companies of the 4th Goorkhas, the whole of the

2nd Goorkhas, the company of Sappers and all the ordnance stores had already been despatched towards Chittagong, where the head-quarters, 4th Goorkhas and six companies embarked for Calcutta on the 18th. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, had proceeded to Chittagong, where by means of the telegraph, he arranged for the downward despatch of troops and coolies, so that they should reach that place as required for embarkation, and that no crowding, which at this season of the year is specially to be avoided, should take place at any of the posts along the line. The same system will be pursued until the last cooly has been embarked, and there will not at any time be collected at Chittagong more than six hundred men of the cooly corps. On arrival at Demagiree, I found that all that remained for me to do was to establish a small stockaded post, to hold one hundred men, near Rutton Pooea's village, and to provision it for seven months. Having satisfactorily arranged this matter, I started on the 20th from Demagiree, and arrived at Chittagong on the 24th.

27. The force under my command had now accomplished its task, and I may sum up briefly the results of the four months' campaign as being,—the complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs, and their solemn engagement on behalf of themselves and tributaries for future good behaviour; the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the liberation of upwards of one hundred British subjects who had from time to time been made captives. In addition, the operations of the column, which by frequent departures from the main line of advance, as shown by the red lines on the map, covered a large area, enabled the officers of the survey to triangulate three thousand square miles of country, more than half of which was surveyed in detail, and also to complete the connection between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts.

28. Political and military considerations have been so mixed up in the conduct of this expedition that, though I have been compelled to refer a good deal to the former, the very able civil officer with whom I have been associated in endeavouring to carry out the objects of Government, will submit in his own department a full report shewing the important part he has so successfully played. It is due to Captain Lewin's strong personal influence over these tribes, his knowledge of their language and habits, added to his patience and sagacity in dealing with them, that a single chief submitted or a single captive was recovered. In expressing my thanks and acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from him, I am bound to record my belief that if he were located with two or three hundred men for the next year, or even a few months on the Demagiree range, while the impressions of our power and of the friendliness of our intentions are still fresh, he would bring the Sylhoos and Howlongs into the same relations with us as Rutton Pooea and his men, to the permanent pacification of at least a portion of this frontier. Such a measure would be quite feasible without any increase to the local police force, as the nature of the position in question, apart from political considerations, would render unnecessary so many of the present small posts which seem only to invite attack It would also, in addition to its other recommendations, insure the health and efficiency of a certain number of men who are now every year prostrated by fever at a time when their services are most wanted.

29. As my periodical reports of the progress of the campaign will have shown the difficulties, privations, exposure, and sickness which the force has had to contend with in fighting its way through an unknown country, which presented unexampled physical obstacles to military operations, and which offered no resources whatever that could be turned to account, I have only now to commend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the admirable spirit and devotion with which those difficulties were overcome, and for which my thanks are due to every corps and department and to every officer and man under my command.

I. The three fine regiments, composing the Infantry of the column, viz., the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., the 27th Regiment,

P. I., under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, and the 4th Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tytler, V. C., were pushed to the front in the order of their arrival, and, though the submission of the Southern Howlongs deprived the two last of the same opportunities as the first, their posts and patrols were always liable to attack, and all shared equally in the cheerful performance of the most harassing duties for a period of nearly five months.

II. The (half) Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V. C., with coolie carriage, accompanied the head-quarters of the brigade throughout the expedition, and kept up with the infantry over the worst description of ground, coming into action whenever required, with a certainty, celerity and effect which induces me to venture the opinion that for mountain warfare the 7-pounder steel gun is unequalled.

III. The third company Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R. E., worked all through the campaign with a willingness and intelligence worthy of the distinguished regiment to which they belong.

IV. The Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, under Mr C. P. Crouch, rendered very valuable services, which have been referred to in my former reports.

V. The medical department, of which the duties were encessarily very severe, was most ably administered by the senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who in addition to his own work, as well as that of the head-quarter camp, perform the office of Deputy Inspector-General with a care and foresight which relieved of all anxiety, and for which I cannot sufficiently thank him. Surgeons W. Smith and G. C. Chesneye, in medical charge of the 27th Regiment P. I., and Goorkhas, respectively, and Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, who acted as Medical Store-Keeper at Kassalong to Dr. Allen's complete satisfaction, and who displayed much energy and judgment during the prevalence of cholera at that place, and staff Assistant Surgeons E R. Johnson and C. J. W. Meadows, also rendered excellent services.

VI. The Commissariat Department, under Major A. Mackenzie, assisted by Captain C. Case and Lieutenant C. Hallett, maintained its high character in the face of difficulties which, I believe, to be without precedent in the annals of Indian expeditions. The staff at his disposal was insufficient for the long line of communication, and a great deal of the work of the department had to be done by officers commanding posts, yet little was left to be desired, and Major Mackenzie is entitled to my hearty acknowledgments for the untiring energy and the cordiality with which he carried out my plans and wishes.

VII. The Survey Department, under Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, with whom was associated Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Surveyor General, achieved results which I have already referred to, and which Major Macdonald's report more fully describes. These officers were almost invariably present with the head-quarters of the brigade, and, in addition to their other duties, afforded me much valuable advice and assistance. Major Macdonald attached himself to the 2nd Goorkhas throughout the campaign, and took part with them in all their encounters with the enemy.

VIII. The Coolie Corps, under Major G. A. Brown on which so much depended, surpassed my highest expectation. Notwithstanding sickness and the continued strain on their powers, the men, particularly the Punjabees, labored to the end with a spirit and discipline that reflected the greatest credit on Major Brown, who was ably assisted by Captain C. H. Palmer.

IX. The Hill Coolie Corps, employed on the canoe service between Burkhul and Demagiree, which at one time threatened to break down, owing to the desertion of the men, was brought into perfect working order by Captain F. H. Hood, and I am much indebted to him, and to Mr. Cochran, the Deputy Commissioner Hill Tracts, who under great difficulties, kept up the coolies to the required strength, for their exertions in a matter of vital importance to the force.

X. The telegraph line to Demagiree was rapidly erected under the orders of Mr. Flindell, Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hare. It proved of the greatest service, and has throughout been most efficiently worked.

30. In addition to Captain Levin, whose political services I have before acknowledged, and Mr. H. Hankey, the Commissioner, to whose energetic measures of assistance and unflagging interest in its welfare the expedition owes so much, I would beg specially to recommend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, the following officers:—

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., 2nd Goorkhas, whose services, and those of the officers and men of the distinguished regiment he commands, are recorded in almost every page of my reports, and to whose high character and reputation I feel I can add nothing Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, Commanding 27th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tyler, V. C., Commanding 4th Goorkhas, who, in addition to the charge of their own corps, exercised important commands on the line of operations, and who gave me the most active support throughout. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V. C., Commanding Peshawur Mountain Battery, who with his guns played a prominent part in the campaign. Major A. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissary General, Major G. A. Brown, Commanding Coolie Corps, Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, and Surgeon Major F. F. Allen, Senior Medical Officer, all whose names are mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, acknowledging the services and efficiency of their respective corps and departments. Major D. Macintyre and Captain A. Battye, 2nd Goorkha Regiment and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R. E., who have been so frequently noticed in my periodical despatches.

Finally, I would beg to commend to His Excellency's protection my own staff, whose labors and anxieties for the last six months have been incessant, viz:— Captain C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, whose services have been second to those of no other officer under my command. I need only refer to the nature of the expedition and the constant movements of troops and coolies up and down a long line of communication by road, river, and sea to shew what the duties of his department have been; to the clearness, promptness and tact with which those duties were carried out, as well as to the active assistance in the field rendered me by this able and accomplished officer, I am indebted for any measure of success that may have attended the operations of the column.

Captain C. E Bates, Brigade Major, to whose energy, ability and official experience as such I can bear the highest testimony, and who also rendered valuable service in the Quarter Master General's Department in the Southern Howlong expedition, where he was the only staff officer present with me, and when detached from head-quarters both at the beginning and close of the campaign, for the purpose of facilitating the movements of troops.

Captain J G. Cockburn, my Aide-de-Camp, who, in addition to his own duties which he discharged with a zeal and intelligence worthy of a higher post, made himself most useful in signalling, and by his previous experience on the Brigade Staff, both in quarters and in the field, added materially to my assistance in every department of the command.

No 481.—*The 1st May* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon-Major Arthur James Layne, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowaneepore and Dullunda,—for one year under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 485.—*The 2nd May* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Wittle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 263 of 1872,—*Excelsior*, 14th April 1872.

* * * * *

C. BERNARD,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 26th April 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that an additional plot of land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of a public market within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, an additional plot is required.

It is recorded in the Collectorate Register as Holding No. 134, Block No. XVII, South Division, and numbered No. 5-1, Jaun Bazar 1st Lane

It is 7 cottahs more or less in area, and is bounded on the North by the pucca wall of Holding No. 133, the property of Sreemutty Peary Monee Dassee; on the West and partly on the South by the pucca wall of Holding No. 298, the property in charge of Mr. A. Cavorke; on the East and partly on the South by the site already acquired for a public market.

A plan of the land above described can be seen at the Office of the Justices for the Town of Calcutta.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 166.

The 1st May 1872.

Leave of Absence—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Bose, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Dacca Division, for three months, on private affairs, under Supplement F, Section 5 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 167.

Mr. E. W. H. Staples, Local Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Nuddea Rivers Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the above rule.

No. 168.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, for four months, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the above rule.

No. 169.

The 4th May 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Presidency Circle on the 1st May 1872, before noon.

No. 170.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Dinagepore Division on the 24th April 1872, before noon.

No. 171.

Baboo Preonath Bannerjee, Assistant Engineer Third Grade, joined the Dinagepore Division on the 24th April 1872, before noon.

N . 172.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 212, dated 10th July 1871, for "1st February 1870," read "1st February 1871."

No. 173.

The 7th May 1872.

Notification.—The following rules, relative to the construction and management of Provincial, District, and Imperial Works, are published for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:—

Rules for the guidance of District Magistrates and Heads of Departments, District Committees, and Engineers entrusted with Local Works constructed from Local, Provincial, or Imperial Funds.

The following rules are promulgated for the guidance of District Committees, District Magistrates, Local Heads of Departments, and Engineer Officers, in regard to the design and professional superintendence of all works constructed from Local Funds and loca works constructed from Provincial or Imperial Funds. Committees under Act X of 1871 (B.C.) not having yet been fully constituted, and rules regarding the proceedings of these Committees not having been laid down, the present rules principally apply to districts where Committees have been otherwise constituted, but it is believed that these rules are generally adapted to regulate the professional scrutiny of all local works in all districts, and they will accordingly be observed till any other rules are prescribed under the Road Cess Act:—

1. The rules here laid down in no way supersede the ordinary rules regarding budget sanctions under which the necessary funds are allocated. They refer only to the preparation and examination of plans and supervision of works.

2. The works of District Committees will be carried out by the District Engineer and subordinate establishment under the general control

of the District Committees in all cases in which the Committee desire it, and every case in which the cost exceeds Rs. 1,000, unless the sanction of the Commissioner to another course is first obtained.

3. The Provincial Superintending Engineer will be the referee and professional adviser of the Commissioner on all points connected with the material improvement of the several districts within his circle; he will also exercise professional supervision over all works executed by District Engineers, and he will be responsible that in the execution of works and in the submission of accounts, District Engineers conform to all rules laid down for their guidance.

4. In respect to projects for district works, the Superintending Engineer's duties will be confined to aiding the District Engineer by his instructions or opinion in the preparation of designs and estimates, and to reporting to the Commissioner on all original works likely to cost over Rs. 2,500 each, or on which his advice may be specially asked.

5. It will be the duty of Superintending Engineers to make regular tours of inspection at least once a year; on those tours they should bring to notice of the Chairman of District Committees any matters connected with the construction, cost, or carrying out of works which may call for immediate notice, and should suggest such remedial measures as may be considered necessary. A report of each inspection should be made to the Commissioner, a copy being sent to the Chief Engineer.

6. In all personal matters, such as the discipline of the Provincial Public Works Establishment, the District and Superintending Engineers will exercise the powers vested in them by the Public Works Code; but in questions of leave and transfer of establishment they will consult the Chairman of District Committees, and in case of any difference of opinion refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division previous to submitting the question to the Chief Engineer in the usual course.

7. The District Engineer will be the adviser of the District Committee on all contemplated works.

8. The District Engineer will prepare estimates and drawings for district works when required to do so by the Chairman of the Committee. Such demands should not be in excess of the powers of his establishment.

9. In the execution of works, the District Engineer will be responsible to, and subject to the professional supervision of, the Superintending Engineer under the rules of the Public Work Code; but he will be guided by the instructions of the Chairman of the Road Committee in respect to the time and mode of carrying on his work and in everything except professional details.

10. In regard to all works costing more than Rs. 1,000 the Committee are to obtain the approval of the District Engineer to the plan and estimate before the work is sanctioned. In the event of difference of opinion reference is to be made to the Commissioner whose decision will be carried out.

11. In the case of original works likely to exceed Rs. 2,500 each, the approval of the Commissioner will be necessary before the work is commenced, and the Commissioner may, if he thinks it desirable, consult the Superintending Engineer. If the work is likely to cost more than Rs. 10,000, the project must receive the professional approval of the Superintending Engineer. If the Superintending Engineer objects on professional grounds to any work likely to cost less than Rs. 10,000, and in all cases when the work is likely to cost more than that sum, the Commissioner will submit the project to Government with his opinion thereon and that of the Superintending Engineer before according his approval thereto.

12. During the year the Commissioner may sanction, on the application of the Committee, any modification of the proposed items of outlay, provided these rules are not thereby infringed; that is to say, the new sanction must have the same authority as if the whole sum proposed to be spent on the works had been originally allotted to it.

13. No "work" either original or repair shall be put in hand until a detailed estimate, with drawings when necessary, shall have been sanctioned under these rules, and a specific assignment of funds within the budget provision shall have been made. In the case of ordinary repairs to unmetalled roads, the estimate may take the form of a mileage rate; and to meet the case of petty and unforeseen repairs, the estimate may be for a lump sum, or so much per month as thought proper.

14. Estimates for works and repairs shad embrace the cost of all petty supervision beyonll that of the authorized district establishment.

15. The cost of every survey other than that which can be carried out by the fixed District Establishment shall be considered to be a "work," and shall be covered by a sanctioned estimate and a specific assignment of funds.

16. A certified copy of every Resolution of the Committee sanctioning an estimate or appropriating funds for works to be performed by him shall be communicated to the District Engineer. The funds necessary to carry on the work shall be, from time to time, paid into the Government Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department, such payments being treated in the accounts of the District Road Fund as "advances," to be recovered by work done.

17. On receipt of instructions to that effect, the District Engineer will put the work in hand and carry on the same to completion under the direction of the Chairman and subject to the professional supervision of the Superintending Engineer as provided in Rule 9.

18. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to report to the Chairman, at the earliest possible date and before expense beyond the sanction is incurred, every case in which a sanctioned estimate is likely from any cause to be exceeded. Every such report shall show the cause to which the excess

is attributed, and the probable amount of the excess.

19. On the completion of each original work' the District Engineer shall submit to the Chairman of the District Committee a completion report of the same. If the work shall have cost over Rs. 2,500, the report shall be sent through the Superintending Engineer who will note his remarks thereon. In the case of repair works, the completion report shall be an annual one for each road or set of buildings to be submitted within one month after the close of each working year.

20. For district works carried out by the Public Works Establishment, the District Engineer will obtain funds and keep his accounts in the manner and form prescribed for the Public Works Department, or in accordance with such modifications thereof as may be duly authorized; but he will prepare and render to the Chairman of the District Road Committee monthly a schedule in the form annexed showing the outlay incurred during the past month and total up to that date against each estimate sanctioned, including such charges for establishment, tools, and plant, &c., as may be duly authorized from time to time. At the back of the schedule will be a memorandum showing the sum paid into treasury during the year, as per advice received, to the credit of the Public Works Department the total expended and the balance available.

21. The schedule will be submitted to the Chairman in duplicate with all needful vouchers, and the Chairman will return to the District Engineer one copy countersigned by him, which the District Engineer will attach as a voucher to his monthly accounts to be submitted to the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

22. The District Engineer should not collect or receive local revenue on behalf of the Committee; all such collections should be paid over direct to the Collector of the District to be credited by him to the District Road Fund.

23. All Provincial and Imperial works local to one district and not specially provided for are here called local w orks. A provincial road running through severa districts is not a local work, but any portion of such a road or any other works appertaining to several districts or between two districts may be made a local work by special order of Govern ment, and by such special order any large or other v vorks in a district may be treated as not local.

24. In regard to the construction and repair of local works defrayed from Provincial or Imperial funds, the relations between the Magistrate of the district or other local head of a Department, and the District Engineer will be, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as those between the Committee and the Engineer as laid down in Rules 1 to 21.

25. Proposals for the construction of all Provincial and Imperial works of a local character will ordinarily come from the Magistrate-Collector of the district, except in the case of works exclusively appertaining to a special department not under the Magistrate-Collector. In the latter case the Magistrate may either submit the proposal or leave it to be submitted by the Departmental Officer.

26. All proposals for new works will be submitted by the Magistrate to the Commissioner or by the local head of a department to his superior after obtaining the advice and assistance of the District Engineer. If the District Engineer thinks any work necessary, he will submit the proposal to the Magistrate or to the local head os the Department, who will exercise his discretion in regard to it. The Commissioner will submit such proposals as he sees fit to the department of the administration to which the proposed work appertains, or, if it belongs to no special department, he will either submit it to the Public Works Department of the Government or sanction it out of any funds placed at his disposal if it be within his power to do so. When the work is sanctioned and funds are provided by the competent authorities, the rules in regard to superintendence, &c., will be the same as those provided for local works of the District Committee under Rules 1 to 21.

Schedule of Expenditure incurred by the District Engineer, , on account of the District Road Fund during the month of 187 :

Authority for Work.	Amount sanctioned for work.	Expended on work to end of current month.	Outly sanctioned in Budget for current year.	Expenditure incurred during current year inclusive of amount now charged.	Schedule No. of Work.	Name of Work.	Expenditure of the Month.		
							Cash.	Stock.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.

District Engineer.

ABSTRACT.	Rs	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
ORIGINAL WORKS—						
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
REPAIRS—						
Roads and Bridges						
River and Canal Works						
Ferries						
ESTABLISHMENT						
TOOLS AND PLANT						
Total ...						

P. W. D., BENGAL.

Schedule of Receipts and Expenditure incurred by the District Engineer, , on account of the District Fund, during the month of 187 .

Approved for Rs.

Chairman,
District Committee.

Abstract Statement showing the amount held in deposit at credit of the District Road Fund at the close of 187

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance at credit of Deposits in the Treasury on 1st April last ...			
Amount paid in to credit of Public Works Department during current year to end of			
Ditto ditto ditto ending month of ...			
Total ...			
Expenditure on account of the District Fund current year to the end of			
Expenditure during as per this Schedule			
Total Public Works Expenditure of the year ...			
Balance at credit of the District Fund held at credit of Deposits at the close of 187			

District Engineer.

[No. 26, Bengal Provincial Inner Sheet.]

Schedule of Expenditure.

Authority for Work.	Amount sanctioned for work.	Expended on work to end of current month,	Expenditure sanctioned in Budget for current year.	Expenditure incurred during current year inclusive of amount now charged.	Class of Work	Sub-Head.	Schedule No. of Work,	Name of Work.	Expenditure of the month.		
									Cash.	Stock.	Total.
	Rs A P	Rs AP	Rs A P	Rs A P					Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P

[No. 26, Bengal Provincial Outer Sheet.]

_____DISTRICT.

Schedule of Receipts during 187 .

Particulars.	Cash.	Stock.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.

ABSTRACT.

(To be filled up in Central Office.)

Budget Grant against which chargeable.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Provincial						
Local						
Total ...						

Memorandum of Imperial, Provincial, and Local Expenditure.

Items as within.	Imperial.			Provincial.			Local.			Total.
	Cash.	Stock.	Total.	Cash.	Stock.	Total.	Cash.	Stock.	Total.	
	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
ORIGINAL WORKS.										
Military ...										
Civil Buildings ...										
Communications ...										
Mis. Pub Impts ...										
Total ...										
REPAIRS,										
Military ...										
Civil Buildings ...										
Communications ..										
Mis. Pub Impts. ...										
Total ...										
ESTABLISHMENT.										
TOOLS & PLANT.										
Profit and Loss ...										
Total ...										

Remarks and Signature by Executive Engineer.

I hereby certiby that*——————

——————————————

——————————————

I have not allowed any departure from the measurements and specifications of sanctioned estimates, and that all existing estimates which are likely to be exceeded or to require revision are noted in the Audit Note which accompanies.

Engineer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BENGAL.

——————DISTRICT.

Schedule of Receipts and Expenditure for the month of——————187 .

Audit, *vide* Cash Account Current.

Contlr. of P. W. Accounts,
Bengal.

* NOTE.—Here add, if necessary, "with exception to those detailed in accompanying Statement."

No. 174.

Notification.—With reference to the orders from this Department noted in the margin, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of Public Works Divisions in the Patna Commissionership.

No. 145 of the 15th April 1872.
" 156 of the 23rd April 1872.

2. The six districts under the Commissioner of Patna will be arranged in five charges, each charge including all Provincial and District Works and such Military and Civil Imperial Works as remain under this Government in each District The designation and Head-Quarters are—

Patna	District,	Head-Quarters	Patna (Bankipore)
Gya	ditto,	ditto	Gya.
Shahabad	ditto,	ditto	Arrah.
Tirhoot	ditto,	ditto	Mozufferpore.

Sarun and Chumparun Districts, Head-Quarters Motehari.

These arrangements will take effect from the 1st current.

No. 175.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements;—

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dinagepore (late Rajshahye) Division, to be District Engineer of Patna.

Lieutenant G. Nolan, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Gya Division, to be District Engineer of Gya.

Mr. F. Macnamara, Local Engineer, Shahabad District, now on leave, to be District Engineer of Shahabad.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, to act as District Engineer of Shahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. A. Urquhart, Local Engineer, Tirhoot District, to be District Engineer of Tirhoot.

Captain J. May, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Ramghur Division, to be District Engineer of Sarun and Chumparun.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 107.

The 4th May 1872.

Leave.—Mr. W. A. Madge, Probaionary Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Byturnee Division, for one month and eight days, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th February 1872.

No. 108.

The 7th May 1872.

Appointment.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, from the forenoon of the 4th May 1872, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

No. 109.

Leave.—Mr. W. Southon, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Patna Division, for ten days, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th March 1872.

Mr. W. Southon rejoined the Patna Division on the forenoon of the 19th March 1872.

No. 110.

Leave.—Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Hooghly Tidal Observation Division, for a fortnight, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1872.

No. 111.

Baboo Nobinbehary Ghose, Overseer, Third Grade, joined the Byturnee Division on the afternoon of the 24th April 1872.

No. 112.

Transfers.—Baboo Bishala Churn Mullick, Overseer, First Grade, from the 24-Pergunnahs Division to the Cossye Division.

Baboo Aushootosh Singh, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cossye Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division.

No. 113.

The Patna Division of the Soane Circle will hereafter be called the Eastern Soane Division.

No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, of the Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, availed himself of the leave, on private affairs, granted in the orders marginally noted, and reported his departure from India on the 26th April 1872. His name will be borne on the list of the Engineer Establishment in the Irrigation Branch in Bengal as a supernumerary in his Grade from that date.

Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 81, dated 9th April 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch

High Court Notice.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 11.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners,—
(dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1872.

HIGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A.G. Macpherson.
" F.A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

Several instances having recently occurred of mistakes on the part of Civil and Sessions Judges, in respect to the declaration required from them previous to their assumption of office, the Court desires to point out that, under the law as it at present stands, the only form of solemn declaration required to be made and subscribed by a District Judge is that prescribed in Section 13 of the Bengal Civil Court's Act (VI of 1871). No further oath or declaration is warranted by law in respect of the office of District Judge, and no oath at all is now required to be taken by Judges of the Court of Session.

2. Where the District Judge's predecessor in office leaves the station before the Judge's arrival, such declaration must be made before the Magistrate of the District, but not before a Joint Magistrate or other officer in charge who has no authority to receive and attest such declaration "for the Magistrate."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 12.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners,—
(dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch.
" Louis S. Jackson.
" A. G. Macpherson.
" F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

THE Court request that quarterly returns may be made by each District Judge and Judicial Commissioner of the receipts and disbursements on account of Civil Court Ameens and other Commissioners appointed under Sections 180 and 181, Act. VIII of 1859, in connexion with his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The returns should include all money received and credited and all payments made on account of Ameens' fees or remuneration of Commissioners whatever appointed under Act XII of 1856, or temporarily employed, but should not include boat-hire or other travelling expenses* which are payable to the Officer direct.

* *Vide* C. O. No. 113, dated 12th March 1858.
Vide C. O. No. 30, dated 10th October 1860.
Vide C. O. No. 4, dated 20th January 1864.

2. The return should be made in the form appended, and should begin with the 1st April 1872, the commencement of the ensuing financial year. The 1st return will therefore be due on or before the 15th July next.

3. At the foot of the statement, and after the total of the expenditure on account of *salaries*, an addition should be made of 10 per cent. on account of *pensions*, as expressly desired by the Government of India.

4. The Court will expect these returns to be carefully prepared and promptly submitted. A similar monthly return will be furnished by the Accountant-General, with which the local returns now prescribed will be checked.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK
Registrar.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements on account of the employment of Ameens in the district of during the month of 18 .

NAME OF COURT.	Receipts on account of employment of Ameens permanently entertained.	Disbursements on account of employment of Ameens permanently entertained.	Receipts on account of Ameens temporarily employed.	Disbursement on account of Ameens temporarily employed.	Amount received as fees paid for the employment of Moonsiffs as Commissioners.	Ameens permanently employed 1st, and 2nd Grades.	REMARKS.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

The 13th April 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govl. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr. of Assam.

SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TAR
ROY has been placed in charge of th
Treasury, and authorized to draw bil
treasuries.

E. W. MOLC
Com

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, of Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and o Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of ots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts and the degree of B.A., having been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information.

It is further notified that the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts will take effect at the examination of December 1873, and those for the degree of B.A. at the examination of January 1875.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—
(a) Psychology.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic; as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(a) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

DEGREE OF B.A.,

At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following Courses, marked A. and B.:—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and modes of determining it: the Barometer; Air-pump: Common pump; forcing pump; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from the Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar system; Phenomena of Eslipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (a), (b) and (c), to be selected by the candidate:—

(a)

Mental Philosophy—Hamilton's Lectures,
oral Philosophy—as in Fleming,
or
tler's Analogy, Part I.,
ssertation on Virtue,
mons I, II, III,
or
gic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(b)

story of England—Student's Hume.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

imental illustrations.

2. History of India during the Hindu, Mahammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(c)

1. Algebra ... } as laid down
2. Plane Trigonometry } in the Course for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe,

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the follwing to be selected by the candidate:—

(d) Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(e) General Physiology. Animal Physiology. Zoology.

(f) General Physiology. Vegetable Physiology. Botany.

(g) Geology. Mineralogy. Palæontology.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The candidates who may fail in obtaining free presentations may be admitted as students on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a further sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College curriculum to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few courses of lectures, may be admitted as casual students of payment of a fee of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' attendance upon any single branch of hospital practice. The cost of educating a casual student to compete at the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th April 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	16,82,683½	97,858½	2,08,721	19,89,262¾
French Kurkutch ...	8,950	.....	.....	8,950
Bombay " ...	62,087	.....	16,811	78,898
Madras " ...	34,710½	.....	.....	34,710½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ..	3,61,356	.....	.....	3,61,356
Total ...	21,49,787	97,858½	2,25,532	24,73,177¼

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 16th Mar 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna ..	Nizampatam ...	.....	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	294,236	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ..	... ..	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ..	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	14,400	
	Katmavady ...	.. ..	
Tinnevelley ...	Tuticorin ..	... ..	
	Total ..	588,282	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737. FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 8th April 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the April 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Kahsi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East.—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, Thursday, the Ninth day of May next, 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৯ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৯ মে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৯আপ্রিল।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May	11th	...72¼ Boxes Gunpowder, at Moyapore Magazine [430]	Pandora.
,,	11th	... 3 Cases ammunition ditto ditto [H R L]	Timsah.
,,	11th	.. 1 Parcel, [M H] ...	Hector.
,,	18th	... 1 Cake Spelter, [H] ...	Burmah.
,,	18th	... 1 Box, no mark ...	Ditto.
,,	18th	... 1 Case, A B [H M S] ...	British Nation.
,,	18th	... 21 Cases, J V G. ...	Ditto.
,,	18th	... 1 Cask, A B, [H & M S] ...	Ditto.
,,	18th	... 1 Case, [H M S] A. B. & Co. ...	Ditto.
,,	18th	... 1 Cask, [90] No. 39 (defaced) ...	Ditto.
,,	28th	... 1 Keg, [R J] ...	Gainsborough.
,,	28th	... 2 Cases, A. B. & Co., [M 18] ...	Australia.
,,	28th	... 1 Case, A. B. & Co., [76] ...	Ditto.
,,	28th	... 1 Case, A. B. & Co., [K S G S] ...	Ditto.
,,	28th	... 2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L ...	Ditto.
June	15th	... 6 Tiles Copper, no mark ...	Sir Robert Sale.
,,	15th	... 3 Cakes Copper, no mark ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

The 7th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

Date of Sale.	Marks on Packages.	Numbe Packages.	Ships Names.	Consignees.
1872. May 18th...	No mark ...	1 Hogshead ...	Iron King ...	Gillander Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ...	ditto ...	1 Keg ...	Gainsborough ...	Order.
ditto ...	[Stores] ..	2 Cases ...	Star of Denmark ..	Soroop Dhur & Sons.
ditto ...	F [H] L ...	1 Parcel ...	City of Mecca ...	Shaw, Jameson & Co.
ditto ...	T. A. Taylor ...	1 Case ..	ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	[E. and Co.] ...	...	Star of Persia ...	Order.
ditto ...	[ ] VP [ ] ...	...	ditto ...	Order.
ditto ..	No mark ...	ead ..	ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	[H] ...	..	ditto ...	D. Grob & Co.
ditto ...	[W K] ...	...	City of Edinburgh...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
ditto ...	C. P. and Co. ...	..	Yorkshire ...	Order.
ditto ...	S C [C] ...	..	ditto ..	T. E. Thomson & Co.
ditto ...	[Bundookmara] ...	...	ditto ...	J. Mackillican & Co.
ditto ...	[Dilkhoeia] ...	...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	[H. C. & Co.] ...	...	ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	[J. D. & Co.] ...	...	ditto ...	Order.
ditto ...	[S K M] ...	..	ditto ...	Schoene, Kiburn & Co.
ditto ...	[W. H. H. & Co.] ...	...	ditto ..	W. H. Harton & Co.
ditto ...	[C M H] Husther & Co.	...	ditto ...	Anstruther & Co.
ditto ...	[S T R] S, S ...	...	Star of Greece ...	Ewing & Co.
ditto ...	[H] ...	...	Arcturus ...	Peel, Ross & Co.
ditto ...	A B & Co. [S W M]...	...	Star of Greece ...	Mahomed Hossein.
ditto ...	D O S ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	Peary Mohun Dass.

Date of Sale	Names of Packages.	Number of Packages.	Ships Names.	Consignees.
1872.				
May 18th...	No mark ...	2 Casks (empty) ...	Star of Greece ...	Order.
ditto ...	F ...	2 Jars ...	Cardigan Castle ...	Findlay Muir & Co.
ditto ...	[J H C] ...	1 Case ...	Minia ...	Begg, Dunlop & Co.
ditto ...	[A M S M] ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	G., Arbuthnot & Co.
ditto ...	L [G] R ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	G., Arbuthnot & Co. C G H.	1 Case ...	Red Gauntlet ..	Order.
ditto ...	F. S. G. ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	P H [T F & Co.] ...	1 Case ...	ditto ...	To address of Findlay and Co.
ditto ...	Rangoon [W. C. & Co. N.]	3 Cases ...	ditto ..	Order.
ditto ...	A P ...	1 Parcel ...	Goodhope ..	ditto.
ditto ...	L P S ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	[S K M] ...	1 Parcel ...	ditto ...	S. Kilburn, & Co.
ditto ...	No mark ...	6 Bars Iron ...	Corinna ..	Order.
ditto ...	Ditto ...	1 Bar Iron ...	Holland ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Ditto ..	3 Fire Bars ...	City of Poonah ..	ditto.
ditto ...	Ditto ...	1 Bundle Iron ...	Star of Greece ...	Stuart Mackenzie, & Co.
ditto ...	X X in read (defaced)...	1 Bundle Iron ...	ditto ...	Ram Chand Pyne.
ditto ..	W H & Co. ...	2 Bars Iron ...	Assaye ..	Order.
ditto ...	Ditto ..	3 Bundles Iron ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	Ditto ..	39 Bars Iron ...	ditto ...	ditto.
ditto ...	No mark ...	1 Angle Iron ..	Star of Denmark ...	ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 7th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NO[illegible]CE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May 22nd ...	6 Cases, [C] Calcutta	... Nagpore.
June 19th ...	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennett, Rangoon	.. City of Cambridge.
,, 19th ...	1 Case, Captain G. A[illegible] Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	... Ditto.
July 1st ...	1 Case, A [M H, M [illegible]	... British Nation.
,, 1st ...	2 Cases, J V G,	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 7th May 1872.

[illegible]. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
April 23rd ...	2 Cases, B D	... Order ...	Punjab.
„ 23rd ..	1 Case, addressed	... Capt. Chute ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, [D] B S	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	11 Cases, [I] E D J	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [E W N]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	160 Cases, addressed	... His Excellency the Viceroy ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	85 Cases, [104] H H	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [17] M	... G. E. Hotel Company Limited ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	4 Cases, addressed	... Moharajah of Koopurthula ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	12 Packages, [P] J C S	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [P & S] S P	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1½ Piece Spelter, o mark	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, addressed	... A. Scott & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	6 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	50 Cases, [X]	... Ahmuty & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	2 Casks, [J T C]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Sample, [M] C. C. & Co.	... „ ...	Fenella.
„ 25th ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Monsieur Van Cutsem Consul des pay bas ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Charles Rutledge ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	2 Cases, [A. S. & Co., R P]	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Case, [G M M L] A. L. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Parcel, A P	... „ ...	Ditto.
	1 Case, [69] E. & Co.	... „ ...	Strath Clyde.
	2 Cases, S M, empty	... „ ...	S. S. Calcutta.
	1 Truss, no mark	... „ ...	James C. Stevenson.
	1 Truss, no mark	... „ ...	S. S. Scotland.
	2 Packages, no mark	... „ ...	Agra.
	1 Plate, iron, no mark, or S M C P	... „ ...	Royal Alexandra.
	1 Cake Spelter, R J & N	... „ ...	Botanist.
	1 Plate, iron, no mark, or E	... „ ...	Jeanie Douglas.
	1 Sample, H	... „ ...	Bertho.
	1 Cake Spelter V	... „ ...	Star of Scotia.
April 23rd ...	2 Cases, G P	... „ ...	Punjab.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, C C & H	... „ ...	Ditto.
	2 Cakes Spelter, B & A	... „ ...	Star of Scotia.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1215—1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4683	A/83 32580	50	Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Paul.
4684	A/97 32149	10	The Proprietor, Allahabad Hotel.
	A/96 29221	10	
	A/77 00384	10	
	A/98 17415	10	
4691	A/86 91904	1,000	Chottay Laul Doorgapershad.
4692	A/90 53639	100	Bholanath.
4695	A/83 41519	50	J. Pimm.
	A/78 76910	10	
4703	A/83 72851	50	Lt. H. Golding.
4704	A/90 79353	100	Messrs. Kisson Mohun Roy and Co.
	A/83 08096	50	
	,, 86139	50	
	,, 83867	50	
	,, 98297	50	
4705	A/83 90178	50	Baboo Troilokyanath Burrol.
	A/97 37285	20	
4706	A/99 86786	20	Denonath Dey.
	,, 93894	20	
4717	A/90 75311	100	Subulchunder Chunder
4720	A/90 42149	100	Munsooborutram Cr lachurn Ram.
	,, 05717	100	
4721	A/86 74422	1,000	B. W. Morton.
4722	A/83 74201	50	Gopalchunder Banerj
4733	A/86 96847	1,000	Bully Chund Dut
	,, 96848	1,000	
	,, 96849	1,000	
	,, 76320	100	
	A/90 76321	100	
	,, 76322	100	
	,, 76323	100	
	,, 76324	100	
	,, 76325	100	
	,, 76326	100	
	,, 76327	100	
	,, 76328	100	
	,, 76329	100	
4736	A/79 31537	10	Woomachurn Gh
	A/95 28222	10	
	A/80 33394	10	
4740	A/86 82134	1,000	Ebrahim Solaman.

PAPER CU
The

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Leach. Rawson and Company ...	4,340	1	9	86	12	10
L. and B. Bose ..	131	13	0	2	10	2
Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company	1,845	6	3	36	14	6
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	244	2	3	4	14	2
Muddoosoodun Dhur	202	5	0	4	0	9
Nolit Mohun Doss	176	6	6	3	8	5
Nilcomul and Joygopal Gangooly	1,500	0	0	30	0	0
Nobocoomar Chatterjee	2,100	0	0	42	0	0
Okhoycoomar Dhur	75	4	9	1	8	2
Oliphant, W. S. ...	59	3	0	1	2	11
Paterson and Company	7,132	11	3	142	10	6
Purrier and Company	559	6	9	11	3	0
Pearce Macrae and Company ..	790	9	6	15	13	0
Prandfoot, Messrs. M.	486	6	4	9	11	8
Robinson, Balfour and Company	1,282	5	3	25	10	4
Reeve, J. W.	610	6	6	12	3	4
Scott, Thomas	2,159	7	0	43	3	0
Samachurn Mitter	269	8	8	5	6	3
Smith, Farie and Company	27	7	7	48	8	10
Schoene, Kilburn and Company	1,912	7	0	38	4	0
Sunta Sing ..	520	0	0	10	6	5
Simla Bank ..	1,829	8	9	36	9	5
Taruck Nauth Dutt	194	12	6	3	14	4
Tarriny Churn Goho	195	11	6	3	14	6
Wienholt Brothers	45	5	3	0	14	6

In the matter of ROWLAND ALLPORT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
E. M. Davieal, Captain ..	7,959	5	6	238	12	6
Richard Winter	1,736	14	0	52	1	8
Hill James ...	2,034	15	6	61	0	9
Moses Griffiths	1,789	1	0	53	10	9
John Turner ...	2,422	5	6	73	15	10
John Shepperd, Captain	552	13	9	16	9	5
A. D. Maingy	478	11	0	14	5	9
Tom Hunter ..	352	2	0	10	9	0
Fredrick Halliburton	219	11	4	6	9	6
Owners Ship *Aurora*	200	0	0	9	0	0
Pringle, John and Mary	437	11	5	13	2	1
Robert Buchan, deceased ..	493	5	4	14	12	10
P. M. Pherson, Captain, deceased	7	2	3	0	3	5
F. W. Hardwick, Lieutenant ...	4	8	1	0	2	2
A. L. Barretto and Company ...	10,534	6	6	316	0	6
Owners of the *Zoroaster*	19	11	0	0	9	5
Joseph Clarke...	86	11	9	2	9	8
William Anderson, Lieutenant...	8	1	2	0	3	11
Byramjee Cawasjee	7	3	0	0	3	5
Francis Ferroa	12	6	3	0	5	11
Elizabeth Shaw	363	3	0	10	14	4
Owners Brig *Margaret*	104	13	0	3	2	4
D. Oyle, N. M., Ensign	271	0	6	8	2	1
Seward, J. P., Lieutenant	207	14	6	6	3	10
O. Forbes, deceased	1,589	2	0	47	10	9
Jolkson and Wilson	228	6	4	6	13	8
Madeira P. *Zoroaster*	453	6	8	13	9	8
Owner *Hero Malonen*	933	13	5	28	0	3
Philip Maughan, Indian Navy...	30	0	0	0	14	5
J. H. Johnson, Captain	476	1	0	14	4	6
John Ludlow, Captain	95	11	0	2	13	11
Edward Sunderland, Lieutenant	44	14	0	1	5	6
Robert Law ...	33	11	0	1	0	2
Danial Ross ...	453	10	9	13	9	5
J. Mitchinson...	176	5	8	5	4	9
Francis Desgranges	15,680	0	0	470	6	8

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd *May* 1871.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

(1209—2)

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Administrator-General's Office.

ESTATE J. D. HERKLOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantoonugger, consisting of Turruffs Rogoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobeshaw, and Ragubpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzahs, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzahs are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,400, and twenty mouzahs are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1872. (1187—4)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE estate of MRS. ADELAIDE MARY DELANONGEREDE, deceased, late of the Town of Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edwin Delanougerede of Bareilly, having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1872. (1208—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of SERJEANT ALEXANDER KELLY, late Master Tailor of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, has come under charge of this Office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1872. (1212—1)

Notice.

WE have this day admitted Mr. THOMAS HENRY MOSELY a partner in our Firm.

GISBORNE AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1872. (1213—1)

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. $\frac{A}{E6}$ 73530.
" $\frac{A}{E6}$ 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

DEPY COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

F. STUART,
Secretary.

The 1st May 1872. (1214—3)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200—5)

Wanted

AN Inspector for the Cooch Behar Police. Salary, Rs. 150. Applications to be sent to the undersigned at once. None should apply who do not know English and Bengalee well.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,
In charge of the Supdt.'s Office, Cooch Behar.
The 19th April 1872. (1194—3)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late MR. OSBERN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.

THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;

The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

To BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Court-house, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff and Ramlall Mookerjee is defendant.

The estates and interest of the said defendant Ramlall Mookerjee as mortgagee under and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Dey, of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramlall Mookerjee of the other part, and which indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure to the said Ramlall Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Dey, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June 1868, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments, all that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little or more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callypersaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Government road called Callypersaud Dutt's Street; on the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoor Mohun Shome; on the East by the dwelling-house of Surroop Chunder Dutt; and on the West by the tenanted land of Nobin Chunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a Mowrosee Pottah, containing by estimation about two beegahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkeah, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah Police Section; on the West by the land of Juttedaharry Haldar; on the North by the wall and land of Bunoo Khansama; and on the East by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one fifth part or share (the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares) of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the East by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadhur Bhuttacharjee; on the North by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the West by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten beegahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, Holding No. 223, Sub-division No. 13, Division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baliaghattah, in Mouzah Soorah, in Deehee Punchanogram, in the Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the South by the Government public road called Baliaghttah Road; on the East by the Talpooker Lane; on the North by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the West by the dwelling house of the late Moonshee Hadeit Hossain.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Beebee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Government lane and the house of Shaik Baboo Meah; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the West by the tenanted land of the said Hurrynarain Dey.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Beebee's Bagan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Dechee Punchanogram, Holding No. 1166, Division 3, Sub-division 22, and bounded on the North by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Dey; on the South by the Government drain; onthe East by the tenanted land of Brommoye Dassee; and on the West by the house of Puddoo Meah and the road called the Circular Road; and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramlall Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Dey is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramlall Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of rupees thirty seven thousand and interest then due on the said indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynaran Dey was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramlall Mookerjee the sum of rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest (including quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1 with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

NOTE.—The two last mentioned properties known as Beebee's Garden are subject to a prior mortgage. No part of the principal interest and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messieurs Gillanders and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 26th day of April 1872.

(1207—2)

Lost,

FOUR PER CENT. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43., for Rs. 1,500

R. K. DASS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 30th April 1872.

LIABILITIES		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up .. .		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund . .		10 33,076 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..	Rs. 2,97,91,365 8 0	5,08 82,415 0 10
General Treasury Balance at Branches	Rs 2,10,91,049 8 10	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .		2,42,39,630 0 9
Bank Post Bills, &c . . .		8,52,684 15 8
Sundries		1-,64,674 11 6
		10,07,72,480 14 5

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,40,78,838 3 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches . . .		55,16,048 1 4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches .		42,77,628 8 7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,53,87,781 13 10
Dead Stock . . .		11,77,608 10 6
Stamps		14 589 6 0
Balances with other Banks		9,03,107 13 3
Sundries		2,58,623 4 9
		5,16,14,225 13 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	Rs. 1,30,65,873 5 5	4,91,58,255 1 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..	Rs. 3,60 92,381 11 9	
		10,07,72,480 14 5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 2nd May 1872.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

GEO. DICKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(1211—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII, corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

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Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

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APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government in the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Howrah Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th May 1872, corresponding with 1st Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 4,190 *feet.*	
1	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy.	2	East ...	1 0 34	South—Sulkea Road. North—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. East—Gunga Narain Sen's garden. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut trees, 18.
						From 1 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	2	West ...	3 1 9	South—Sulkea Road. North—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 1 *mile* 4,650 *feet to* 4,975 *feet.*	
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	East ...	1 0 39	South—Ram Narain Banerjee's purchased land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Annodaprosad Mookerjee and others. North—Class B land and Nobin Dutt's garden land.	Cocoanut trees, 8. Tal, 1.
						From 1 *mile* 4,975 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
4	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	ditto ...	0 1 33	North—End of mile 2, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Nobin Chunder Dutt's garden land. South—B land of lot No. 3.	Cocoanut tree, 1. Tal, 1. Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile to* 1,035 *feet.*	
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	West ...	2 0 14	North—Class C land in the occupation of the East Indian Railway Company. South—End of mile 2, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Defined by masonry pillars.	
						From 2 *mile to* 1,415 *feet.*	
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	East ...	3 1 3	North—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's jote land. South—End of mile 2 and corner of Gireedhur Dhobee's land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 1. Cocoanut tree, 1.
						From 2 *mile* 1,415 *feet to* 1,635 *feet.*	
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	ditto ...	0 2 2	East—Fakeer Chand Bagdee's land ... West—Railway fencing. North—Class B land of lot No. 8. South—Ditto ditto of lot No. 6.	Guava garden.
						From 2 *mile* 1,635 *feet to* 2,190 *feet.*	
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bamoongatchy and Lellooah.	3	ditto ...	1 1 1	South—Corner of Fakeer Chand Bagdee's garden land. North—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 2 *mile* 2,410 *feet to* 2,735 *feet.*	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	ditto ...	0 2 34	North—Bamoongatchy Road. South—Tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 2 mile 2,350 feet to 2,730 feet.*	
10	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah	3	West ...	0 2 33	South—Brickfield in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company. North—Bamoongatchy Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land of Choiannee Zemindars.	
						From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 2,940 feet.	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa.	3	East ...	0 2 8	South—Bamoongatchy Road. North—Class Bland and Gobindo Adhicary's garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden.	
						From 2 mile 2,740 feet to 3,095 feet.	
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	0 3 7	South—Bamoongatchy Road. ... West—Dinnoo Mundle's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 2. Guava garden.
						From 2 mile 2,940 feet to 3,440 feet.	
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	0 3 34	East—Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—Corner of ditto. South—Corner of Gopeekristo Acharjee's garden and land of lot No. 10. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 2 mile 3,095 feet to 3,750 feet.	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	West ...	1 0 33	South—B land of lot No. 12. ... North—Ditto ditto No. 16. West—Jote land of Purmessur, Bhoyrobe, and Roopchand. East—Railway fencing.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 2 mile 3,440 feet to 4,440 feet.	
15	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	3	East ...	1 0 26	South—Corner of Gobind Adhicary's garden. North—B land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 3
						From 2 mile 3,805 feet to 5,280 feet.	
16	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lucksa and Lellooah.	3	West ...	5 3 3	South—Land of lot No. 14 and Purmessur Chandal's land. North—End of mile 3. West—As per plan. East—Class A land.	
						From 3 mile to 485 feet.	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Lellooah.	4	West ...	1 3 32	South—End of mile 3. North—Bounded by wire fencing. East—Class A land. West—As per plan.	
						From 3 mile 485 feet to 1,165 feet.	
18	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	1 1 39	South—Portion of B land of lot No. 17 ... West—Sherbutty and Gooyee Shaik's jote land. North—Class B land. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters, 3.
						From 3 mile 1,525 feet to 2,165 feet.	
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	1 2 25	South—B land and a foot-path ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor West—Railway fencing East—Shookdar and Jorip Shaik's land	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack tree, 1. Bael „ 1.
						From 3 mile 1,165 feet to 2,190 feet.	
20	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	West ...	2 1 10	South—B land of lot No. 18. North—Boundary of Mouzah Baloor. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Dinnoo Mundle and others.	
						From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,690 feet.	
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Baloor.	4	West ...	0 2 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 9 ... South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Tal tree, 1.
						From 3 mile 2,190 feet to 2,590 feet.	
22	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	0 2 34	South—Boundary of Mouzah Lellooah ... East—Lalla Baboo's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Road under Culvert No. 9.	Cocoanut tree, 1.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R P.	*From 3 mile 2,555 feet to end of 4 mile.*	
23	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzahs Baloor and Bally.	4	West ...	6 0 23	North—End of mile 4, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 9. East—Railway fencing. West—Brickfield.	
						From 3 mile 2,505 feet to end of 4 mile.	
24	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	4	East ...	6 2 25	North—End of miles 4 as per plan ... South—Road under Culvert No. 9. West—Railway fencing. East—Brickfield.	Cocoanut and other trees.
						From 4 mile to 2,172 feet.	
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bally.	5	West ...	5 0 17	North—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... South—End of mile 4, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kristo Hajrah and others.	Cocoanut tree, 1 Mangoe. „ 1
						From 4 mile to 1,137 feet.	
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	2 3 17	South—End of mile 4, as per plan ... North—Corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Rajoo Makhal and land in the possession of Choianni Zemindars and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	Cocoanut trees, 2
						From 4 mile 1,137 feet to 2,157 feet.	
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	2 2 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 12. South—Land of lot No. 26 and corner of Gopal Chunder Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	
						From 4 mile 2,182 feet to 2,692 feet.	
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 12 ... North—Corner of Mohadeb Lunkha's land West—Railway fencing. East—Land in the possession of Gopal Chunder Doctor, Amritto Baoa, and debetro land of Choianni Zemindars.	Mangoe trees Cocoanut „ Date „
						From 4 mile 2,692 feet to 3,342 feet.	
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 17	North—Land restored by Government and corner of Benode Ghose's land ... East—Doshanni and Choianni Zemindar's land. South—Land of lot No. 28 and corner of Gopal Chunder Doctor's land. West—Railway fencing.	Jack, Date,
						From 4 mile 3,342 feet to 3,562 feet.	
30	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ..	0 0 18	West—Land restored by Government. South—Corner of Benode Ghose's jote land. North—Corner of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee's land. East—Land belonging to Hurro Chunder Bhuttácharjee.	
						From 4 mile 3,630 feet to 3,860 feet.	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	0 1 26	North—Road under Culvert No. 13, and land restored by Government. South—Land restored by Government and B land of lot No. 30. East—Land belonging to Chiroo Pan. West—Railway fencing and land restored by Government.	
						From 4 mile 2,172 feet to 3,322 feet.	
32	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	2 2 32	North—Class B land ... South—Road under Culvert No. 12. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Choianni and Doshanni Zemindars.	Bamboo clusters, 1
						* *From 4 mile 3322 feet to 3762 feet.*	
33	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	West ...	0 3 39	North—Road under Culvert No. 13 West—Land belonging to Sreenath and Ramcoomar Pal and a foot-path. East—Railway fencing. South—Corner of Panchoo Ghose's land.	

* From this the dwelling-house of Sreenath Ghose has been excluded.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 4 mile 3,955 feet to 4,580 feet.*	
34	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Bally.	5	West .	1 1 37	South—Dwelling-house of Romony Dossee. North—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kally Coomar Banerjee and Romony Dossee.	
						From 4 mile 3,860 feet to 4,580 feet.	
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 2 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 13. North—Dooliaparrah Road. West—Railway fencing East Kally Coomar Banerjee's garden.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
36	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	5	East ...	1 3 14	North—End of mile 5, as per plan South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Bhuggobutty Churn Banerjee's and Annoda Gangooly's land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 4 mile 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
37	ditto .	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	5	West ..	1 3 13	North—End of mile 5, as per plan. South—Dooliaparrah Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Ramessur and Ram Kany.	
						From 5 mile to 400 feet.	
38	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	6	East .	1 0 8	North—Road under Culvert No 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan West—Railway fencing East—Ram Chunder, Ishan Chunder, and Puddolochun Mookerjee's land, rented by Mohesh Mistree.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 5 mile to 385 feet.	
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	6	West ..	0 3 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 15. South—End of mile 5, as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—Ram Kanny Banerjee's land.	
						From 5 mile 425 feet to 1,325 feet.	
40	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	1 2 23	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rajchunder Gangooly, Taruck Nath Ghosal, and Kally Churn Bhutcharjee South—Road under Culvert No 15.	
						From 5 mile 1,275 feet to 1,655 feet.	
41	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	East ...	0 3 0	South—Road under Culvert No 16 North—Bally Station and class A land. West—Railway fencing East—Land belonging to Kally Doss and Okhoy Chatterjee	Bamboo clusters, 2. Cocoanut, 1.
						From 5 mile 405 feet to 1,315 feet.	
42	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto . Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 1 4	North—Road under Culvert No. 16. South—Road under Culvert No 15 West—Land belonging to Kally Doss Chatterjee, Ram Kanny Banerjee, Shib Chunder Bhutcharjee, and Rajchunder Gangooly East—Railway fencing	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry trees.
						From 5 mile 1,325 feet to 1,665 feet.	
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	0 3 7	North—Class B land of lot No. 44 South—Road under Culvert No. 16 West—Land belonging to Bamessur Mookerjea and Bacharam Gangooly. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 5 mile 1,665 feet to 2,815 feet.	
44	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	6	West ...	2 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 43. North—Brickfield. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
						From 6 mile to 80 feet.	
45	ditto .	Pergunnah Boroe Mouzah Woothurparah.	7	East ...	0 0 25	South—End of mile 6 as per plan. East—Hurry Nath Chatterjee's garden North—Woothurparah road. West—Class A land	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *mile to* 80 *feet.*	
46	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Woothurparah	7	West ...	0 0 26	South—End of mile 6, as per plan. North—Woothurparah Road. East—Class A land. West—Land belonging to Joy Krissen Mookerjee and others.	
						From 6 *mile* 110 *feet to* 1,800 *feet.*	
47	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	3 2 22	North—Road under Culvert No. 20, and boundary of Mouzah Bhuddercally. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nobokristo, Rajkristo, Bijoykristo, and Joykristo Mookerjee. South—Woothurparah Road.	Mangoe and other trees, 4.
						From 6 *mile* 85 *feet to* 360 *feet.*	
48	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 2 13	South—Woothurparah Road. North—Class B land and corner of Bissonath Byragy's land. West—Land belonging to Gobind Koar and Modoosooden Ghose. East—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut, 2. Date, 2.
						From 6 *miles* 360 *feet to* 1,275 *feet.*	
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto	7	West ...	1 3 30	South—Land of lot No. 48, and corner of Modoosooden Ghose's land. North—Corner of Kristo Kerany's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Bissonath Byragy, Horomony Baoa, Jotiram Ghose, Gobind Chunder Porale, and Isser Haldar.	Bamboo clusters, 9; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 1,275 *feet to* 1,875 *feet.*	
50	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 3	North—Road under Culvert No. 20. South—Land of lot 49, and corner of Isser Chunder Haldar's land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Jadoo Hathy, Nobin Ghose, Kristo Roy, and Kristo Chunder Keranee.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*	
51	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	North—Road under Culvert No. 21. South—Road under Culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondle, Sreenath Mondle, Poran Mondle, Chunder Poramanik Dhonoujoy Poramanik, Bisso Nath Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandal, and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1. Date, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*	
52	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondle's jote land. North—Corner of Bycanto Ghose's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West Gopal Mondle's jote land.	
						From 6 *mile* 2,990 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
54	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	0 3 18	North—Road of Culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondle's land. West—Land belonging to Bijoy Nath Chatterjee. East—Railway feming.	Bamboo clusters, 2; and sundry trees.
						From 6 *mile* 3,380 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	East ...	4 3 18	North—End of mile 7, as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey of Konenagore.	Bamboo cluster, 1. Jack, 1.
						From 6 *mile* 3,380 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	7	West ...	4 3 11	North—End of mile 7, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 21. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.*	
57	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bhuddercally and Kotrong.	8	East ...	8 2 39	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore, South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey.	
						From 7 mile to 3,470 feet.	
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	8 2 39	North—Boundary of Mouzah Konenagore. South—End of mile 7, as per plan. West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boro ... Mouzah Koninagore.	8	East ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—Partly by C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey, and partly by land belonging to private party.	
						From 7 mile 3,470 feet to 5,280 feet.	
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	8	West ...	4 2 3	South—Boundary of Mouzah Kotrong. North—End of mile 8, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	5 0 38	South—End of mile 8, as per plan, and land of lot No. 59. North—Class B land of lot No. 64. East—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile to 2,105 feet.	
62	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	5 1 26	North—Class B land of lot No, 60. South—End of mile 8, as per dlan West—Class C land rented to Chunder Seekhur Dey. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.	
63	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 27. West—Garden of Mudhoosoodun Mitter. South—Class B land of lot No. 62. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,105 feet to 2,615 feet.	
64	ditto ...	Pergunna ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	1 1 17	East—Class C land. North—Road under Culvert No. 27. South—Land of lot, No. 61. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 mile 2,650 feet to 3,010 feet.	
65	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 28	South—Road under Culvert No. 27. North—Corner of Hem Chunder Chatterjee's land. East—Garden of Shumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 mile 3,010 feet to 3,470 feet.	
66	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 2 37	North—Class B land and corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land ... South—Corner of Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee's land. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Hem Chunder Chatterjee.	Cocoanuttrees, 2, Date, 3,
						From 8 mile 3,570 feet to 4,150 feet.	
67	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Boarah	9	East ...	1 0 11	South—Land of lot No. 66. North—Class B land and corner of Issur Chunder Ghosal's garden. West—Municipal road. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindar.	Date
						From 8 mile 4,150 feet to 5,000 feet.	
68	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	East ...	0 3 32	South—Land of lot No. 67. North—Bisso Luckie's Road. West—Municipal Road. East—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Ghosal and others.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 8 *mile* 5,025 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
69	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	9	East ...	0 0 32	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. South—Bisso Luckie Rroad. East—Kader Nath Banerjie's garden. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile to* 1,070 *feet.*	
70	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 27	North—End of road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Land belonging to Pitamber Chatterjee, Taraprosono Mookerjee, and Kader Banerjee. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,085 *feet to* 2,245 *feet.*	
71	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	East ...	0 3 39	North—Boundary of Konenagore. East—Land belonging to Doshanni Zemindars and Bromot her land. West—Municipal Road.	
						From 8 *mile* 2,620 *feet to* 4,160 *feet.*	
72	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore and Baorah.	9	West ...	3 2 15	North—Up to a Seemool tree standing on B land. West—Land belonging to Rajkristo Mitter, Goorudass Mookerjee, Bissembhur Banerjee, Ram Chunder Ghosal, and Issur Chunder Ghosal. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 8 *mile* 4,160 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
73	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	9	West ...	1 2 3	North—End of mile 9, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Ramcoomar Banerjee, Isser Chunder Ghosal and others. East—Railway fencing. South—Up to Seemool tree and land of lot No. 72.	Seemool,
						From 9 *mile to* 1,100 *feet.*	
74	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Konenagore.	10	West ...	1 3 2	West—Pitamber Chatterjee's land. North—Road under Culvert No. 29. South—End of mile 9, as per plan. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 9 *mile* 1,120 *feet to* 2,040 *feet.*	
75	ditto ..	Pergunnah ditto .. Mouzah ditto.	10	West ...	1 0 35	North—Boundary of Konenagore. South—Road under Culvert No. 29. West—Land belonging to Gyanundo Mitter and others. East—Railway fencing,	
						From 9 *mile* 2,320 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Rishra.	10	East ...	2 1 1	South—Boundary of Konenagore. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. West—Municipal Road. East—As per plan.	
						From 9 *mile* 2,050 *feet to* 4,375 *feet.*	
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	10	West ..	5 3 11	South—Boundary of Konenagore and land of lot No. 75. North—Corner of land acquired by Mr. Lockwood for Terminal Engine Shed. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	11	East ...	4 1 15	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	Cocoanut tree, 3.
						From 10 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
79	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	11	West ...	5 1 36	South—Rishra Road ... North—End of mile 11, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut tree, 2.
						From 11 *mile to* 1,780 *feet.*	
80	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 18	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 11 *mile to* 1,800 *feet.*	
81	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh.	12	West ...	3 3 38	South—End of mile 11, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,200 *feet.*	
82	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Mahesh and Bullubpore.	12	West ..	0 3 23	North—Class B land of lot No. 84. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Baiti and Nemy Ghose.	
						From 11 *mile* 1,800 *feet to* 3,500 *feet.*	
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	East ...	3 0 20	North—Class A land enclosed by wire fencing. South—Road under Culvert No. 33. East—Land belonging to Pitambur Chuckerbutty, Hurrish Chunder Dey, Koylash Chunder Nundy and Bippro Doss Chatterjee, and Municipal Road. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 11 *mile* 2,200 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	
84	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Bullubpore.	12	West ...	2 3 1	North—Land of lot No. 85. South—Land of lot No. 83, and corner of Gopal Baiti's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 11 *miles* 3,380 *feet to* 3,855 *feet.*	
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah ditto ... Mouzah ditto.	12	West ...	0 3 21	South—Land of lot No. 84. North—Boundary of Serampore and corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Moty Lall Seal's garden.	
						From 11 *mile* 3,855 *feet to* 4,055 *feet.*	
86	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Serampore.	12	ditto ...	0 1 11	North—Class A land. South—Corner of Moty Lall Seal's garden. West—Land belonging to Bipro Doss, Mohesh Moochy, and Pitamber Dey. East—Wall of Serampore Station.	
						From 12 *mile* 3,000 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
87	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Chatra.	13	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Deb Narain Dutt's land. West—Mrittunjoy Chuckerbutty's land. South—Jogobundhu Mookerjee's land. East—New Municipal Road.	
"	ditto ...	ditto ... ditto.	"	East ...	0 0 4 0 1 24	North—Land belonging to Gogone Chunder Chowdry. East—Ram Chowdry's land. South—Ram Chowdry's land. West—Class A land.	

* From this has been excluded the area occupied by the Municipal Road.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 21st March 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 14 *miles* 4,705 *feet to* 4,875 *feet.*	
88	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East ..	0 0 38	South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
						From 14 *miles* 5,155 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
89	ditto ...	ditto ..	15	ditto ...	0 0 31	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjea. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjea.	
						From 15 *miles to* 882 *feet.*	
90	ditto ...	ditto ..	16	ditto ...	1 2 14 0	South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobehara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjea and others.	
						From 15 *miles* 882 *feet to* 2,925 *feet.*	
91	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Shurfkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto ...	4 2 1	North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khooreegachy. South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 13. Cocoanut, 1.
						* *From* 14 *miles* 4,680 *feet to* 4,840 *feet.*	
92	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	West ...	0 0 22	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
						From 14 *miles* 4,840 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
93	ditto ...	ditto ..	15	ditto ...	0 3 3	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 15 *miles to* 1,090 *feet.*	
94	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	ditto ...	1 2 32	North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolall Banerjea, Dosh Annee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
						From 15 *miles* 1,090 *feet to* 1,402 *feet.*	
95	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto ...	0 2 11	North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolall Banerjea's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Mudoosoodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 15 *miles* 1,402 *feet to* 2,202 *feet.*	
96	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	West ..	1 1 32	North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others.	
						From 15 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,970 *feet.*	
97	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	ditto ..	2 0 1	South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
						From 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
98	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Khooreegachy	16	East ...	7 3 2	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing. East—Class C land, which has been sold.	
						From 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
99	ditto ...	ditto ..	16	West ...	7 2 13	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 16 *miles to* 1,900 *feet.*	
100	ditto ...	ditto ..	17	East ...	6 0 20	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 16 *miles to* 2,030 *feet.*	
101	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	West ...	6 2 7	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
						From 16 *miles* 1,940 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
102	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East ..	9 2 0	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	West ...	9 3 16	*From* 16 *miles* 3,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
						North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
104	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East ...	7 0 20	South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
105	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	West ...	7 0 21	North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
106	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East ...	11 1 37	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles* 2,210 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
107	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	West ...	9 0 21	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 18 *miles to* 2,350 *feet.*	
108	ditto ...	ditto ..	19	East ...	8 0 36	North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 18 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 3,150 *feet.*	
109	Hooghly ..	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	East ..	2 1 33	South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satcowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing.	Mangoe tree, 2.
						From 18 *miles* 3,150 *feet to* 3,515 *feet.*	
110	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ..	0 3 0	South—Land of lot No. 109. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 18 *miles* 3,515 *feet to* 4,098 *feet.*	
111	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoosoodun Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjea and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
						From 18 *miles* 4,080 *feet to* 4,680 *feet.*	
112	ditto ..	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjea's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
						From 18 *miles* 4,720 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
113	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arshaand Boroe. Mouzahs Nobogram and Mancoondoo.	19	ditto ..	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nidheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 18 *miles to* 3,350 *feet.*	
114	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	West ..	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No. 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 18 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 4,625 *feet.*	
115	ditto ..	ditto ..	19	ditto .	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and date trees.
						From 18 *miles* 5,040 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
116	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Mancoondoo and Nobogram.	19	ditto	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
117	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Nobogram.	20	ditto ..	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 19 *miles* 30 *feet to* 1,560 *feet.*	
118	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Ram Khan and others.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
						From 19 *miles* 1,560 *feet to* 2,195 *feet.*	
119	ditto ..	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	1 2 36	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 19 *miles* 1,575 *feet to* 1,965 *feet.*	
120	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	West ...	1 0 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 59 ... North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Doss Doss and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 19 *miles* 1,965 *feet to* 2,345 *feet.*	
121	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Nobogram.	20	West ...	1 0 5	North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,360 *feet to* 2,760 *feet.*	
122	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	ditto ...	1 0 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Chunder Biswas East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others.	Cocoanut, 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,760 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
123	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	4 0 37	South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,730 *feet.*	
124	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	1 1 39	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,730 *feet to* 3,350 *feet.*	
125	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	20	ditto ...	1 3 27	South—Land of lot No. 124. North—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
126	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	2 0 3	North—Culvert No. 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
127	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	3 3 4	North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others.	Bamboo clusters 22.
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 4,710 *feet.*	
128	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	West ..	2 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 4,710 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
129	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	1 2 25	South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others.	
						From 20 *miles to* 125 *feet.*	
130	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 1 16	East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan.	Date trees.
						From 20 *miles* 125 *feet to* 550 *feet.*	
131	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	1 1 0	North—Corner of land belonging to ... Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 550 *feet to* 715 *feet.*	
132	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 2 38	North—Corner of Brojo Behary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brojo Behary Bose's land.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P	*From* 20 *miles* 715 *feet to* 875 *feet.*	
133	Hooghly .	Pergunnah Boroe . Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	West ..	0 2 20	South—Land of lot No. 132 .. East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing West—Ditch.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles to* 1,150 *feet.*	
134	ditto	ditto .	21	East ..	2 1 30	West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,840 *feet.*	
135	ditto ..	ditto .	21	ditto ..	0 3 25	North—Land of lot No. 136. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khal. South—Station land and road.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,840 *feet to* 2,860 *feet.*	
136	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto .	1 3 30	North—Up to north end of relinquished C land. East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,150 *feet to* 2,015 *feet.*	
137	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	West ...	1 3 18	North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,015 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
138	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ..	0 3 12	South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,095 *feet.*	
139	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ..	1 2 24	North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,960 *feet to* 2,520 *feet.*	
140	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	East ...	1 1 8	South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 3,095 *feet to* 3,475 *feet.*	
141	ditto ..	ditto ...	21	West ...	0 3 24	North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 20 *miles* 3,475 *feet to* 3,925 *feet.*	
142	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto	1 0 11	South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 3,925 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
143	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	3 0 29	South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,520 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
144	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	East ..	1 2 10	South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 20 *miles* 3,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
145	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	East ...	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No. 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From miles 21 *to* 430 *feet.*	
146	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	ditto ..	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
						From miles 21 *to* 900 *feet.*	
147	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Khulsinee and Dabeepore.	22	West ..	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 430 *feet to* 1,230 *feet.*	
148	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Dabeepore	22	East ...	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land.	
						From 21 *miles* 900 *feet to* 1,200 *feet.*	
149	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	West ...	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees
						From 21 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,440 *feet.*	
150	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	East ..	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,490 *feet to* 1,660 *feet.*	
151	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	ditto ...	0 0 13	South—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,210 *feet to* 1,550 *feet.*	
152	ditto ..	ditto ...	22	West ..	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 21 *miles* 1,675 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
153	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	East ...	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabeepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Doss Biswas. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						† *From* 21 *miles* 1,550 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
154	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	West ...	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,150 *feet.*	
155	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Dabeepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto ...	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,200 *feet.*	
156	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East ...	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 21 *miles* 4,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
157	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East ...	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 4,170 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
158	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	West ...	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
159	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto ...	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,275 *feet.*	
160	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	East ...	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 22, *miles* 1,280 *feet to* 3,300 *feet.*	
161	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	West ...	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 1,295 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
162	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	East ...	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
163	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	ditto ...	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
164	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	West ...	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From miles 23 *to* 1,260 *feet.*	
165	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	ditto ...	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
						From 23 *miles to* 1,230 *feet.*	
166	ditto ..	ditto ...	24	East ..	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 23 *miles* 1,290 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
167	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Kudalya Mât.	24	West ...	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73. North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 23 *miles* 1,800 *feet to* 2,220 *feet.*	
168	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	East ...	0 2 39	South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others.	
						From 23 *miles* 2,220 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
169	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	ditto ...	3 1 13	South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
						From 23 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 4,600 *feet.*	
170	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kodalya Mât.	24	East ...	1 1 30	South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B Land of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoe trees.
						From 23 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,530 *feet.*	
171	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzahs Kodalya Mât and Laldanga.	24	West ..	5 3 6	South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
						From 23 *miles* 4,560 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
172	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto ...	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. East—Kutcha road. West—As per plan.	Mangoe, Seems, and Babla trees
						From 23 *miles* 4,580 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	East ...	1 3 28	South—Road Cunder ulvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisem entas in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.*	
174	Hooghly	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West ..	3 1 33	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto .	ditto	25	East .	3 3 7	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan	Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto .	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh	25	West .	1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet	
177	ditto ..	ditto	25	ditto	0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofiez and Deen Mohamud Mullick East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet	
178	ditto ..	ditto	25	ditto .	1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahiruddee Mullick	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto	ditto .	25	ditto ...	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land North—Road under culvert No 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto ..	ditto	25	East .	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Date trees.
						**From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
181	ditto ...	ditto	25	ditto ..	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto ..	ditto	25	West	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ...	14 2 1	South—End of mile 25 as per plan .. North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						† *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	East ...	14 1 14	South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles to* 900 *feet.*	
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grant Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 26 *miles to* 1,300 *feet.*	
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	3 0 11	South—End of mile 26 as per plan .. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						From 26 *miles* 800 *feet to* 2,920 *feet.*	
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East ...	5 1 19	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 1.250 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	4 1 2	North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,010 *feet to* 3,885 *feet.*	
189	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	litto ..	1 3 10	South—Road under culvert No. 87 ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
						From 25 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,950 *feet.*	
190	ditto ..	Porgunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
						From 26 *miles* 3,885 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
191	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencying. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,950 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
192	ditto ..	ditto ...	27	East ...	2 3 36	North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 27 *miles to* 1,460 *feet.*	
193	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 35	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Cocoanut trees.
						From 27 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
194	ditto ..	ditto ..	28	West ...	3 1 27	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Cocoanut and other trees.
						‡ *From* 27 *miles* 1,425 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.*	
195	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salance, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	3 0 12	North—B land of lot No. 196 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 27 *miles* 2,940 *feet to* 3,540 *feet.*	
196	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West ..	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan. * *From* 27 *miles* 1,485 *feet to* 2,960 *feet.*	
197	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East ..	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 27 *miles* 2,960 *feet to* 3,710 *feet.*	Date and other trees.
198	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River ... South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land. *From* 27 *miles* 3,640 *feet to* 4,140 *feet.*	Babool and other trees.
199	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West ...	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Gocool Krishna Ghose. *From* 27 *miles* 4,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
200	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto ...	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing ... North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan. *From* 27 *miles* 4,100 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 2.
201	ditto ..	ditto ..	28	East ...	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan ... South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow. *From* 28 *miles to* 1,025 *feet.*	Babool trees.
202	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West ...	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan *From* 28 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
203	ditto ..	ditto ..	29	ditto ..	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and Railway fencing. *From* 28 *miles* 1,200 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
204	ditto ..	ditto ...	29	East ..	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 28 *miles* 980 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
205	ditto ..	ditto ..	29	West ..	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others. † *From* 28 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,050 *feet.*	
206	ditto ..	ditto ..	29	ditto ..	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss. *From* 28 *miles* 3,980 *feet to* 5,080 *feet.*	
207	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Alleekojal and Aymakola.	29	ditto ...	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 28 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,895 *feet.*	
208	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Gojoghanta.	29	East ...	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoosoodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 28 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 5,240 *feet.*	
209	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Alleekojah.	30	East ...	3 0 31	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 100 *feet to* 1,610 *feet.*	
210	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto ...	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 1,525 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
211	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porcosottumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing *From* 29 *miles* 20 *feet to* 1,850 *feet.*	
212	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West ...	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 29 *miles* 1,755 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
213	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porcosuttumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles to* 2,960 *feet.*	
214	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Porcosuttumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East ...	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank ... South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree.
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Porcosuttumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttopore	31	West ...	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles to* 2,950 *feet to* 3,290 *feet.*	
216	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East .	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 ... South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Woojeer and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,290 *feet to* 3,865 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttopore.	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No. 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 216. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219 .. South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 4,440 *feet to* 4,990 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government .. South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 5,005 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto ...	ditto ..	31	ditto ...	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan ... South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles to* 2,250 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1, Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto ...	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 31 *miles to* 2,565 *feet.*	
222	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West ..	8 1 38	North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. **From* 31 *miles* 2,565 *feet to* 3,055 *feet.*	
223	ditto ...	ditto .	32	ditto ...	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee. † *From* 31 *miles* 3,055 *feet to* 3,280 *feet.*	
224	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose. *From* 31 *miles* 3,155 *feet to* 3,835 *feet.*	
225	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others. *From* 31 *miles* 3,835 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Cocoanut, Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
226	ditto .	ditto ..	32	ditto .	4 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan, South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per pain. ‡ *From* 31 *miles* 2,250 *feet to* 2,660 *feet*	
227	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	East ...	1 1 29	North—Public road .. South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Aughore Chand, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing. § *From* 31 *miles* 2,660 *feet to* 3,260 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 4.
228	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 3 16	North—Restored land South—Public road. .. East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing. ‖ *From* 31 *miles* 3,470 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Cocoanut and Babool trees.
229	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnen, Mouzah Talandoo	32	East ..	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
230	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles to* 850 *feet.*	
231	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1240 *feet to* 1,910 *feet.*	
232	ditto ...	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank, East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh. and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1,910 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
233	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	33	ditto ...	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick an Aradoo Shaik's land North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‖ From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.		
						* *From* 32 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
234	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjaha, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West ..	12 3 34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
235	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee.	34	East ..	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
236	ditto ..	ditto ..	34	West ..	4 2 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5.280 *feet.*	
237	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto ..	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
238	ditto ...	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	East ...	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 34 *miles* 1,850 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto ..	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 34 *miles* 1,830 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	West ..	6 0 28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kulsee, Nishragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan.	36	ditto ..	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
242	ditto ..	ditto ..	36	East ...	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
243	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kolsondah, Bagmydan, and Jokaibeel.	37	South ..	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	
						From 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
244	ditto ..	ditto ..	37	North ...	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23*rd April* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the higest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	Government Revenue.			Remarks.
					Road Cess.	Total	Upset price.	
			A. R. P.				Rs.	
229	542	Purayokhas, pergunnah Munar.	10 2 30	.....	.....	.....	1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي ہی کہ ٹکڑہ اراضیات مفصلہ‌ذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکي درکار سرکار کو نہین ہی بتاریخ ۲۸ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیٹھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصلہ‌ذیل کا کرنا ہوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرھوین روز وقت دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرھوین روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکي بعد کہلنے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ واري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاخراج نیلام ہوگي اور قیمت مظہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم ہوگا *

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ	نمبر توزیع	نام محال اور پرگنہ	ترجمہ بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار	قیمت مظہرہ قبل نیلام
محالات سرکار		پریو خاص پرگنہ منبر	اکر	روڈ	پول	جمع مشخصے سڑک میزان	
نمبر ۲۲۹	نمبر ۵۴۲		۱۰	۲	۳۰		۱۰۲۲

یہہ زمین لاخراج نیلام ہوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان بورڈ نمبر ۳۳۶ بے مرقومہ ۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ کے و یاد داشت کمشنري نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقومہ ۲۱ ماہ مذکور

اي: سي: منگلس
افیسیاٹینگ کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

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APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1856, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 9th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

1st Class Istamurori settled Estate.

Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estates and Pergunnah	Name of the proprietors.	Sudder Jumma	Amount fallen into arrear	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P	Rs As. P.	
342	Mouzah Chachrá and others, Pergunnah Ghoraghat	Narayan Chundra Singha, Rup Chunder Bose, Sorup Chunder Bose, and Sankar Dassya.	4,122 9 4½	1,309 14 5	Put up to auction for arrears of revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

G. H. DAMANT,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,
Sudder Jumma .. .. Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;
Sudder Jumma ... . Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma	...	..	.. Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund	...	..	... „ 6-12-0
		Total	... „ 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joogkhola, Thannah Fatikcheri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;
Sudder Jumma . ... Rs. 1,376 7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma	...	...	... Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund	...	..	.. „ 6-15-0.
		Total	„ 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brijo Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brijo Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Naoo, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brijo Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Ruttun Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57 —Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ramhurry Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اِسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہاباد کے شامل محالات مندرجۂ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ مین دین ہونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجرمہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اِسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مي تاریخ ۲۷ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ *

قسم اول

تفصیل

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا پرگنہ شہاجسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھہ و نانو رام کمار سنگھہ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۸-۱۰-۵۲۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱-۱۴-۱۹۳ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور پرگنہ چونسہ جسکي خانہ مالگذار مین نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھہ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۶-۲۰ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

ایچ: آلکجا در
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ فبروري ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

Nowjee No. 593—Mehal Maheevah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurowr; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jawnarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, *alias* Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اس تحور کے رو سے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دي جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور واقع محال معصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہت کے توزیع مین مندرج ہے بعلت مفرو یت و غیر حاضري مدعاعلیہ مذکور تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجشنبہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع ترہت مین نیلام ہوگا *

شرایط نیلام *

۱—اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل زر نیلامي بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا *

۲—جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زاید ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحساب فیصد ۲۵ فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام کے پندرھوین اور دو پہر تک کہ اوسمین اور نیلام بہي محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوگے اگر اوس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے پچھے یا جس روز کچہري کہلي اوس روز دو پہر تک داخلکرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ سوخت ہوکر بعد اجراي اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بچوابدہي خریدار خطاکار نیلام ثانے عمل مین آویگا *

۳—جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ دوایگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا *

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیا رستم نگر پرگنہ دھرور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام نتھو سنکھہ و کار و سنکھہ وغیرہ کا مندرج ہے اور مبلغ ۴-۱-۴۰۹ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال مین حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور کا واقع مواضع مہیاور ستم نگر عرف بیکا و بیربور گوپي متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۱ و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکٹ ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا *

اِف: اِم: ہلیڈے
کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum *oorf* Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Dalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahtho, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459 —Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Buriah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388 10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa *oorf* Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Buriah, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10. Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 10*th April* 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعه ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومه الذیل ضلع پٹنه مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماه مارچ سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب‌الوصول هی بروز منگل ۲۸ ماه مے سنه ۲۸۷۲ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکها جائیگا *

بندوبست استمراري *

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بتراه گوبردهن پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگه و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون وغیره صدر جمع ۵-۱۳-۱۰۲۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۵-۴۸۶ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ‌نراین سنگه و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوامهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوا هي ۵-۱۴-۵۱۰ بابت حصه چوامهتون و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشي لعل و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مسماة امامي خانم عرف بےبے بنو و مسماة اشرف‌النسا بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و نیم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و ٹیکم مهتون و مرزا مظهر علے و مسماة وحید‌النسا و مرزا قادر علے تونڈن سنگه و لاله دمبرلعل و دیگ‌نراین سنگه و موان مهتون و بالکسن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون و دولار مهتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقے مالگذاري نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گونساین داس لات بتراه پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ‌نراین سنگهه و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۵-۷۱۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱-۱۱-۳۲۸ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ نراین سنگه و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مهون عرف دمري موهن و غیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۶-۱۰-۳۸۸ بابت حصه مسماة امامے خانم عرف بےبے بنو و مسماة اشرف‌النسا عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظهر علے و مرزا قادر علے و مرزا اغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید‌النسا و نندولعل و کاشي لعل و تونڈن سنگه و دیگ نراین سنگه و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون چوا مهتون و نیم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و نوبال مهتون و بالکشن مهتون گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون و دولار مهتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لات بتراه پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري مرزا مظهر علے وکهل سنگه و مرزا قادر علے و مسماة وحید‌النسا و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۷۵۰ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه موبا مهتون و بالکشن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۴-۴۳۵ بابت حصه مرزا محمد علے و مرزا قادر علے و مسماة وحید‌النسا و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و چوا مهون عرف دمري مهون و تونڈن سنگه و گوندا سنگه و مٹکدهاري سنگه اصل بنفسه و والے هردیو نراین سنگه نابالغ و کسن دت تیواي و دیگ نراین سنگه و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر بتاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S.* for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

*No.*2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor *Sevat*, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	....			2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,282	9	2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18*th April* 1872.

J. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector,*

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No. 19 of 1872

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Health of Up-Country Coolies in Assam.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

The proceedings of this Government noted below, regarding the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the laborers in the Rungagora and Doolahat tea gardens, and regarding the system of recruiting and passing coolies for Assam.

Emigration Proceedings, December 1871, No. 70, paragraph 13.
" " February 1872, Nos. 38-39B.
" " March " " 15-18.

Also—

Letters Nos. 41 and 43, dated respectively the 13th and 15th April 1872, from the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

1. THE reports on the Rungagora tea gardens in Upper Assam had shown that the death-rate among the coolies had been extremely high; 22 coolies had died out of a mean strength of 97 in the year 1869, and 35 had died out of a mean strength of 180 coolies in the year 1870—that is to say, from 20 to 25 per cent. of the coolies died off year by year. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that this garden should be at once inspected, and that a special report should be made upon its present condition and the probable causes of the high mortality among its coolies. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Clarke, accordingly inspected the garden on the 12th January. He found the death-rate to be still high, but he reported his inability to account for this mortality, as Rungagora was "one of the nicest gardens he had ever seen, and was apparently well

managed." The Deputy Commissioner remarked, however, that Rungagora garden possessed no hospital. Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, inspected the garden on the 18th February; he endorsed the Deputy Commissioner's opinion. He found the treatment of the coolies to be "everything that could be desired, but he observed that almost all the coolies appeared "to be weak and debilitated," and he felt certain that they must have been so before leaving for Assam. Dr. Partridge noted that from 1867 to the present time many deaths had occurred on the Rungagora garden from diseases consequent on a debilitated state of body, and he expressed his opinion that the "excessive deaths for the "past years had been solely due to the state in which the coolies had been "first sent up."

2. In the Doolahat garden of Upper Assam the death-rate for the first six months of 1871 was reported to have been 13 out of 144, or at the rate of about 18 per cent. per annum, during the healthiest part of the year. Report was called for, the garden was inspected; it was found by the Assistant Inspector of Laborers to be well ordered and well appointed. Both the Assistant Inspector and the garden manager attributed the excessive mortality of 1871 to deaths which occurred among an exceptionally bad batch of coolies who came to the garden in the end of 1870.

3. Reference was made to the Superintendent of Labor Transport and to the Medical Inspector of Laborers at Calcutta. In regard to the Rungagora garden, Drs. Grant and Macnamara report generally on the way in which laborers for Assam are examined, on their general state of health when examined, and on the fact that "up-country" coolies, as they are called, cannot bear the climate of many Assam gardens. In regard to the Doolahat garden and the two batches of coolies which are said to have been so bad in the year 1870, Dr. Grant reports specially that both these batches consisted entirely of "up-country" coolies, and he shows that the Medical Inspector's certificates filed in the Calcutta office fully show that the men of these two batches were "in very good health at the time" they were passed in Calcutta

4. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the explanation afforded by Dr. Macnamara, taken with the fact that out of 13 deaths which occurred in the Rungagora tea garden in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months in the garden and only four had been less than a year, shows that the mortality on that garden was not mainly due to the weak health of the coolies when they started for Assam.

5. In dealing with these papers His Honor remarks that another grave question forces itself on our consideration, namely, whether the so-called "up-country" coolies, as distinguished from Dhangurs, should or should not be allowed to proceed under contract as laborers to Assam. The Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, and the Ex-officio Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Laborers in the districts of Nowgong, Kamroop, and Durrung, and in the sub-divisions of Mungledye, Sooteah, North Luckimpore, Jorehaut, Golaghat, and Seebsaugor, should be called upon to take special note of the comparative healthiness of the two classes of coolies at their coming inspections, and they should report at the end of the year whether "up-country" coolies are really less able to resist the climate and the work required of them than Dhangur coolies. There is no doubt whatever in the Lieutenant-Governor's mind that Hindoostanee coolies do not thrive in Assam; almost all the tea planters say they wish they never had a Hindoostanee laborer. The Lieutenant-Governor notes this fact as the result of his personal inquiries on the spot. His Honor would be glad to have the opinion of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and that of some of the leading firms and gentlemen interested in tea, as to whether it would not be better to stop all coolie emigration to Assam from the Hindoostanee districts above Bhaugulpore to the eastern tea districts.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution, with the papers "read," be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1871.

PARA. 13.—Taking the different inspection circles in the order in which the returns are submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Upper Assam the total number of laborers under contract was 20,338, of whom 725 died and 413 deserted and 33 were imprisoned. The increased number of desertions is referred to an increase in the number of importations; desertion, as a rule, occurring among new arrivals. The total importations were 2,385. At the end of the year 17,170 remained under contract. The statement in the margin gives the mortality of fifteen selected gardens in Upper Assam for the two years 1869-70. Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, Rungagora, and Doolahat tea gardens, show excessive rates of mortality, and should be at once inspected and their present state and the causes of the mortality now shown specially reported on. The number of importations in some of these gardens, side by side with the high rate of mortality, is painfully suggestive. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn from the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore that the coolies in the Upper Assam division have been remarkably healthy in the first-half of 1871.

Number.	Name of garden.	Mean of year 1869.	Deaths.	Imported.	Mean of year 1870.	Deaths.	Imported.
12	Hatipote ...	202	18	45	378	25	27
33	Morianee ...	42	2	20	135	11	43
34	Hurwal ...	57	5	...	110	14	...
36	Difflo ...	259	90	..	171	15	..
48	Sonarri ...	53	4	37	109	20	58
57	Hooloongoori ...	261	40	..	269	34	127
59	Naphooah ...	93	7	68	114	21	..
61	Lawjan ...	38	1	...	90	10	66
70	Rungagora ...	97	22	...	180	35	121
80	Ginjon ...	...	...	25	49	7	..
87	Doomdooma ...	189	19	...	254	20	127
89	Elungamorah ...	166	19	18?	189	21	126
102	Talup ...	68	10	...	160	16	115
103	Doolahat ...	...	...	...	99	31	97
107	Koobong ...	85	11	.	87	9	31
	Total ...	1,610	248	213	2,380	289	948

No. 114, dated Gowhatty, the 25th September 1871.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 52T of the 24th August last, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from Captain Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, North Luckimpore, reporting the result of his inspection of the Doolahat tea garden, and to express my concurrence in the conclusions arrived at by him; and I respectfully solicit the attention of Government to that part of his letter which reflects on the system of recruiting coolies.

Received with Luckimpore letter No. 159, 18th September 1871.

No. 373, dated Luckimpore, the 14th September 1871.

From—A. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., Asst. Commr. and Asst. Insptr. of Laborers, North Luckimpore.

To—The Deputy Commr. and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that I, on the 12th instant, visited the Doolahat factory, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your memorandum No. 152, dated the 2nd idem, and made a full and careful inquiry into the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the imported laborers there during the last half-year. Mr. Stewart, the manager, informed me that the coolies who have died belonged almost exclusively to a batch which he received towards the end of last year, and which were exceptionally bad. I saw the remainder of this batch, and having mustered all the imported coolies in the garden, was able to contrast them with other batches. The result quite bore out the manager's opinion as to these particular coolies; and I cannot but record my own in the matter, which is, that the fact of such coolies ever having seen Assam reflects anything but credit on the system under which they were recruited. Judging from their appearance, they could not have lived to an old age in any climate; but to send them to Assam was simply to lessen their chances of living still further. I carefully inspected the lines, and could see nothing to find fault with either in their construction or sanitary condition. The huts are rather out of repair, but this will be seen to, Mr. Stewart says, as soon as the dry season commences. Mr. Stewart has not at present all the medicines that he ought to have, but he tells that he has indented for a fresh supply. The coolies get good drinking water from a stream which runs near the factory, and can buy all the provisions they require from a golah on the spot.

I have seen both the Deobheel and Cinnatolia gardens, in which I believe the death-rate in the last half-year was low; and I certainly think that Doolahat, both as regards its site and sanitary advantages generally, can bear comparison with either. The previous returns

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4. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the explanation afforded by Dr. Macnamara, taken with the fact that out of 13 deaths which occurred in the Rungagora tea garden in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months in the garden and only four had been less than a year, shows that the mortality on that garden was not mainly due to the weak health of the coolies when they started for Assam.

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102	Talup ...	68	10	...	160	16	115
103	Doolahat ...	...	...	...	99	31	97
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	Total ...	1,610	248	213	2,380	289	948

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I have seen both the Deobheel and Cinnatolia gardens, in which I believe the death-rate in the last half-year was low; and I certainly think that Doolahat, both as regards its site and sanitary advantages generally, can bear comparison with either. The previous returns

from this garden again do not indicate any thing like exceptional insalubrity. I am of opinion therefore that Mr. Stewart has assigned the true reason for the high rate of mortality which has attracted the notice of Government; and that there is no ground for the appointment of a committee under section 112 of the Coolie Act.

No. 159, dated Debrooghur, the 18th September 1871.

Memo. by—W. S. CLARKE, Esq., Depy. Commr and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam with reference to his No. 436 of the 28th August 1871.

There appears to the undersigned no necessity for calling a Committee under section 112.

No. 3344.

EXTRACT from Captain Phillips' report forwarded to the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, for such explanation or remarks as he may wish to offer.

No. 72, dated Gowhatty, the 13th March 1872.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 13 of Government resolution dated 2nd December last, on the half-yearly returns of laborers employed in the tea gardens in this division, received with your memorandum No. 3933 of the same date, I have the honor to forward the annexed copy of a letter,* and enclosures, from the Protector of Laborers, Upper Assam, reporting the result of his inspection of the Rungagora tea garden in the district of Luckimpore, as required by the resolution above quoted.

* No. 50, dated 22nd February 1872.

2. I think it very desirable that more care should be exercised in passing coolies for Assam. It is no use whatever taking sanitary precautions here if we are to receive men constitutionally unfitted to stand the climate of any part of Assam.

No. 50, dated Debrooghur, the 22nd February 1872.

From—DR T. D'O. PARTRIDGE, Offg. Inspr. of Laborers, Upper Assam, Debrooghur.

To—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

IN accordance with No. 109, dated Gowhatty, 24th January 1872, requesting that I would take steps in the matter of the high death-rate in the Rungagora factory belonging to the Upper Assam Company, and under the management of Mr. Moran, I proceeded there and made a thorough inspection of the garden and lines on 18th February 1872. I beg to entirely endorse the Deputy Commissioner's remark made in his inspection return dated 12th January 1872 as to the appearance of the garden, &c. I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor; they almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving. They have now been over two months on the estate and been doing but light labor, and the manager informs me that they have to some extent improved in health.

2. On coming up the river they had cholera on board the steamer. Two had to be left behind at Debrooghur ill, and another died before reaching Rungagora; whilst the others, as above stated, arrived in a weak condition. This has not been the first and only time in which coolies have arrived at this factory in such an unfit state, and it is all due, I consider, to their being in the first place recruited, apparently, without a due regard to their state of health on enlistment.

3 Their treatment is every thing that can be desired in the factory, and no complaints of ill-treatment or of insufficiency of food or excessive work have been made. Consequently I beg most positively to state that neither the manager of the tea garden of Rungagora nor the tea garden itself is in my opinion at fault, and that the excessive death-rate for the past years has been solely due to the state in which the coolies have been first sent up.

4. On reference to the list of deaths from 1867 up to this present time, it will be noticed that many have taken place from dropsy and similar anæmic diseases owing to a debilitated state of body, and not, in my opinion, due to any thing connected with malarial poisoning contracted here, though of course a weakened constitution is much more ready to take in malaria than a strong one,—hence these coolies have not had a fair chance of becoming acclimatized. I therefore do not think it necessary "to convene a Ccommittee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of this garden," the cause not being due to any thing connected with the garden in question, but to the state of general debility and unfitness for labor that the coolies arrived in; and not only this last batch, but for the past three or four years the manager informing me that he has repeatedly made complaints with regard to the state of health in which the coolies have arrived, though apparently without effect.

Total coolies 235, *during the half year* 30*th June* 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Dhosoa ...	Man ..	Nagpore ...	1	The Upper Assam Tea Company Limited	1870, August...	8th January	Cholera	
Borlobi ...	ditto ...	Bengal ...	32		„ April ...	14th „	Dysentery.	
Fagorah ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	45		„ „ ...	23rd March	Fever, remittent.	
Parbottee ...	Woman	Nagpore ...	37		1869, September	12th „	Poisoned.	
Boly ...	Man ...	ditto ...	21		1870, April ...	18th April	Diarrhœa.	

Total coolies 255, *during the half-year* 31*st December* 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Name of estates.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Mongl ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	46	The Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.	1870, April ...	22nd July ...	Dysentery.	
Jogou ...	Woman	Nagpore ...	28		„ „ ...	23rd „ ...	Old age.	
Golbahar ...	ditto ...	Bengal ...	12		1871, March ...	1st October	Syphilis.	
Toolsee ...	ditto ...	Nagpore ...	55		1870, April ...	16th „ ...	Dropsy.	
Bulsee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25		„ „ ...	25th „ ...	ditto.	
Beeronjee ...	ditto ..	Bengal ...	11		1871, March ...	20th Nov.	Dysentery.	
Bodhoa ...	Man ..	ditto ...	10		1870, April ...	30th „ ...	ditto.	
Choitu ...	Woman	Nagpore ...	49		„ „ ...	15th Dec. ...	ditto.	

Total coolies 235, *during the half-year* 30*th June* 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass	Name of estate.	Year of arrival	Date of death	Cause of death	Number of death during the last half year.
Dockonee ...	Woman	Bengal ...	13	The Upper Assam Tea Company Limited	1868	24th Feb	Syphilis	
Beesomber ...	Man	ditto ..	45		„	19th April	Dropsy.	
Mongeath ..	Woman	Nagpore ...	14		1870	27th May	Cholera	
Khedonie ...	Girl	ditto ...	12		„	8th „	Fever	14
Kasmolu ...	Man	Bengal ...	16		1869	4th June	Dropsy.	
Loleetah ...	Girl	ditto ...	7		1870	20th „	Fever.	
Ramdial ...	Man	ditto ...	52		„	27th „	Dropsy	

Total coolies 251, *during the half-year* 31*st December* 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of deaths.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Booram ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	48	The Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.	1870, April	16th July	Anasarca.	
Sockhre ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	28		1868, June	31st „	Dysentery.	
Madhob ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	27		„ „	11th Sept.	Fever, remittent.	
Momah ...	Girl ...	ditto ...	44		1870, March	18th „	Anasarca.	
Somaree ...	Woman	Nagpore ...	16		„ April	26th „	Fever, remittent.	
Konjon ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	29		„ „	28th „	Dysentery.	
Peetamber ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	58		1868, June	29th „	Pneumonia.	
Kortah ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	13		1869, February	26th „	Dysentery.	
Beharee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	22		1870, March	9th October	Hepatites.	
Heerah ...	Woman	Nagpore ...	32		„ April	28th „	Debility.	
Chamroo ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	39		„ March	19th „	Fever, remittent.	
Beesesor ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	17		1869, February	16th „	Dyspepsia.	
Pormessur ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	18		„ „	9th „	Anasarca.	
Bhumlah ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	30		1870, April	6th „	Dysentery.	
Motey ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	47		„ „	13th „	ditto.	
Somon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	49		„ „	17th Nov.	Diarrhœa.	
Soolon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	44		„ „	4th „	Anasarca.	
Ender ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	51		„ „	24th „	Dysentery.	
Dohin Sing ...	ditto ...	Nagpore ...	24		1869, February	8th „	Anasarca.	
Jhomok ...	ditto ...	Bengal ...	12		1870, March	24th „	Fever.	
Motey ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	.. ...			14th „	Dysentery.	
Sonjob ...	Woman	ditto ..	19		1870, April	28th „	Fever.	
Korimon ...	Man ...	ditto ...	28		„ „	4th „	Dropsy.	
Monglee ...	Woman	ditto ...	35		1869, February	20th „	Debility.	
Surolon ..	Man ...	ditto ...	23		„ „	7th „	Hepatites.	
Kasoe ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	.. . .		. ....	6th July	Dysentery.	
Gorohee ..	Woman	ditto ...	.....		. . ..	26th October	Diarrhœa.	
Jhow ..	Man ..	ditto ...	... ..		... .	14th Nov.	Dropsy.	

Total coolies 126, *during the half-year* 30*th June* 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Abdoon ...	Man ...	N. W. Provinces ..	32	1868	14th January	Dropsy.
Doyal ...	Boy ...	ditto ...	38	„	4th April	ditto.
Gopal ...	Man ...	ditto ...	23	„	3rd June	Dysentery.
Monglah ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	5	„	4th „	Cholera.
Ahomod ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	„	9th „	Dropsy.
Raj Bolie ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	„	15th „	Cholera.
Dockon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	1869	23rd „	ditto.
Ramsoron ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	4	„	24th „	ditto.

Total coolies 99, *during the half-year* 31*st December* 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half-year.
Rohonee ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	30		1869	6th July ...	Diarrhœa.	
Monglie ...	Woman ..	ditto ...	8		1868	20th " ...	Fever.	
Ender ...	Man ...	ditto ...	14		1869	18th Sept. ...	Dysentery.	
Domon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	47		1868	15th Oct. ...	Fever.	
Hordial ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33	The	"	4th " ...	Diarrhœa.	
Redai ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	Upper	1869	5th " ...	Fever.	
Ramtohal ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	Assam	"	23rd " ...	Dysentery.	
Jomoh ...	Woman ..	ditto ...	15	Tea	1868	24th " ...	Anasarca.	
Bockoree ...	Man ...	ditto ...	9	Company	"	24th Nov. ...	Fever.	
Rambaron ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	.....	Limited.	.. ...	17th " ...	Dysentery.	
Seeroton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	23		1869	16th " ...	Anasarca.	
Chufdra ...	Woman ..	ditto ...	52		1868	5th " ...	Dysentery.	
Subdrah ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	39		"	29th " ...	Cholera.	
Doreah ...	Man ...	ditto ...	8		1869	1st Dec. ...	Anasarca.	

Total coolies 152, *during the half-year ending* 31*st December* 1867.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Joree	Man ..	N.-W. Provinces ...	1865	July 1867	Fever and dropsy.
Sogan	ditto ...	ditto	"	" "	
Heeramon	ditto ...	ditto	"	" "	
Bodhoa	ditto ...	ditto	"	" "	
Soroopa	ditto ...	Madras	"	October 1867 ...	
Holomot	ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	"	" " ...	
Amroo	ditto ...	Madras	"	November 1867 ...	
Taree	Woman ...	N.-W. Provinces	"	" " ...	

Total coolies, 140, *during the half-year* 30*th June* 1868.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Tetaree	Woman ...	Bengal	1865	January 10th ...	Dropsy.
Gowree	ditto ...	ditto	"	" 14th ...	ditto.
Karto	ditto ...	ditto	"	March	Cholera.
Akbor	Man ...	ditto	"	May	Dropsy.
Doteah	Woman ...	Nagpore	"	"	ditto.
Jatoo	ditto ...	ditto . . "	"	"	Dysentery.
Modha	Man ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	"	June	Fever.

Total coolies 157, *during the half-year ending* 31*st December* 1863.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Districts.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Akbor	Man ...	N.-W. Provinces	17	1868	4th August ...	Dysentery.
Kassim	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	"	20th September ...	Cholera.
Prokass	Boy . .	ditto ...	41	"	5th October ...	Fever.
Sockia	Woman ...	ditto ...	43	"	5th " ...	Dysentery.
Bodona	Man ...	ditto ...	37	"	1st November ...	ditto.
Hurroa	ditto ...	ditto ...	22	"	10th " ...	ditto.
Surna	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	"	1st " ..	ditto.
Sumlall	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	"	8th December ...	ditto.
Sodassee	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	"	" " ...	ditto.
Satodobe	ditto ...	ditto ...	49	"	9th " ...	Cholera.
Nedrass	Woman ...	ditto ...	50	"	4th " ...	Dysentery.

No. 109, dated Gowhatty, the 24th January 1872.

From—J. J. S. DRIBERG, Esq., Offg. Personal Asst. to the Commissioner of Assam.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore.

WITH reference to the remarks regarding the high death-rate at the Rungagora tea factory entered in your mofussil diary of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Commissioner to say that unless you have very good reason to the contrary, it is your duty, in the face of

this high rate of mortality amongst the coolies, to convene a Committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of the garden for human habitation.

2. As Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, has taken charge of his appointment, you should send that officer an extract of the remarks in your diary commented on, and a copy of these orders, with a view to his taking the necessary steps in the matter.

Extract from a diary from MAJOR W. C. S. CLARKE, *Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, dated* 11*th January* 1872.

MARCHED to Rungagora factory. This is the garden on which report is called for owing to high death-rate in first half-year of 1871. I found a high death-rate 8 per cent., again in the second half-year. I cannot account for this, for it is one of the nicest gardens I have ever seen, and is apparently well managed. This will be subject of report and I need not go into the matter here. I inspected the lines—there was no hospital—the food, water, &c., leaving the coolies till to-morrow, as it was late.

12*th January*.—I inspected the laborers this morning: things generally satisfactory.

No. 1283, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department,

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter (No. 72 of the 13th instant), with its annexure, from the Commissioner of Assam, reporting on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district; and with reference to the remarks therein made, in respect to the weak and unfit state in which coolies are despatched to Assam, I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate with medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea on the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would also wish to know what kind or standard of health is required by these officers before passing the coolies proceeding to Assam for employment as laborers on tea gardens.

3. I am to beg that you will impress on the medical inspectors of laborers the very grave importance of this inquiry, and request that a clear and early report may be submitted by them for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1284, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 72 of the 13th instant, submitting a report on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district.

2. In reply I am to point out that it appears from the returns submitted by you that out of the thirteen deaths which occurred in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months on the garden and only four had been less than a year. It is not quite clear therefore to the Lieutenant-Governor that original weakness is the cause of the mortality on this garden.

3. No information has been submitted by you as to what hospital accommodation is available for the coolies in this garden. This information ought not to have been omitted from the special report under notice, and I am to request that the information may be supplied in the next report submitted by you.

4. Your remarks, as well as those of Dr. Partridge, the Officiating Inspector of Laborers, in respect to the weak and unfit state of the coolies despatched to Assam, will be communicated to the medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea; and I am to ask that any specific information available in Assam, regarding the unhealthiness of laborers on specific steamers (besides the *Punjab* and *Simla*) during the past season, may be forwarded.

5. The special reports required on the Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, and Doolahat gardens, should be submitted without delay.

No. 41, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, ESQ., Superintendent of Labor Transport.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1283 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copies of reports from the medical inspectors of laborers at Calcutta and Kooshtea, Drs. Macnamara and Ayres. I would add that from all I have experienced and gathered through others on the subject under inquiry, I must concur in what has been urged by Dr. Macnamara respecting the change for the worse that may come over the health and appearance of laborers even during the *voyage* to Assam. I have always understood—and this impression has been confirmed by what I have seen and learnt from others—that, as a general rule, jungly or dhangur coolies suffer most during transit, but do well on the garden; on the other hand, so-called "up-country" coolies may not suffer so seriously on the voyage, but they do not stand the climate of the tea districts so well as coolies of the dhangur or jungly class when they are comfortably settled on the gardens.

Dated the 6th April 1872.

From—F. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., Medical Inspector of Laborers.

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 4th April, covering correspondence from the Government of Bengal regarding a report by the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, upon his inspection of laborers at the Rungagora tea garden.

The Inspector of Laborers writes as follows:—"I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor. They almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving." It is with reference to this part of the report that the Lieutenant-Governor desires information as to the standard of health required by the medical inspectors at Calcutta and Kooshtea. I carefully examine each cooly who has to pass my inspection, and I unhesitatingly affirm as regards the adult male coolies that not a single one in a bad or unfit state has been passed by me for Assam since my return to duty in February 1871. I do not affirm that all the men are picked men, for if only such were to be taken, emigration would be practically stopped. On this point I hope I may be allowed to refer to paragraph 24 of a minute by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st April 1869. I may, however, say that since that minute was written more precise rules than those which were formerly in force have been laid down for the guidance of the medical inspector; and I unhesitatingly affirm that, as directed by rule 7 of those for the guidance of medical inspectors, I carefully examine each laborer before he or she is placed on contract, and that I reject those who are not in a fit state of health, and not able in point of physical condition to journey to, and work for hire in, the tea districts. I can further state that the great mass of the men are in sound health when they leave for Assam or Cachar.

My experience in examining these coolies is now so great that I should indeed be guilty of wilful blindness if I allowed bad and unfit men to pass. Knowing as I do the gauntlet of inspection which the coolies have to run after they leave me, and the tendency, if not on the part of the officials in Assam, yet at any rate of the managers of gardens, to find fault with the coolies, it would be nothing less than infatuation on my part to be careless in the performance of this duty. * * * * *

* * * * * *

I would point out that the coolies are inspected by the civil surgeons of districts before they reach me; and though, looking to the fact that some time often elapses between their inspection and the arrival of the coolies in Calcutta, and to the possibility of coolies being changed after this inspection, civil surgeons could fairly be held responsible for the fitness of all the laborers who come to Calcutta. Yet the civil surgeons who pass these coolies must also have been guilty of great negligence if Dr. Partridge's charge is a correct one.

The coolies, before being inspected by me, are almost uniformly passed by an agent for the garden. On the part of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., this duty is performed by Mr. Cruikshank, one of their assistants. Mr. Cruikshank has been a long time in Cachar; he is practically well acquainted with the class of men who are needed for work in the tea districts, and that his

examination of the coolies is a most careful one, I am able to testify from the notes which he is in the habit of making on the pass list. I append a letter from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. upon this point. It is quite impossible that Mr. Cruikshank should have passed men in the bad and unfit state which Dr. Partridge insists on.

It is only of the men that I have affirmed that none but those who are in good health are placed upon the effective list;—I cannot speak so decidedly as regards the women. Many of the women are suckling or pregnant, but they must be allowed to proceed with their husbands. Further, as the women are not put to hard field labour in the tea districts, it does not seem necessary to insist upon the same standard of robust health in their case as in that of the men. Moreover, the medical examination of the women cannot be made so strict as that of the men; they cannot of course be stripped for it as are the men: consequently a weakly woman may accidentally pass me and be placed on the effective list.

The medical inspector is called on to certify to the good state of health of the coolies at the time they pass his inspection, but he is not called upon to give an opinion as to whether the coolies whom he passes are of such a constitution that it may be predicted they will certainly maintain their health in Assam or Cachar.

It is a well-known fact—one which has been recognized and discussed over and over again—that up-country coolies, as they are called by managers of tea gardens (viz., coolies of aryan descent), will not keep their health in the greater number of gardens in Assam. No matter how nice the garden itself may look, and notwithstanding the greatest care for the coolies on the part of the managers in Assam, this class of coolies is speedily attacked with fever, enlargement of the liver and spleen, become bloodless, suffer from diarrhœa, get dropsy, and die. Nor are the three months which elapsed between the arrival of the gang in question at Rungagora and their inspection by Dr. Partridge insufficient for the development of disease amongst such coolies. Three weeks or a month, or even a shorter time than this, will tend to convert a fine healthy body of men into miserable fever-stricken wretches In some gardens, however, these up-country coolies do very well, as Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. informed me yesterday that much to their surprise some managers were now beginning to ask for coolies of this class.

Dhangur (non aryan) coolies withstand the evil influences of the Assam climate much better than do up-country coolies, yet even in the case of dhangurs the medical inspector can only say that at the time when he sees them they are in good health; it must be that many of them will fail in Assam. Many of the men are from 30 to 40 years old, and correspond constitutionally with Europeans of 40 to 50 years of age. They have from their birth lived in the highlands of Central India, and have lived upon a diet very dissimilar from that which they take to when they leave for Assam, and which indeed would not be fitted for them in the new circumstances of their life. These men are taken from their homes, they are often in a depressed state of mind, and are sent off by steam to the jungles of Assam, to a climate totally different to that in which they have been reared from their birth. Many of such men cannot but fail, weak points in their constitution becoming rapidly developed into disease; but I would represent that the Medical Inspector cannot be held responsible for such failures. Even during the voyage to Assam the evil influences of the change of climate may begin to show themselves.

This was fully recognized by Mr. Ainslie's commission in 1867-68. The commission wrote:—"After a long and trying journey, especially where there has been much sickness on board, it is not surprising that the appearance of the emigrants should be altered very much for the worse, and that the description of them, as they were at the time of embarkation, should not apply to their state on arrival."

The last batch of coolies sent to the Upper Assam Company's garden were mixed coolies; it contained so many up-country men that the managers complained of them to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. It is to these coolies that Dr. Partridge more particularly refers. I regret it did not occur to him to institute a comparison between the sick and death-rates on the company's gardens at Maijan and Rungagora; he would have found that in the case of the latter the rate is considerably higher. Yet these gardens are under the same management, and they are impartially supplied with coolies of the same class; indeed this very batch of coolies was sent up for the Maijan garden, and were only diverted on their arrival in Assam to the other gardens because labor was most wanted there.

Dr. Partridge makes no mention in his report of these coolies being for the most part up-country men,—men who are peculiarly liable to suffer from the climate of Assam. Possibly his limited experience in the district has not as yet enabled him to assure himself of this fact. I think I may venture to predict that after he has had one or two years' experience in Upper Assam he will be more cautious in expressing opinions on this subject. I believe too he will learn that there are many gardens in Assam in which, though the coolies are most carefully looked to, and though the garden may itself be in a high state of cultivation, yet coolies, especially up-country coolies, will fall away in health from the time of their arrival to labor on it; and he will probably come to acquiesce in the opinion of Mr. Ainslie's commission as to the change in the appearance of the coolies, which even the voyage to Assam may bring about. I sincerely hope that longer experience in Assam will at least lead the Inspector of Laborers to credit that a gang of coolies may present a very deplorable appearance at the time of his inspection, though they were conscientiously and carefully inspected by the Medical Inspector of Laborers in Calcutta four months previously.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

From—MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP & Co., Agents, Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.
To—F. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., M D., Medical Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam.

REFERRING to our conversation with you to-day, regarding the batch of coolies sent up for this company in November last per steamer *Burmah*, and forwarded by our Superintendent to the Rungagora garden, we beg to state that these people were examined and passed by us previous to their despatch to Assam, and that we were satisfied at the time with their general appearance and suitability for the work required of laborers on tea gardens in that district.

No. 43, dated Calcutta, the 15th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, ESQ., Superintendent of Labor Transport.
To—The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 674 of the 19th February last, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The two batches of coolies referred to as having been despatched for Assam, the first at the end of November and the second early in December 1869, have been traced by me.

Both batches consisted of what are usually termed "up-country" coolies, that is, laborers from Ariah, Lucknow, Jounpore, Ghazeepore, Chupra, Benares, Patna, Hazareebaugh, Cawnpore, Sultanpore, Gya, Behar, Gourruckpore, &c., *and not dhangurs*. Both batches were inspected and passed by Dr. W. J. Palmer when he was officiating for Dr. Macnamara, then on leave.

To the care with which Dr. Palmer examined coolies during the period he officiated, I can bear testimony; and the medical inspector's certificates of health relating to the batches in question, now filed in this office, show that the coolies were in very good health at the time. There were no rejections, only one man being noted as "oldish, selected by planter;" and the absence of cholera is specially remarked by Dr. Ayres on the paper.

After the full reports (marginally noted) bearing on this very subject which have been submitted already, it does not appear necessary to dwell here at length on this question; but I would submit that if the arguments and explanations urged in the medical inspector's reports above quoted are applicable to coolies inspected in Assam only four months after their despatch from Calcutta, they must apply with greatly increased force to coolies inspected and reported on after a very much longer period.

(a) Dr. Macnamara's report, dated 6th April 1872.
(b) Dr Ayres' report, No. 24, dated 8th April 1872, forming enclosures to this office letter No. 41 of the 13th April 1872.
J. G.

Artizan Classes at the Dacca Normal School.

No. 1505, dated Fort William, the 11th April 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your No. 519, dated 9th February, calling for a scheme for an artizan school at Dacca, I have the honor to forward copy of the correspondence noted in the margin for the information and orders of Government.

From the Director to Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, No. 724, dated 23rd February.
From the Inspector, South-East Division, to the Director, No. 4047, dated 17th February, received 29th February.
From the Director to the Inspector, South-East Division, No. 877, dated 5th March.
From the Inspector, South-East Division, No. 4379, with enclosure, dated 16th March, received 2nd April.

2. I am of opinion that the scheme recommended by Mr. Clarke and the head-master of the Dacca Normal School is well deserving of a trial, and I accordingly solicit that a grant not exceeding Rs. 900 be sanctioned for the erection of a workshop in the Normal School premises, and the purchase of tools and wood, together with a monthly allowance of Rs. 78 for a foreman, carpenter, and artizan scholarship stipends, as applied for in Mr. Clarke's 11th paragraph.

3. Baboo Dinoonath Sen, the head-master of the Normal School, has shewn great interest in the undertaking and an intelligent appreciation of the objects to be attained by it; and I quite agree with Mr. Clarke that the financial control over the artizan work and the general superintendence of the department should be placed entirely in his hands under the general supervision of the Inspector.

No. 724, dated Fort William, the 23rd February 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 2280, dated 4th October 1871.

Under orders from Government, the Director requests that the Inspector will be so good as to send up a scheme for an artizan school at Dacca, as promised in his letter referred to above.

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, ESQ., M A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN continuation of paragraph 4 of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinoonath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinoonath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinoonath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinoonath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

I was lately much struck by the fact that in a village I lately visited, where the population was about half Mahomedan half Hindoo, none of the Hindoos appeared to be engaged in productive labor. The actual cultivators, cow-keepers, fishermen and boatmen, were to a man Mahomedans. The Hindoos existed on sub-divided landlord rights, or on the labor of some members of each family employed at a distance as writers, agents, clerks, &c. I doubt whether the Hindoos as a body in this village obtain a better income than the Mahomedans. I think a cultivator earns often his Rs. 10 per month more easily than an educated Hindoo; and I fancy that the case of this village is not an uncommon one in East Bengal.

Baboo Dinoonath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A., Director of Public Instruction,
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 4047, dated 17th February.

Before passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, ESQ., M A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN reply to your No. 724 of 23rd February 1872, I beg leave to represent that I did not promise in my letter No. 2280 of 4th October 1871 to send up a scheme for an artizan school, but that I did carry out what I did promise, as appears by my No. 4047 of 17th February 1872.

2. I regret not to have yet received your approval of my advance of the Rs. 100, of which sanction was requested in my No. 4047 aforesaid, as it leaves me in doubt whether I am at all on the right tack, or whether I may not have started altogether in a wrong direction.

3. I submit herewith copy of letter No. 12 of the head-master, Dacca Normal School, of 12th March 1872.

4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, *i e.*, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentry work.

6. I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

7. But it must be distinctly understood that the present carpentering work is merely a variety, and is taken up as amateur work; it necessarily will be thrown aside after a time, and there is no good reason to suppose that any of the young men at present practising carpentering will ever labor as artizans; they will stick to their trade of pandits; though even in this case it may be hoped they will be at least none the worse for having learnt how to handle a saw, chisel, and plane.

8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 3 each, the grant to bind Government only from month to month, but the intention being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill up more than half of these at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 3 per month; but if I cannot (and the head-master. Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutcha shed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme would be—

Capital account	Rs.	Monthly expenditure.	Rs.
For workshed	400	For foreman carpenter	18
For tools and wood	400	Twenty artizan scholarships... ...	60
Refunds to my circle fund balance ...	100		
Total ...	900	Total ...	78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great a want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success is sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, planing tables, and other improved machinery, when, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—Baboo Dinoonath Sen, Head-Master of the Normal School,

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan on which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following :—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able to use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country.

3rd.—Working with them will develope habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and to set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN continuation of paragraph 4 of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinoonath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinoonath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinoonath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinoonath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

Baboo Dinoonath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 4047, dated 17th February.

BEFORE passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN reply to your No. 724 of 23rd February 1872, I beg leave to represent that I did not promise in my letter No. 2280 of 4th October 1871 to send up a scheme for an artizan school, but that I did carry out what I did promise, as appears by my No. 4047 of 17th February 1872.

2. I regret not to have yet received your approval of my advance of the Rs. 100, of which sanction was requested in my No. 4047 aforesaid, as it leaves me in doubt whether I am at all on the right tack, or whether I may not have started altogether in a wrong direction.

3. I submit herewith copy of letter No. 12, of the head-master, Dacca Normal School, of 12th March 1872.

4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, *i.e.*, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentery work.

6 I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

7. But it must be distinctly understood that the present carpentering work is merely a variety, and is taken up as amateur work; it necessarily will be thrown aside after a time, and there is no good reason to suppose that any of the young men at present practising carpentering will ever labor as artizans; they will stick to their trade of pandits. Though even in this case it may be hoped they will be at least none the worse for having learnt how to handle a saw, chisel, and plane.

8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 3 each, the grant to bind Government only from month to month, but the intention being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill up more than half of these at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 3 per month; but if I cannot (and the head-master, Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutcha shed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme, would be—

	Capital account. Rs.		Monthly expenditure. Rs.
For workshed	... 400	For foreman carpenter ...	... 18
For tools and wood	... 400	Twenty artizan scholarships ..	... 60
Refunds to my circle fund balance	... 100		
Total	... 900	Total	... 78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success be sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, trying tables, and other improved machinery, when, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—Baboo Dinoonath Sen, Head-Master of the Normal School.

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan on which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following :—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able to use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country

3rd.—Working with them will develope habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and to set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

good order by themselves. When necessary, they will borrow other tools from the general set, which will remain under the charge of the foreman, and be kept in use by him.

I shall have, in the second place, to admit two classes of students One to consist of such as may have passed the vernacular or the minor scholarship examination and are desirous of qualifying themselves as professional artizans. They will learn mathematics, natural philosophy, and surveying with the Normal School students, and during the rest of the school hours attend the workshop. The other class will consist of the ordinary students of the Normal or other schools, who will attend the workshop for two hours on alternate days, either in the morning or after school hours. I believe a sufficient number of pupils for the professional class may be attracted by the offer of art stipends—say of Rs. 5 for the first and second years, and of Rs. 10 for the third year. The amounts thus paid to them may be expected to be more than repaid by the work they will do. To the students of the amateur class rewards for efficiency in work will have to be given, after examinations held annually, in the shape of prizes consisting of collections of primary tools, costing from Rs. 5 to 20 each. The number of art stipends for the professional class will at first be limited, say to five or ten, but the amateur class may consist of any number of pupils.

The pupils, after they are admitted, will have to be divided into parties, each consisting of three, who will have charge of separate pieces of work. After they have worked in parties for a short time they will have to be set to work singly and independently. When we shall have a sufficient number of advanced pupils of the professional class, parties of new pupils of the amateur class may be placed under their charge. It will not do, I believe, to introduce the principle of division of labor at first, as for instancesa rving for one party, planing for another, and morticing for a third, and so on. This will only create confusion at the beginning; but it may be gradually adopted as we advance. Copies of written directions for the use of ordinary tools and for the ordinary operations may be given to each pupil as he is admitted, and directions how to proceed about a work may also be given to each party as it is placed in their hands.

Having commenced with carpentry, we may gradually proceed to working in sheet metal, casting brass and the softer metals, forging iron, casting iron, and turning metals of all kinds. The industrial school may, for a number of years, confine itself to these branches only. In each branch only such works will have to be turned out as are likely to find a sale. Lists of such works will have to be drawn up for each branch, progressively arranged; and preparing all those articles either in parties or singly will be the course of training to be gone through by each pupil. The whole of these branches may be so divided as to comprise a three years' course.

The professional class will have to go through the whole course, but to the other pupils may be given the choice of a branch to commence with, at which they will have to work for one year. They may be allowed to take up the other branches also if they like.

We can have only an ordinary country artizan to appoint as foreman, to direct and assist the pupils, put handles or frames to tools, and do delicate or difficult work. Selecting a proper collection of improved European tools, and showing their use, will doubtless be a matter of great difficulty. This can be done best and most easily only by an artizan from England. But I hope with the aid of books, and by occasionally inspecting during the holidays railway and other engineering workshops in this part of India, the foreman and I will be able to do all that can be done in this respect by one who has not had practical experience in an English workshop.

It will be a long time before I am able to carry out fully the plan sketched here. It will greatly depend upon the profits we are able to make by the sale of the articles we prepare, because I shall have to pay my way through all long. The work doen by beginners, even with the aid of an experienced teacher, will necessarily be very slow and of an inferior description at first. But if a plan how to proceed is adopted after mature consideration, and be patiently and perseveringly adhered to, I believe we may expect to succeed in the end.

The first thing I did, while opening the industrial school, was to appoint a foreman on Rs. 18 a month,—an experienced artizan named Kantu mistry, who, though an old man and incapable of much hard labor, is recognized as the best carpenter in Dacca, and is well acquainted with the manipulation of iron and other metals. He is to some extent acquainted with European tools and methods of work, having served for ten or twelve years in the Calcutta Mint, and for about an equally long time under the English Engineer who managed the sugar and rice-mills which were in operation in Dacca some years ago.

I then brought some English-made blades of tools from the bazar and had the handles put on by the mistry. I had thus five sets of the most necessary tools prepared, each consisting of one sixteen-inch hand-saw, one jack flow, three chisels of sizes, one rule, and one mallet; to these will shortly be added a trying or longer plane, a square and a guage. With these the pupils now work. I have written to Messrs. T. J. Thomson and Company for a grindstone and a set of about 25 or 30 tools, which will form the nucleus of the set that I shall try to make as complete as possible with which the foreman will work.

On the 27th ultimo I admitted thirty students and divided them into ten portions, each consisting of a teacher of the school and two students. After buying some cheap planks, I distributed the following work among them:—Seven tuktposhes (তক্তাপোষ), one box for the globe belonging to the school, and two work benches. Some of these are finished, others are very near completion. Only the time at which I work with my party will require some time more.

As soon as all these articles are finished, they will be sold or made over to the parties who have contracted for them. I will then gradually place more and more complicated and difficult work in the hands of the pupils. I am preparing written directions for the use of ordinary carpentry tools, and for squaring, joining, morticing, &c., which I expect to place in the hands of the pupils soon.

The foreman attends at 11 o'clock, and during the school hours works at the tools, sharpening and putting in order the five sets used by the pupils, or preparing handles for new tools From 4 to 6 P M the foreman and I work every day, measuring and marking out work for the parties, or directing and assisting them when necessary The parties work on alternate days from 4 to 6 P M, so that five parties work each day. After I get a grindstone to sharpen the tools quickly and have its frame prepared, I shall appoint another carpenter and admit ten parties more to work in the morning. I have not yet taken any pupils for the professional class, as I desire to know your opinion on the subject before I do so.

I am happy to inform you that there has not been any objection on the part of the teachers or the students who have taken admission into the industrial school to work with the carpenter, or receive instruction from him, though he is a very low caste and an uneducated man, according to the common acceptation of the word. Nor do the pupils feel any objection to carry with their own hands every day the plank, &c, with which they work to and from the room where they are kept for safety at night; this I consider is a great point gained. I have been assisted in this matter by the zeal and co-operation of all the teachers of the school, with only one or two exceptions, to an extent that I did not expect. Indeed, if it were not for the alacrity with which they have set to work, I would have met with some difficulty in getting students. But now almost all the students of our school, as also many from other schools, together with some gentlemen of standing, such as a pleader and a zemindar's superintendent, express a strong desire to join us. Some of them come now and then and actually work with us, though I have not thought fit to increase the number of pupils before I can arrange about the tools.

Some words of acknowledgment from you of the services of the Normal School teachers in this matter will go a great way to encourage them, and thus help towards the success of the institution.

No. 1542, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* forwarding correspondence regarding the artizan classes which it is proposed to establish in connection with the Normal School at Dacca.

* No. 1505, dated 11th April.

2. The scheme originates with Baboo Dinoonath Sen, head-master of the Normal School, who has already opened carpentry classes which he supervises himself, and at which some thirty students of the school, besides outsiders, already attend, and are learning carpentry out of school hours. It is proposed to extend the usefulness of these classes by granting small artizan scholarships to lads who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. The artizan scholars will attend the General Normal School lessons in arithmetic, drawing, and surveying only, and the rest of their time will be spent in learning the use of tools and in learning to work in wood according to scale and pattern. It is suggested that if the plan succeeds, the artizan classes may learn to work in brass or other soft metal and in iron.

3. One distinctive feature of the scheme is that the Inspector (Mr. C. B. Clarke) and Baboo Dinoonath Sen propose to take educated lads instead of unlettered boys of the carpenter caste as the raw material for their skilled artizans. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this is an improvement on some previous schemes for industrial schools; a lad who can read and write his own language tolerably well, and knows a little arithmetic, will, other things being equal, be more likely to make an expert carpenter or joiner than a boy who has never done anything according to rules at all. The Lieutenant-Governor has understood that there are in Calcutta Bengalees who, after leaving school, have taken to and become successful in the higher classes of handicraft. He recently heard an authentic instance of a Brahmin who, after passing the Entrance Examination, took to the trade of a plumber and is now a master plumber. His Honor thinks that some Bengalees are very practical men, and he has much hope that with education and enlightenment they will take to European arts.

4. The money required for the first year of the existence of these classes, which at the outset will be experimental, is—

	Rs.	
	18	a month for a carpenter.
	60	„ for twenty (at Rs. 3) artizan scholarships.
Total	78	

A grant of Rs. 500 will be wanted for tools and materials, as well as Rs. 400 for a workshed in the event of the Normal School remaining in its present building. Hereafter, if Dacca artizan classes turn out well, and if the artizan scholars stay beyond one year, it may, as Mr. Clarke points out, be necessary to raise the scholarship stipend for the second and third year.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the grant asked for, debitable to savings under the grant for "Normal Schools." He considers that Baboo Dinoonath Sen's undertaking is in every way worthy of support and encouragement, and he wishes that the artizan classes should remain under the Baboo's direction, subject to such supervision and assistance as the Commissioner of Dacca, the Collector of Dacca, and the Inspector of the Eastern Circle, may be able to give. He would wish, however, that some at least of the artizan scholars should be Mahomedans if possible, for men of this creed constitute the majority of the working community in Eastern Bengal. A report on the working of these classes will be expected by the Lieutenant-Governor in February 1873; meanwhile any *ad interim* report which the Commissioner may be able to send will be received with interest.

No. 1543.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca and to the Collector of Dacca, with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that they may be able to aid in establishing and improving the artizan classes at the Dacca Normal School.

No. 1544, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

To—H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., in charge of the Census Office.

WITH reference to the paragraph extracted on the margin from a letter written by the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, I am directed to inquire whether the returns of professions and the information compiled from the census papers do, so far as your compilation has yet proceeded, seem to bear out, for Eastern Bengal generally, Mr. Clarke's view that the Mahomedans of an Eastern Bengal village generally are, while the Hindoos generally are not, engaged in productive labour.

I WAS lately much struck by the fact that in a village I lately visited, where the population was about half Mahomedans, half Hindoos, none of the Hindoos appeared to be engaged in productive labor. The actual cultivators, cow-keepers, fishermen, and boatmen, were to a man Mahomedans. The Hindoos existed on sub-divided landlord rights, or on the labor of some members of each family, employed at a distance as writers agents, clerks, &c. I doubt whether the Hindoos as a body in this village obtain a better income than the Mahomedans; I think a cultivator earns often his Rs. 10 per month more easily than an educated Hindoo, and I fancy that the case of this village is not an uncommon one in East Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th April 1872, on 1,281 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	119,598	1,85,170 4 11	16,973 18 11	666,689 0	3,31,354 14 6	30,374 4 0	47,348 2 11
Or per mile of railway ...	...	144 8 10	13 5 0	.....	258 10 8	23 14 3	36 19 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	1,543,246	24,96,963 0 3	228,888 5 6	10,763,904 10	62,18,466 13 9	570,026 2 7	798,914 8 1
Total for 16 weeks ...	1,662,844	26,82,133 5 2	245,862 4 5	11,430,593 10	65,49,821 12 3	600,400 6 7	846,262 11 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,972	1,58,474 4 0	14,526 16 1	685,551 20	4,72,713 10 5	43,332 1 8	57,858 17 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	123 13 8	11 7 1	.....	369 7 3	33 17 4	45 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,731,998	26,33,759 9 9	241,427 19 3	10,499,990 20	62,98,243 0 6	577,338 18 11	818,766 18 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th April 1872, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,472	19,352 6 5	1,773 19 5	74,136 0	22,734 15 6	2,084 0 9	3,858 0 2
Or per mile of railway	.....	86 7 10	7 18 7	.....	101 9 9	9 6 3	17 4 10
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	79,279	2,48,919 4 6	22,817 12 0	1,032,500 30	2,97,996 10 3	27,316 7 2	50,133 19 2
Total for 16 weeks ...	85,751	2,68,271 10 11	24,591 11 5	1,106,636 30	3,20,731 9 9	29,400 7 11	53,991 19 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,454½	12,883 9 2	1,180 19 10	60,645 10	17,183 1 1	1,575 2 4	2,756 2 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	57 12 5	5 5 11	.....	77 0 10	7 1 3	12 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	76,070½	2,75,053 11 3	25,213 5 1	911,825 0	2,71,047 5 10	24,846 0 2	50,059 5 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,360	22,533 13 9	2,065 12 1	124,602 27	19,571 14 0	1,794 1 9	3,859 13 10
Or per mile of railway	188	143 15 9	13 4 0	796 0	125 1 0	11 9 3	24 13 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	476,910	3,12,695 1 3	28,663 14 9	1,884,010 1	4,06,204 13 10	37,235 8 11	65,899 3 8
Total for 16 weeks	506,270	3,35,228 15 0	30,729 6 10	2,008,612 28	4,25,776 11 10	39,029 10 8	69,758 17 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,006	19,865 4 4	1,820 19 8	138,709 10	29,890 7 10	2,739 19 3	4,560 18 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	182	126 14 11	11 12 8	886 0	190 15 11	17 10 2	29 2 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	491,074	2,97,844 4 10	28,219 1 0	2,127,912 34	4,36,474 5 3	40,010 3 2	68,229 4 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,673½	996 12 6	99 13 7	16,254 0	458 13 6	45 17 8	145 11 3
Or per mile of railway	238	35 9 7	3 11 2	580 20	30 10 9	3 1 4	6 12 6
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	13,287	2,012 15 6	201 5 11	37,177 30	1,133 15 0	113 7 11	314 13 10
Total for the 3 weeks ...	19,960½	3,109 12 0	300 19 6	53,431 30	1,592 12 6	159 5 7	460 5 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,579½	1,194 12 6	119 9 7	10,495 0	318 2 3	31 16 3	151 5 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270½	42 10 9	4 5 4	374 33	11 5 9	1 2 9	5 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,930½	2,577 9 6	257 15 2	26,322 0	780 10 3	78 1 3	335 16 5

A.

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 22nd April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Hooghly	18·6	18·6	12·1	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	16·7	30·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·8	8·8	8·8	
2	Luckimpore	*																								

* Return defective.

Published for general information,

CALCUTTA,
The 7th May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

B.

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 29th April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 29th April 1872.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	20·7	20 9	23 3	30·7	33	27·9	17·7	18·1	...	20·1	20·5	21·4	...	...	...	33·5	27·9	31·7	30 7	31·1	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	20·5	20·9	18·6	32·6	33·8	34·5	11·1	11·6	14·1	20	20 5	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22 3	14 9	6·9	7 9	6 7	
3	Chumparun	20·5	19·5	26·1	40·1	39·1	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	22·3	22·3	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	6·5	6 5	6 5	
4	Sarun	16	16	19	28	28	29	13	13	14	18	18	21	...	...	...	26	26	29	25	25	14	7	7	7	
5	Shahabad	18·6	18·6	22·3	28·9	28·9	28·9	13·0	13·0	11·1	18·6	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	27·9	8·3	8·0	7·8	
6	Tirhoot	*																								
7	Bhaugulpore...	18·8	21·1	27·86	34·2	35 3	41·2	20	20	22·3	22·3	23 3	28·2	...	...	...	32 9	32·9	41·2	28 2	28 2	24·5	7·6	7·6	7·6	
8	Monghyr	26·4	25·4	29·3	39·0	36·6	38 8	14·6	12·7	13·6	18 5	17·3	23 4	...	...	...	32·2	31 3	34 1	34·2	33·2	27·3	7·8	8·3	7·6	
9	Purneah	23·3	37·3	18·6	24·2	29·8	29·8	18·6	15 8	24 2	25·1	24·2	27·9	..	..	...	..	...	..	24 2	28·6	11·1	7 4	6·5	6·9	
10	Rajmehal	19·5	20·5	24·2	37·3	46·6	51·3	16·7	16·7	19 5	19·5	19·5	26·5	30·3	32·6	41·9	30 3	32·6	37·3	24·2	55·9	24·2	7·6	7·6	7·6	
11	Deoghur	18·6	18·6	19·5	...	...	...	14·9	16·7	26·1	24·2	24 2	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	22·3	20.5	7·4	7 4	7·4	
12	Godda	†																								
13	Rajshahye	15·7	15·3	20	45·3	45·3	45·3	15·7	15 3	17·3	24 4	24 4	24·4	.	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	16·7	7 9	7·9	...	
14	Bograh	18·1	18·1	13·06	..	..	..	16 7	16·7	18·6	32·8	32·8	29·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·4	17.4	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
15	Dinagepore	13·9	13·2	18 6	22·3	23·3	13·5	26·1	26·1	27·9	31·7	31·7	33 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	22 3	14·9	7·2	7·2	6·9	
16	Maldah	18 6	18 6	14·4	37·3	37·3	32·6	24·2	24 2	27·0	25·1	25·1	24·2	...	...	.	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	17 7	7·6	7·6	7 6	
17	Moorshedabad	22·3	22·3	26 1		...		14·9	16·8	22·3	19 5	20·5	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	33 5	23 3	8·3	8·3	8·1	
18	Pubna	27·9	27·9	27·06	31·7	37·3	32·6	13·9	13·9	13·06	27·06	25·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	29·8	22·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
19	Rungpore	20·9	19.07	18·8	...	...	.	13 9	15·2	18 8	24·1	24·1	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	15 1	6·9	6·9	6·9	
20	Burdwan	17·1	18·6	19·9	19·9	19 9	22·7	21·4	22·3	23·7	22 7	23·2	25·1		...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	21·1	8·5	8·3	8·3	
21	Bancoorah	16·3	16 3	19·1	19·1	18·6	22·3	20·5	20 06	23·3	22·1	21·4	24 7	25·1	21·9	25·1	33·1	27·9	32·6	17·02	16·5	14 6	8·2	8·2	7 5	
22	Howrah	17·7	17·7	13·9	13·9	24·2	27·9	14·9	14 9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	9 3	9·3	8·3	
23	Dacca	16 5	16·5	16·8	37 3	37·3	44·7	16·7	18·7	17·7	29·9	29·9	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	21 3	13·1	8 3	8·7	7·4	
24	Backergunge	..	..	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	16·7	27	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
25	Mymensing	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	20·9	20·9	17 7	29 8	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18 6	16.7	8 1	8·1	7·9	
26	Sylhet	12·5	12 5	13·0	...	...	...	21 2	22·3	16·7	32·6	34·2	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	17 7	18 6	14·9	8 2	8 2	7 8	
27	Cachar	11·9	12 9	12·9	...	...	...	25·1	25·1	25·1	30·2	33·7	33 7	...	..	...	...	...	..	16·1	18·1	16·1	7·1	9·7	7·9	
28	Chittagong	‡																								
29	Noakhally or Bullooah ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	16 7	26 1	26·1	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.06	13 06	10·2	7·4	7·4	6·5	
30	Tipperah	12 1	12·1	13·9	...	...	...	18 6	18·6	20·5	34·9	34 9	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16 7	12·1	8 6	8·6	7·1	
31	Hill Tipperah	10·5	10 5	...	...	...	...	23·1	20 1	...	42 2	37·6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2	9 2	7·4	7 4	...	...	
32	Cuttack	15·9	15·9	11·1	...	...	...	22	19 2	15 8	28·1	28 1	27	...	.	...	...	...	...	29	28·1	27	8·3	8·3	8·3	
33	Balasore	14·9	14·9	14 9	...	...	...	21 2	14·9	14·9	26 1	26·1	31·7	...	.	...	.	...	...	12·1	12·1	.	8 3	8 3	7·4	
34	Pooree	14	14	9	...	...	...	22	21	26	24	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	20	7	7	7	

35	Hazareebaugh	19·5	19.5	19·5	27·9	27 9	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	22·3	22 3	22,3	27 9	27·9	27 9	26·1	26·1	29 8	19·5	17 7	18 6	6,5	6·5	6·5
36	Lohardugga	14·9	14·9	14·9	29 8	26 1	...	18·6	18·6	..	22·8	23 3	24·2	...	...	..	27·9	27·9	32·6	13·0	13·0	..	5 5	6·1	5·7
37	Maunbhoom	14 9	14 9	13 9	22 3	22·3	18·6	17·7	17 7	24·2	24 2	24·2	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	15·8	13 9	6·9	6 9	6·9
38	Singbhoom...	23·3	22·3	16 7	37·3	29 8	...	29 8	29 8	33 5	39 1	37 3	37·3	...	...	..	...	...	...	21·4	22 3	18 6	5·7	5·7	5·7
39	Durrung	9 3	11 2	9 3	.	...	...	12 1	7·4	5 5	16·7	14 9	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	16 7	11·1	6·5	6·5	6·5
40	Nowgong	...	..		..	..	..	12 1	12·1	12 5	18.6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	6·5	6·5	5·8
41	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14 9	14·9	14·9	12 1	12·1	15 8	20·5	20·5	24 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	8·3	7·4	8 3	5·5	5·5	5·5
42	Kamroop	18·6	12 3	18 6	3 7	3 7	7 4	7 4	7·4	9 3	23 3	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	.	...	12 1	12 3	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4
43	Julpigoree	9 3	9·3		..	18·6	..	12·1	12 06	...	14·9	16·7	...	...	18 6	...	..	18·6	...	9.3	12·1	...	6·5	6·5	...
44	Gowalpaiah	26 1	27 06	27·7	..	...	..	11·1	12·1	13·06	13·9	14·9	15·8	...	...	...	37·3	39·6	41·9	9·3	11·1	12,1	6·5	6·9	7·4
45	Darjeeling	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9 ·3	7·4	6 5	7·4	6 5	10·2	10·2	12·4	...	..	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4 1

* Returns not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. CHECHELE PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The April 1872.

C.

Price Current of food-grains and salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 6th May 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.																								REMARKS.
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
		Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Correspondence week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May.	Past week ending 29th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Nya-Doomka	14·9	14·9	21·4	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	22·3	21·2	24·2	23·1	41·9	41·9	41·9	41·9	41·9	41·9	17·7	17·7	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Beerbhoom	18·6	22·3	21·4	24·2	24·2	...	21·4	22·3	23·7	26·1	27·9	28·9	...	...		...	...	34·5	25·1	26·1	22·3	7·8	7·8	7·6	
3	Midnapore	16·7	16·7	16·2	13·9	13·9	15·8	19·5	19·5	18·6	22·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	8·3	8·3	7·8	
4	Nuddea	*																								
5	Jessore	*																								
6	24-Pergunnahs	17·6	17·6	16·5	23	23	21·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·7	8·3	7·4	
7	Furreedpore	*																								

* Returns not received.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending Saturday, the 4th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ...	May 4th	Nil ...	Hot and sultry ...	Nothing new to note.	
2	Gya ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	No crops.	
3	Chumparun ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Fair weather; east winds.	The rubbee crop is being cut, thrashed and stored. Indigo crop continues good; more rain would be beneficial both to this and cheena crop.	
4	Sarun ...	" 4th	Nil ..	Fair weather; hot east winds during the day.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena has grown up well, and Bysakhi cotton is flowering.	
5	Shahabad ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Variable; east wind; heat excessive.	No rainfall during the week. Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot ...	" 4th	Nil ...	East and west winds now and then.	Indigo much in want of rain in the northern part of the district. Rice and moong crops have lately been sown in several places. There is promise of good mangoe crops.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Fine easterly winds ...	No crops; rain wanted especially in the north to get bhadoi crops sown.	
8	Monghyr ...	" 4th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective
9	Purneah ...	" 4th	.....	.....	.....	Return imperfect.
10	Rajmehal ...	" 4th	·78	Cloudy; the rain has been most advantageous.	Mangoes will be an important crop this year. The rain has been sufficient to allow of ploughing which had been delayed.	
11	Deoghur ...	" 4th	Nil ..	Very hot; rain is much wanted. Easterly breeze.	Good.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	" 4th	·26	Early part of the week very hot; cooler since the rain.	Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Unsettled and threatening; very hot.	Sugarcane, the only crop on the ground, is good.	
14	Pakour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
15	Jamtara ...	" 4th	Nil ...	Hot and not seasonable; rain is required.	Nothing of importance to report.	
16	Rajshahye ...	" 3rd	0·20	Very hot, with dust storms.	In some parts of the district ous and ropa crops are being sown.	
17	Bograh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
18	Dinagepore ...	" 4th	·3	Every day throughout the week has been cloudy, more or less, with threatening rain; there was slight shower on Thursday and heavy one on Friday. The wind was variable and some times blowing rather fresh: therm. highest 99° lowest 74.°	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The want of rain in October last has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7.	
19	Maldah ...	" 4th	0·70	Hot; a shower of rain on the night of the 2nd rendered the weather cool and occasionally cloudy.	Boro dhan crops have been slightly injured for want of rain, but a good rain is sure to produce good result.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	" 4th	0 60	Very hot: rain on Wednesday and Friday.	Spring sowings commenced; more rain wanted badly.	
21	Pubna ...	" 4th	2·38	Fine, with occasional storms.	Fair, but rain is much wanted.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
22	Rungpore ...	May 4th	1·53	Fairly cool ...	Rain is much wanted; the little that has fallen is sufficient.	
23	Burdwan ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 4th	Nil ...	There was a storm with some little rain on 29th April, otherwise dry.	There was slight rainfallon the 29th ultimo. More rain is wanted both for ploughing and for sugarcane and other rubbee crops.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 4th	0·87	Generally hot with high wind at night; winds variable; rain on 2 or 3 occasions	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 4th	30th April 1872, Tuesday. 1·75	Clear, cloudy nights stormy and hot: a heavy shower of rain fell on the night of the 30th April 1872	Mangoes are getting ripe; boro dhan is ripe and reaping has been commenced sugarcane plantations progressing well. Aegetable crops aredoing well. Ploughing has commenced for sowing ous dhan The rain has been of great benefit.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 4th	1·13	Prevailing wind S. and S. E; cloudy in the beginning of the week; very hot and sultry in the latter part.	The sowing of the ous dhan continues. Hemp is also being sown in low lands. Tuesday's rain did much good, but more is required.	Thisfall occurred on Tuesday 30th ultimo; there was no rain on any otherday. Dangue fever still raging in the town.
28	Midnapore ...	„ 4th	Nil ..	Unusually hot ...	Rain very much wanted for ploughing rice-fields.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 4th	Nil ..	A few drops of rain have fallen in one or two places.	The continued want of rain is beginning to cause anxiety Last night heavy clouds formed, but afterwards dispersed. Spring sowings of indigo are being thrown back very mnch.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 4th	3·66	The weather has been somewhat uncertain during the past week There was heavy rain without hail in the afternoon of 28th April with thunder and lightning and wind from the N and N. E The prevailing wind has been southerly; the mean temperature night and day has been 85·4. Mean height of Barometer 29·711.	The rain which has fallen has done great good. In Jhenida the fall has been light, but except in that part of the district, there need now be littleanxiety about the crops at present.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 4th	0·47	Hot ..	No crops on the ground.	
32	Dacca ..	„ 4th	1·80	Partly fair and partly rainy.	Prospects of crops good; more rain would do harm, but it has apparently stopped for a time.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 3rd	0 75	Hot ..	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 4th	1·15	Storms have been pretty regular every other afternoon or so, and the temperature is pretty cool the health of the district continues good	Fair.	
35	Mymensingh ...	Apl. 29th	1·10	Cool and pleasant ..	Favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Sylhet ...	Apl. 27th	6·38	Very cool, until yesterday when a hot wind set in from all quarters. The air was charged with moisture. At 5 PM. a heavy downpour of rain commenced and lasted for some hours. The rainfall during this storm was nearly four and half inches, two inches having fallen in one hour. The rise of the Surma has been most extraordinary, having risen from the fifth to the sixteenth step of the ghaut opposite to the Collector's house,—good twelve feet. Such a rise the Collector has never known before. The river shows no signs of falling.	The heavy rain has done no harm to the sowings, nor has the hailstone of last week as apprehended.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 27th	6·59	Cloudy and rainy ..	Ploughing has commenced	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 27th	1·8	Cloudy and windy, with showers of rain.	The late rains have done and give fair promise for early sowing.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 27th	3·57	The weather has been very boisterous during the past week; storms, rain, and high wind every day.	Sessamum, moog, chillies, continue good.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 27th	3·79	Very cool owing to heavy showers.	Paddy sowing commenced. Some injury done to growing crops by a hail storm on the 21st instant.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
42	Cuttack ...	May 4th	Nil ..	Hot ...	Rain wanting for ploughing.	
43	Balasore ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
44	Pooree ...	Apl. 27th	Nil ...	Seasonable ..	No crops on the ground.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	May 4th	Nil ...	ditto ...	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 3rd	·40	Cloudy and close ...	Nothing on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 4th	Nil ...	Stormy ...	None on the ground except sugarcane, which is being planted out. The mohowa crop has been above the average.	Rainfall; return defective.
48	Singbhoom ...	Apl. 27th	Nil ...	Seasonable ..	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 27th	1·56	North-east wind ...	Heavy rain which ought to have done good to tea; no other crops on the ground.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 27th	7·72	Rainy and unsettled...	Spring crops doing well. Tea crop also promise well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 27th	4·41	The weather was warm, damp, and unhealthy with sudden and great changes of temperature.	The continued heavy rain is not favorable for the tea crop; but the reports regarding ous dhan crop are good.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 27th	·51	Hot and dry, excepting 21st and 26th.	Report of crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 27th	3·52	Early part of week cool with light rains. Monday, Wednesday, Tuesday, hot and sultry. Thursday and Friday having rain with thunder	Satisfactory ..	Ther. max. .. 80° Do min. .. 70°

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Apl. 27th	1·38	There have been some heavy showers during the week.	The ground is still under preparation for crops.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 20th	2·0	More or less stormy throughout the district. At Samoogooting the storms have been very severe, accompanied with high winds and much rain, and in one instance hailstone.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree ...	May 4th	2·15	Cool and pleasant.	Good.	
57	Gowalparah ...	Apl. 27th	1·48	Misty, passing showers, rain, drizzling rain, thunder, lightning, and calm.	The prospect of crops is promising.	
58	Garo Hills ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
59	Darjeeling ...	May 4th	0·28	In the hills healthy: frequent showers during the week. In the plains the sickness reported last week is said to be abating.	In the hills the young crops, viz. phapur, cownie, chota dhan, chota murwa, and chota bhoota have been slightly injured by hail but promise well. Burra dhan, burra murwa, burra bhoota only just sown in the Terai. Bhadai dhan has just been sown. Pât will shortly be cut without loss.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	Apl. 27th	3·86	Cloudy on several days: some heavy thunder showers.	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·20	0·60	28th April 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	0·13	0·52	1·28	ditto.	
	False Point	Nil	Nil	2·40	ditto.	
	Jajipore	0·30	0·20	2·27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	0 95	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore	0 40	Nil	3·47	28th April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	Nil	0·08	3 26	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree	ditto	Nil	0·15	ditto.	
	Khoordah	ditto	Not received	0·40	21st April 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th April.
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ..	1 42	Nil	2·11	28th April 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·40	ditto	2·08	ditto.	
	Burhee	1 26	ditto	3·53	ditto.	
	Puchumba	0·45	ditto	1 57	ditto.	
	Ranchee	0 10	ditto	2 95	ditto.	
	Palamow	0·65	ditto	2·99	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·36	ditto	2·26	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	0·60	ditto	1·95	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April
	Chyebassa	0·95	ditto	2·26	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	Nil	ditto	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	3·43	28th April 1872.	
	Behar	0·24	Not received	2 60	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Barh	0·22	Nil	2·70	28th April 1872.	
	Gya	0·42	ditto	2 99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	1·23	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
	Nowadah	0·79	ditto	2·70	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0 98	ditto	3 68	ditto.	
	Chumparun	0·50	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
	Bettiah	Not received	ditto	1·20	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	2·87	ditto ..	ditto ditto ditto
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	1 23	28th April 1872.	Not received 1st to 21st April.
	Mozufferpore	0 24	ditto	2·82	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	Nil	ditto	1·16	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	3·70	ditto	4 95	ditto.	
	Tajpore	0·10	Not received	3·72	21st April 1872.	
	Mudhubani	0·10	Nil	3·12	28th April 1872.	
	Hajipore	Nil	ditto	3 32	ditto.	
	Arrah	0·05	ditto	2·79	ditto.	
	Buxar	Nil	ditto	3·21	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	ditto	Not received	2·49	21st April 1872.	
	Benares	Nil	Nil	1·95	28th April 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	1·50	ditto	2·26	ditto ...	Note received 11th to 31st March.
	Mudheypoorah	Nil	ditto	1·20	ditto.	
	Banka	0·50	ditto	2·36	ditto.	
	Soopool	Nil	ditto	0·99	ditto.	
	Monghyr	0 38	ditto	2 56	ditto	
	Jamooie	2·03	ditto	3·60	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai .. .	Nil	ditto	3·46	ditto.	
	Deoghur . .	0·35	ditto	2·81	ditto.	
	Jamtara	0·50	ditto	2·17	ditto	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	0·05	Nil	1·88	28th April 1872.	Not recorded 15th January to 4th February.
	Nya-Doomka	0·22	ditto	3·32	ditto.	
	Purneah	Nil	ditto	2·64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	0·23	ditto	1 65	ditto	
	Arrareah	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... .	0·24	Nil	3·43	28th April 1872.	
	Nattore	Nil	ditto	2 79	ditto.	
	Bograh	0 31	ditto	1·84	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Nil	ditto	1·85	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·15	ditto	1·94	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·21	ditto	3·62	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·46	ditto	4·24	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	0·22	ditto	3·69	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	0·42	ditto	1·77	ditto.	
	Pubna .. .	0·75	0·35	3·65	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	0 01	1·09	3·46	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·45	0·68	2 44	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	0·37	2·42	4·40	ditto.	
	Titalya	1·49	0.30	3·77	28th April 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	0 10	Nil	1·97	ditto.	
	Cutwa	0·16	ditto	2 25	ditto.	
	Culna	0·10	0 09	0·90	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	0·21	Nil	1·50	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ..	0·40	ditto	3·10	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·10	ditto	2·67	ditto.	
	Sooree	0 57	ditto	3 88	ditto.	
	Hooghly	0·10	ditto	4·63	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·18	0·57	6·52	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	0·01	0·01	4·44	ditto.	
	Howrah	0 07	0·55	4·22	ditto.	
	Midnapore . ..	Nil	Nil	0·94	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office .	ditto	ditto	2 55	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·20	Not received	2·00	21st April 1872	
	Gurbetta	0·12	0 11	3·41	28th April 1872.	
	Tumlook	0·03	1.67	4·75	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krishnaghur	0·02	Nil	2·25	28th April 1872	
	Bongong	Nil	0·19	1·60	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	ditto	0·16	2·54	ditto.	
	Meherpore	0 98	Nil	3·70	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	0·20	0·10	2·30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	0·14	Nil	2·02	ditto.	
	Jessore	Nil	9·62	12·60	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	0·10	3·30	4·78	ditto.	
	Jenidah	0·60	Not received	4·20	21st April 1872	
	Nurail	0·06	ditto	3·86	ditto.	
	Magoorah	0·02	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	Nil	ditto	3·41	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	0·40	Nil	1·02	28th April 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·02	0·33	4·35	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital... ...	0·03	0·17	3·71	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·05	0·20	3·41	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	0·15	0·91	6 25	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	Nil	0·63	3·95	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	0·61	3 87	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·30	2·08	5·24	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	Nil	1·62	5·16	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	0·03	2·02	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	0·30	1·95	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2·45	2·28	7·67	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	2·30	1·90	6·45	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	Nil	3·84	6·80	ditto ...	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	2·65	5·40	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	1·50	5·55	ditto.	
	Madaripore	1·25	4·30	10·72	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	0·44	1·76	2·99	ditto.	
	Goalundo	Nil	1·79	3·85	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	1·10	2·88	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Jamalpore	ditto	Nil	3·10	ditto ...	Ditto, ditto, ditto,
	Atteah	0·43	1·30	3·27	ditto ...	
	Kishoregunge	2·37	0·28	6·47	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Sylhet	3·20	10·27	24·76	ditto.	
	Cachar	0 93	9·86	25·41	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	2·11	Not received	11·18	21st April 1872.	
	Koyah	1·93	13·63	24·04	28th April 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	1·50	2·10	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	1·99	2·83	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not received	1·16	21st April 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	2·56	5·04	28th April 1872.	
	Noakhally	0·30	3·27	5·23	ditto.	
	Tipperah	0·94	2·75	9·49	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	1·46	1·32	5·18	ditto.	
	Akyab	Nil	0·20	0·30	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	2·34	3·41	10·01	ditto.	
	Buxa	1·21	4·41	10 21	ditto.	
	Goalparah	1·26	Not received	3·73	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhoobree	2·05	Nil	5·75	28th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0·29	1·74	3·72	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	2·64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	2·36	1·18	6·16	28th April 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	3·50	2·18	8·44	28th April 1872.	
	Boda	0·33	0·55	2·98	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·73	Not received	5·22	21st April 1872.	
	Nowgong	8·62	2·90	25·22	28th April 1872	
	Mungledye	1·08	Not received	4·34	21st April 1872	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Burpettah	1·60	ditto	3 42	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	1·35	ditto	6·07	ditto.	
	Seebsangor	1·85	ditto	17·09	ditto.	
	Jorehaut	1·79	ditto	14·54	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·79	ditto	10·32	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1·45	ditto	11·59	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	1·26	ditto	15·28	ditto.	
	Suddya	1·90	ditto	13·43	ditto.	
	Shillong	1·13	0·44	2·27	28th April 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	2·64	21·60	37 84	ditto.	
	Jaowai	3·95	Not received	7·48	21st April 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2·23	14th April 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th April to 4th May 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	April											
Calcutta.	28th	10	29 757	29·775	91 0	82·2	66	S by W	...	...	CS	
		16	29·635	29 653	98·2	84·0	54	S	...	...	K	
	29th	10	29·745	29·763	88·6	79 8	66	S by E	...	...	CK	
		16	29·629	29 647	92·5	82·3	63	S	...	...	CK	
	30th	10	29·753	29 771	89·3	81·8	71	S W	...	0·73	CK	
	May	16	29·647	29·665	92·2	78·6	54	S S W	...	...	K	
	1st	10	29 809	29 827	90 0	80·5	64	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·682	29·700	93·0	81 0	57	S	...	...	K	
	2nd	10	29·806	29·824	89·0	80·0	66	S	...	.	K	
		16	29·674	29 692	93·5	81·5	57	S by E	...	...	K	
	3rd	10	29·825	29 843	89·5	81·0	67	S	.	...	K	
		16	29 696	29 714	94 3	82 5	58	S S W	...	...	K	
	4th	10	29·843	29 861	89·7	81 2	66	S S W	.	...	CS	
		16	29·706	29·724	94·5	80·4	52	S S W	...	...	.....	*b*
	April											
Saugor Island.	28th	10	29·773	29·779	91	84	73	S W	24 8*	...	N	*m*, scuds
		16	29·671	29·677	89	82	73	S S W	25·2*	...	CK	*m*
	29th	10	29·765	29 771	87	82	79	S W	22·5*	...	N	*m, o*, scuds
		16	29·663	29 669	89	82	73	S S W	22·8*	...	C, CK	*b*
	30th	10	29·803	29·809	93	84	67	S S W	22 9*	...	K	*b*
	May	16	29·673	29·679	90	82	69	S	18·2*	...	KS	*b*, scuds
	1st	10	29·839	29 845	91	82	66	S S W	12·2*	...	N	*b*
		16	29·727	29·733	89	81	69	S S E	14·4*	...	N	*b, m*
	2nd	10	29·818	29 824	92	83	67	S	7·9*	...	N	*b*
		16	29·719	29·725	89	80	66	S	11·3*	...	N	*b*
	3rd	10	29 842	29 848	91	82	66	S S W	5·3*	...	N	
		16	29·744	29 750	90	81	66	S	12·9*	...	N	*b*
	4th	10	29·873	29 879	93	82	60	S W	11·5*	...	N	*b* scuds
		16	29·729	29·735	90	82	69	S	15·6*	...	CS	*b, m*
	April											
Chittagong.	28th	10	29·794	29·885	88	82	76	S W	9·9*	...	K	*b*
		16	29·683	29·774	88	82	76	S W	17·3*	..	K	*b, d*
	29th	10	29·760	29 852	87	82	79	S W	7·9*	0·40	K, KS, CK	*b*
		16	29·668	29·760	85	81	83	S W	15·3*	...	KS	*m, u*
	30th	10	29·789	29 883	76	74	90	N	7 6*	2·30	KS	*u, g*
	May	16	29 661	29·753	85	80	79	S	4 1*	...	KS	*u*
	1st	10	29·808	29·901	82	77	78	N N E	3·7*	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·708	29 800	87	81	76	S W	5·3*	...	K	*b*
	2nd	10	29·793	29·886	86	79	72	S	4·4*	...	K, KS	*b*
		16	29·671	29 763	85	79	75	S E	13·0*	...	K	*b*
	3rd	10	29 790	29·882	86	78	68	Calm	4·2*	...	K	*b*
		16	29·683	29·771	88	81	72	S W	6·9*	...	.....	*b*
	4th	10	29·824	29 915	89	82	73	S W	3 2*	...	K	*b*
		16	29·679	29·770	88	81	72	S W	7·6*	...	.....	*b*
	April											
Madras.	28th	10	29·842	29·872	88	79	65	S by E	20*	...	.....	*bc*
		16	29·731	29·761	88	80	69	S E	13*	...	.....	*m*
	29th	10	29·773	29·803	91	79	56	S W by S	5*	...	.....	*m*
		16	29 652	29 682	87	78	65	N E	12*	...	.....	*bc*
	30th	10	29·700	29·730	86	80	75	N by E	14*	0·06	.....	*bc*
	May	16	29·615	29·645	80	75	78	E S E	8*	0·21	.....	*bc*
	1st	10	29·648	29·678	77	71	95	S W by W	8*	1 25	.....	*o*
		16	29·540	29·570	80	77	86	N	14*	0 16	.....	*o*
	2nd	10	29 318	29 348	77	76	95	N	19*	2 54	.....	*o* *
		16	29·468	29·498	78	65	46	S E by E	24*	0·14	.....	*o*
	3rd	10	29 754	29·784	85	77	68	S by E	20*	0 17	.....	*bc*
		16	29·675	29·705	85	78	71	S S E	15*	...	.....	*o*
	4th	10	29·865	29·895	86	76	61	S	12*	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·750	29·780	86	77	64	S by E	13*	...	.....	*b*
	April											
Cuttack.	28th	10	29 714	29.796	89	79	62	S S W	11·9*	...	.....	cloudy
		16	29·566	29·647	93	79	51	S S W	7·0*	...	.....	fair
	29th	10	29·724	29·806	88	79	65	S S W	5·0*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29·581	29·662	91	78	53	S S W	11·0*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	30th	10	29 691	29 772	90	79	59	S W	17·0*	...	.....	fair
	May	16	29 589	29·670	96	78	42	S W	10 2*	...	.....	fair
	1st	10	29 760	29 841	92	79	54	S	4·0*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29 628	29 709	97	79	42	S E	1·8*	...	CK	fair
	2nd	10	29·706	29·787	94	79	49	S E	5·3*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·576	29·657	96	79	44	S	4·8*	...	.....	fair
	3rd	10	29·686	29 768	92	78	51	S W	4·9*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·596	29·677	96	78	42	S W	2·2*	...	.....	fair
	4th	10	29 689	29·771	89	73	43	S S W	5·7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·578	29 659	97	79	42	S W	7·0**	...	.....	fair
	April											
Akyab.	28th	10	29·878	29·899	89	81	69	W	1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·769	29·790	88	79	65	W	1	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29 850	29 871	89	80	66	S W	1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29 727	29·748	88	79	65	S W	1	..	.....	*b*
	30th	10	29·840	29 861	87	79	68	S W	1	...	.....	*b*
	May	16	29·697	29·718	89	80	66	S W	1	...	.....	*b*
	1st	10	29 896	29·917	87	79	68	S	1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29 795	29 816	83	78	78	S	1	0·20	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29 887	29·909	77	75	90	S S W	1	1·30	.....	*o, d*
		16	29·783	29·805	80	76	82	E S E	1	1·00	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29 864	29 885	83	78	78	E	1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29 757	29 778	85	79	75	S W	1	...	.....	*b*
	4th	10	29·883	29 904	87	80	72	S	1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29 721	29·742	87	80	72	W	2	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

† A heavy storm raging nearly all day. The wind blew from the north till 3·30 A.M. at the rate of 27 miles per hour. It then veered round to the north-east by 8-30 A.M., when it attained its greatest velocity of 53 miles per hour. The reduced barometer reading being only 29 288 inches. It was due east about 9·45 A.M. Velocity 40 miles and south-east at noon with 34 miles per hour. The average velocity during the afternoon was 22 miles, and the direction reached due south by 8 P.M. The rain extended over 17 hours, but was only unusually heavy just about 1 A.M.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1872.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Monthly range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Port Blair ...	100							...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·3	...	82·9	82·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	59	...	0·28	1
Madras ...	27	29·959	...	30·020	29·898	...	·122	112·1	14th	117·7	27th	109·0	83·3	6·7	76 6	79·9	77·2	80·5	82·6	79·4	28th	88 0	16·5	1st	71·5	64	68	61	59	67	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·941	29·910	30·012	29 879	29·964	·133	132·3	29th	147·0	4th	102 0	80·5	18·5	62 0	71 6	64·2	73 3	79·3	69·6	29th	87·2	32·5	10-11th	54·7	74	87	68	57	85	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·957	29 926	30 025	29·907	29·971	·118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	70 9	77 4	79 2	75·5	...	...	...	...	..	80	86	78	74	82	0·40	1
False Point ...	18·7	29·966	29·952	30·027	29·916	29 971	·111	138·2	23rd	144·5	9th	129·0	91·0	26·3	64·7	76·4	67 5	78·2	87·4	72·4	28th	100 0	45·2	9th	54·8	66	87	62	37	77	0·61	3
Suttack ...	80	29·877	29·853	29·951	29 804	29·901	·147	135·0	22nd	141 8	4th	126·2	80·8	15·5	66·3	74 4	69·4	76·7	80·0	71·6	7th	87·9	34·1	9th	53·8	80	93	75	66	88	0·15	2
Caugor Island ...	6	29·964	29·934	30 034	29 914	29·976	·120	138·9	28th	144 3	9th	132·6	82·6	24 7	57·9	70 6	61·6	74·3	78·5	67 9	28-29th	87·4	37·4	10th	50·0	70	87	64	51	80	0·27	3
Chittagong ...	90	29 901	29·880	29·958	29 851	29·917	·107	133 5	5th	140·8	7th	125·0	80·7	15 4	65·3	72·9	66 6	73·8	80·3	70·8	·29th	89 7	31·7	9-10th	58·0	71	85	67	52	79	2·82	4
Calcutta ...	18·11	29 960	29 9 2	30·037	29·905	29·967	·132	134·7	19th	141·0	7th	120 0	83·0	25·1	57·9	70·1	59 9	75·2	80·1	65·1	29th	92 4	43 4	9th	49·0	68	89	58	46	81	2 42	4
Jessore ...	20	29 955	29 930	30·018	29·898	29·975	·120	136·2	25th	144 4	9th	128·0	81·0	22·7	58·3	69 6	60 5	73 6	78·7	65·8	28th	87 4	36 8	10th	50·6	70	85	66	52	78	0·88	5
Dacca ...	35	29·941	29·916	30·011	29·884	29 953	·127	124·2	29th	134 0	6th	102 0	79·3	25·6	53·7	65 7	56·0	67·1	77·7	61·9	29th	86 0	39·0	11th	47·0	74	91	74	48	82	1·28	5
Cachar ...	88·91	29·893	29·876	29·969	29·830	29·898	·139	129 0	14th	143·0	6th	96·0	76 8	23·8	53·0	63 9	55·9	66·6	72·8	60·5	29th	91 0	47 0	9-10th	44 0	44	55	39	32	50	0·75	4
Hazareebaugh ...	2,014	27·906	27·879	27·950	27·862	27 932	·088	132·9	29th	148 0	6th	101·0	81·5	23·8	57·7	67·9	57·5	72·2	78·6	63·5	29th	92·5	25·0	5th	67·5	65	86	56	39	79	2·81	3
Berhampore ...	68	29·911	29 898	29·977	29·850	29·919	·127	120·1	29th	137·0	4th	63·0	78·6	23·1	55 5	67·5	57·9	72·1	76 7	63·4	29th	93 2	44 2	16th	49 0	49	66	41	31	58	1·81	4
Gya ...	336	29 613	29·573	29 680	29·572	29·628	·108	134·4	29th	152·0	4th	74·0	73 6	21·4	52·2	64·5	56·0	68·5	72·2	61·2	28-29th	83 6	37·6	10th	46 0	65	72	62	54	71	0·85	3
Patna ...	179	29 807	29·785	29 864	29·747	29·833	·117	131·2	29th	138·0	4th	108·0	77·5	22·4	55.1	66·3	58·8	68·0	75·4	63 1	29th	87·0	38·0	16th	40·0	63	75	60	48	69	0·57	3
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·810	29 779	29 883	29·760	29·817	·123	103 9	25th	122·0	11th	53.0	50·5	16·5	34·0	42·2	38 8	46·7	45·9	39·4	28th	61.0	32·0	16th	29·0	67	76	55	64	73	0·68	5
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·341	23·324	23 362	23 321	23.356	·041	132·0	5th	139 0	21st	122·4	77 6	24·5	53·1	66·0	57·3	69·3	72·5	64 8	28th	84·2	36·2	17th	48·0	66	82	64	51	67	0·07	1
Goalparah ...	386	29 555	29·549	29·614	29·491	29·567	·123	126·9	27th	139·5	10th	92·0	61·4	18·7	42·7	51·4	44·3	55·9	56·8	48·5	28th	67 0	32·0	9th	35 0	63	70	49	58	75	0·40	3
Shillong ...	4,792	25 2 5	25·180	25 257	5·150	25 234	·107	127·4	29th	139 5	5th	98·0	78·2	...	...	64·9	54·5	69·9	76·8	58·6	29th	90·0	...	...	...	63	84	50	38	80	0·40	2
Benares ..	262 74	29·729	29·703	29·791	29·689	29·733	·102	114·1	25th	129·0	5th	98·0	71·9	25·0	46·4	59·3	46·8	61·3	70·1	56·2	26th	81·9	43·2	15th	38·7	62	80	60	39	70	1·40	2
Roorkee ...	879·7	29 081	29·053	29·129	29·045	29·098	·084																									

CALCUTTA—FEBRUARY 1872.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years	...	29·948	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	72·8	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	...	68	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	...	0·76
Ditto ditto of 1872	...	... 29·960	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	... 72·9	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	...	71	Actual fall in 1872	...	...	2 82
Excess in 1872	...	... ·012	Excess in 1872	...	... 0·1	Excess in 1872	...	...	3	Excess in 1872	...	...	2 06

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
														Miles.	
Madras ...	29·987	79·4	0	7	21	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	72 S 62° E	185·3	..
Vizagapatam ..	29·973	80·0	0	4	12	30	20	22	25	3	0	0	45 S 7 W	76·2	8·32
Akyab ..	29·979	71·6	28	18	10	2	0	2	25	31	0	0	56 N 22 W	.	9·75
False Point ..	29·985	75·7	9	13	5	12	10	45	6	11	1	0	30 S 43 W	.	..
Cuttack ...	29·961	76·6	5	16	5	13	35	19	6	5	9	3	33 S 3 E	66·7	8·29
Saugor Island ..	29·970	74·4	17	9	6	3	39	29	4	8	0	1	31 S 25 W	188·4	8·09
Chittagong ..	29·996	70·8	38	10	5	3	0	11	16	11	0	22	40 N 22 W	123·3	9·36
Calcutta ..	29·979	72·9	10	5	9	3	23	25	31	10	0	0	40 S 61 W	80·1	..
Jessore ..	29·976	70·1	5	9	7	9	11	14	14	12	0	35	10 S 88 W	56·7	8·21
Dacca ..	29·978	69·6	6	6	6	7	12	15	20	20	0	16	26 S 83 W	69·1	7·86
Cachar ..	29·987	65·9	2	19	35	16	6	16	10	2	0	10	33 S 72 E	135·1	8·00
Hazareebaugh ...	29·959	69·6	14	6	5	5	2	6	21	57	0	0	62 N 47 W	134·4	9·22
Berhampore ..	29·982	68·1	16	11	6	3	3	15	27	11	0	24	29 N 61 W	40·6	8·35
Gya ...	29·965	68·5	14	2	7	5	6	6	30	13	0	33	29 N 71 W	57·6	8·43
Patna ..	29·997	65·0	1	6	7	5	1	4	12	10	0	70	7 N 55 W	103·3	7·79
Monghyr ...	29·979	66·7	7	6	9	4	2	33	26	9	0	20	35 S 75 W	55·1	8·10
Darjeeling ..	30·033	62·1	3	4	14	10	5	10	49	19	0	2	33 W	...	5·31
Gowalparah ...	29·959	67·1	5	16	57	10	3	12	9	4	0	0	47 N 89 E	85·0	5·98
Shillong ...	29·926	65·1	26	4	2	1	15	16	22	24	0	6	42 N 67 W	95·7	6·70
Benares ..	30·006	65·6	9	21	8	7	5	7	24	17	0	16	22 N 32 W	64·7	7·86
Roorkee ...	30·012	61·9	0	16	1	5	0	3	0	32	0	59	25 N 17 W	65·7	6·48

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April ...	22nd	29·674	98·0	82·0	145·0	88·0	81·2	77·1	0·71	S by W & S S W	1·0	238·0	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning between 8 and 9, 10 and 11 P.M.
	23rd	·680	97·2	80·0	144·5	86·4	79·6	75·0	·70	S & S S W	11·2	315·8	0·05	○	Cirro cumuli and clear. Strong wind between 3½ to 3¾ P.M. Thunder from 2¾ to 5½ P.M. Light rain at 3½, 4½ and 6¾ P.M.
	24th	·682	94·0	77·3	141·0	83·8	78·4	74·6	·75	S E & S S W	...	238·3	0·28	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder. Slight rain between 4 and 5 P.M.
	25th	·635	94·9	79·8	141·3	86·6	81·2	78·0	·76	S & S by W	1·2	205·1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Lightning on N. E. at 7 and and 8 P.M.
	26th	·612	92·8	81·9	139·0	86·9	81·5	78·3	·76	S & S by W	2·4	351·5	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	27th	·679	95·4	83·8	141·8	88·1	81·6	77·7	·72	S by W S S W & S	1·0	366·9	...	...	Scuds from S by W, and clear.
	28th	·733	98·2	84·3	142·4	88·7	81·5	77·2	·70	S & S by W	1·3	301·1	...	...	Scuds from S and S by W. and cumuli. Lightning from 7¾ to 10 P.M.
	29th	·689	94·3	75·5	144·0	86·6	79·8	75·7	·71	S by W & S	1·9	208·3	·73	...	Stratoni and cirrocumuli. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Thunder at 8½ and 10 P.M. Rain from 1½ to 10½ P.M
	30th	·703	92·7	76·8	140·2	85·1	78·9	74·6	·72	S S W & S by W	1·3	267·7	...	☽	Cirrocumuli and cumuli Lightning at 8 and beetween 10 and 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98·2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·06
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·82
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1·10
Ditto between the 1st January and the 30th April	...	5·08
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	5·36

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 8th, 1872.

No. 1 of 1872.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 9th April 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K. T., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.

The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

The Hon'ble W. Robinson, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.

The Hon'ble R. Stewart.

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867 (the Administrator General's Act).

INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership, be taken into consideration. He said :—"MY LORD, this Bill has been under the consideration of Government, in various forms, for no less than five years, and I may accordingly give a short account of the discussion which it has undergone before entering upon what I have to say as to its provisions. It was drafted

originally by the Indian Law Commissioners, and is still substantially their Bill, though it has been, to a certain extent, altered in substance, and also to a certain extent in form and arrangement. The substantial alterations, however, are of no very great importance, except upon one or two points, to which I shall have occasion to refer specially. Having been introduced, the Bill was circulated for opinion in the usual manner, and the opinions of the officers consulted, including a considerable body of Native opinion, were obtained in due course. It was adverse to two important provisions only, which were regarded as being unsuitable for India, though the Commissioners considered them as improvements in the existing law of England, upon which, speaking generally, the provisions of the Bill are modelled. Of these I shall speak hereafter.

"There were other differences of opinion between the Council here and the Indian Law Commissioners as to the contents of the Bill, which led to a prolonged discussion, to which I need not refer, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The final result was that the Secretary of State left the Government of India to deal with the matters under discussion as they thought proper, but expressed a very decided wish that the Bill should be disposed of as early as possible. The despatch which made this intimation arrived in India about a year ago, just as the Government were about to leave Calcutta. We replied that we did not wish to pass a measure of such general importance at Simla, but that it should be proceeded with as soon as the Government returned to Calcutta. Advantage was taken of the delay which thus arose to subject the Bill to another and a very careful revision. It was compared with the standard text-books on the subject to which it refers, and various alterations were introduced into the arrangement of that part of the Bill which deals with contract in general.

"When the Government returned to Calcutta, it was re-submitted to the Committee, and was by them most carefully reconsidered from end to end, and, in particular, my hon'ble friends, Messrs. Bullen Smith and Stewart, weighed, I may say, every word of it with a degree of care and minute attention for which I am sure the public ought to feel deeply indebted to them.

"To sum the matter up, the Bill was originally drawnl by some of the most distinguished of English lawyers. It has been before a l the Local Governments, and opinions have been expressed upon it by all classes of officers and Judges, European and Native, throughout the Empire. It has been, I may say, before no less than three Committees; for, since it was introduced, the Committee has been changed, as Committees do change in India, at least three times. Its contents have formed the subject of protracted discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Two Legal Members of Council have had it before them, with the advice and assistance of two Secretaries to the Legislative Department, and it has been scrutinized in every detail, with the most minute care, by several of the most eminent merchants of Calcutta, and, in particular, by my hon'ble friends, Mr. David Cowie, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Stewart. Under these circumstances, I hope that I shall not be suspected of any personal vanity if I say that I believe it will be found to constitute a useful and sound addition to the law of India. In order to enable the Council to appreciate its importance and its general position, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few general remarks upon our legislation in India.

"The Bill now before the Council forms part of a scheme which has been under consideration and in process of execution for upwards of forty years—the scheme of passing a code of substantive law for India. I think that but few persons are aware, either of the nature and extent of the scheme itself, or of the extent to which it has been carried into execution. It may therefore be interesting, as it is certainly strictly relevant to the present measure, to say a few words on these topics.

"Legislation, as everybody knows, has been in active progress in this country ever since the year 1793, though I may observe, by the way, that the practice may be carried somewhat further back; but from the year 1793 to the present time, a considerable number, first, of Regulations, and afterwards, of Acts, has been passed in every successive year. I can by this time claim a considerable acquaintance with their contents, and, in order to show the position which this Bill occupies, I may make a few remarks upon them.

"The main subject, both of the Regulations and of the Acts, is procedure and current legislation. With a very few exceptions, they do not deal with substantive law. They establish Courts, civil and criminal; they deal at great length with their modes of proceeding; they lay down in minute detail the manner in which the revenue is to be assessed and collected, and provide for many subjects of minor and occasional interest. As to the laws which the Courts thus established are to administer, they are silent, or, rather, they speak only in very vague and general terms. Thus, they provide that, in certain cases the Muhammadan law, in certain other cases the Hindú law, and in cases not especially provided for the 'law of justice, equity and good conscience,' shall be followed. With regard to criminal law, they assume, though I do not think that they assert in express terms, that the Muhammadan law is in force, with certain modifications which were introduced into it in order to make it harmonize with English conceptions of justice and humanity.

"It was felt long since that this state of things was not satisfactory, and that it was likely to become less and less satisfactory as the administration of justice became more regular, and the spread of education and the growth of confidence in our system of government led to an increase in the number and activity of lawyers.

"We have heard a good deal lately in this Council of the evils of law and lawyers. I am far from being insensible to the evils of chicanery and quibbling, though I cannot think it wise or dignified to speak in terms of violent and indiscriminate reproach of a profession which always has existed, and which of necessity must exist, in every Government which is not conducted by naked military force. The truth upon the whole subject, I think, is abundantly clear. It is simply this: If it is determined to govern according to law, and not by the arbitrary will of the ruler, the only way of avoiding quibbles, chicanery, and all the evils arising from misplaced and selfish ingenuity, is to make the law which is to be administered so clear, short, precise and comprehensive, as to leave the least possible scope for the exercise of those unamiable qualities. Well-designed legislation is the only possible remedy, against quibbles and chicanery. All the evils which are dreaded—and I do not say they are unjustly dreaded—from legal practitioners, can be averted in this manner and in no other. To try to avert them by leaving the law undefined, and by entrusting Judges with a wide discretion, is to try to put out the fire by pouring oil upon it. Leave a Judge with no rule, or with one of those leaden rules which can be twisted in any direction, and you at once open to the advocate every sort of topic by which the discretion of the Judge can be guided. Shut the lawyer's mouth, and you fall into the evils of arbitrary government. The one remedy which is really sufficient lies in the precise and perfectly clear definition of the law. This is the province of legislation; and I do earnestly wish (though I almost despair of doing it) that I could make people understand that laws which make that certain which was previously vague, and which lay down a plain rule where there was previously none, are the only means by which the amount of law and litigation in the country can be reduced to its proper limits. Whatever may be the case in other departments of things, homœopathy is the only system by which the malady of litigation and quibbling can be treated. The real antagonist of the pettifogger is the almost equally unpopular Legislative Department.

originally by the Indian Law Commissioners, and is still substantially their Bill, though it has been, to a certain extent, altered in substance, and also to a certain extent in form and arrangement. The substantial alterations, however, are of no very great importance, except upon one or two points, to which I shall have occasion to refer specially. Having been introduced, the Bill was circulated for opinion in the usual manner, and the opinions of the officers consulted, including a considerable body of Native opinion, were obtained in due course. It was adverse to two important provisions only, which were regarded as being unsuitable for India, though the Commissioners considered them as improvements in the existing law of England, upon which, speaking generally, the provisions of the Bill are modelled. Of these I shall speak hereafter.

"There were other differences of opinion between the Council here and the Indian Law Commissioners as to the contents of the Bill, which led to a prolonged discussion, to which I need not refer, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The final result was that the Secretary of State left the Government of India to deal with the matters under discussion as they thought proper, but expressed a very decided wish that the Bill should be disposed of as early as possible. The despatch which made this intimation arrived in India about a year ago, just as the Government were about to leave Calcutta. We replied that we did not wish to pass a measure of such general importance at Simla, but that it should be proceeded with as soon as the Government returned to Calcutta. Advantage was taken of the delay which thus arose to subject the Bill to another and a very careful revision. It was compared with the standard text-books on the subject to which it refers, and various alterations were introduced into the arrangement of that part of the Bill which deals with contract in general.

"When the Government returned to Calcutta, it was re-submitted to the Committee, and was by them most carefully reconsidered from end to end, and, in particular, my hon'ble friends, Messrs. Bullen Smith and Stewart, weighed, I may say, every word of it with a degree of care and minute attention for which I am sure the public ought to feel deeply indebted to them.

"To sum the matter up, the Bill was originally drawnl by some of the most distinguished of English lawyers. It has been before a l the Local Governments, and opinions have been expressed upon it by all classes of officers and Judges, European and Native, throughout the Empire It has been, I may say, before no less than three Committees; for, since it was introduced, the Committee has been changed, as Committees do change in India, at least three times. Its contents have formed the subject of protracted discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Two Legal Members of Council have had it before them, with the advice and assistance of two Secretaries to the Legislative Department, and it has been scrutinized in every detail, with the most minute care, by several of the most eminent merchants of Calcutta, and, in particular, by my hon'ble friends, Mr. David Cowie, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Stewart. Under these circumstances, I hope that I shall not be suspected of any personal vanity if I say that I believe it will be found to constitute a useful and sound addition to the law of India. In order to enable the Council to appreciate its importance and its general position, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few general remarks upon our legislation in India.

"The Bill now before the Council forms part of a scheme which has been under consideration and in process of execution for upwards of forty years—the scheme of passing a code of substantive law for India. I think that but few persons are aware, either of the nature and extent of the scheme itself, or of the extent to which it has been carried into execution. It may therefore be interesting, as it is certainly strictly relevant to the present measure, to say a few words on these topics.

"Legislation, as everybody knows, has been in active progress in this country ever since the year 1793, though I may observe, by the way, that the practice may be carried somewhat further back; but from the year 1793 to the present time, a considerable number, first, of Regulations, and afterwards, of Acts, has been passed in every successive year. I can by this time claim a considerable acquaintance with their contents, and, in order to show the position which this Bill occupies, I may make a few remarks upon them.

"The main subject, both of the Regulations and of the Acts, is procedure and current legislation. With a very few exceptions, they do not deal with substantive law. They establish Courts, civil and criminal; they deal at great length with their modes of proceeding; they lay down in minute detail the manner in which the revenue is to be assessed and collected, and provide for many subjects of minor and occasional interest. As to the laws which the Courts thus established are to administer, they are silent, or, rather, they speak only in very vague and general terms. Thus, they provide that, in certain cases the Muhammadan law, in certain other cases the Hindú law, and in cases not especially provided for the 'law of justice, equity and good conscience,' shall be followed. With regard to criminal law, they assume, though I do not think that they assert in express terms, that the Muhammadan law is in force, with certain modifications which were introduced into it in order to make it harmonize with English conceptions of justice and humanity.

"It was felt long since that this state of things was not satisfactory, and that it was likely to become less and less satisfactory as the administration of justice became more regular, and the spread of education and the growth of confidence in our system of government led to an increase in the number and activity of lawyers.

"We have heard a good deal lately in this Council of the evils of law and lawyers. I am far from being insensible to the evils of chicanery and quibbling, though I cannot think it wise or dignified to speak in terms of violent and indiscriminate reproach of a profession which always has existed, and which of necessity must exist, in every Government which is not conducted by naked military force. The truth upon the whole subject, I think, is abundantly clear. It is simply this: If it is determined to govern according to law, and not by the arbitrary will of the ruler, the only way of avoiding quibbles, chicanery, and all the evils arising from misplaced and selfish ingenuity, is to make the law which is to be administered so clear, short, precise and comprehensive, as to leave the least possible scope for the exercise of those unamiable qualities. Well-designed legislation is the only possible remedy, against quibbles and chicanery. All the evils which are dreaded—and I do not say they are unjustly dreaded—from legal practitioners, can be averted in this manner and in no other. To try to avert them by leaving the law undefined, and by entrusting Judges with a wide discretion, is to try to put out the fire by pouring oil upon it. Leave a Judge with no rule, or with one of those leaden rules which can be twisted in any direction, and you at once open to the advocate every sort of topic by which the discretion of the Judge can be guided. Shut the lawyer's mouth, and you fall into the evils of arbitrary government. The one remedy which is really sufficient lies in the precise and perfectly clear definition of the law. This is the province of legislation; and I do earnestly wish (though I almost despair of doing it) that I could make people understand that laws which make that certain which was previously vague, and which lay down a plain rule where there was previously none, are the only means by which the amount of law and litigation in the country can be reduced to its proper limits. Whatever may be the case in other departments of things, homœopathy is the only system by which the malady of litigation and quibbling can be treated. The real antagonist of the pettifogger is the almost equally unpopular Legislative Department.

"The Government of India have been fully impressed with the soundness of these views for a great number of years, and they have formed the basis of legislation ever since the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1832. The Act which renewed the Charter in that year provided that a fourth Member of Council, who was to be a barrister, should be appointed for the purpose of providing a body of substantive law for British India, in concert with a Law Commission which was appointed in India under the same Act. I need hardly observe that Lord Macaulay was the first person who held this office, or that the first draft of what is now the Indian Penal Code was the first-fruits of his appointment. The draft prepared by Lord Macaulay and his associates did not become law for nearly twenty-four years after the end of his term of office, but it was the first, and by very much the most important, instalment of the body of substantive law which was intended to be formed. It was afterwards considered that the work thus commenced might be more conveniently carried on by a Commission sitting in England, who might prepare drafts of Bills which could afterwards be enacted as law by this Council. Such a Commission was accordingly appointed in December 1861, and continued its labours till 1870, when it resigned, for reasons into which I need not now enter. The only draft prepared by this body which has as yet passed into law is the Indian Succession Act. If, as I hope will be the case, the present Bill passes, it will form the third instalment of substantive law which has been enacted in consequence of the policy adopted in 1832. It will, I think, interest the Council and the public to know how much more legislation of this character will, in my opinion, be required before the codification of the law of British India can be said to be complete. As the subject is one to which I have given very great attention since I have been in India, and as I shall not trouble them on many future occasions, your Lordship and the Council will perhaps indulge me with a few words on this subject.

"With reference to codification, I would divide the law into three parts :—

1. Current miscellaneous legislation .
2. Procedure :
3. Substantive Law.

"Upon the codification of each of these branches of the law a different set of observations arises.

"By current legislation I mean such measures as are necessary to meet particular cases. All financial legislation is of this character. Acts relating to emigration, telegraphs, and many other subjects might also be referred to. All that can be done with a view to codifying matter of this kind, is to have all the Acts which relate to one subject consolidated into a single enactment. The various Consolidation Acts which have recently been passed by, or introduced into, the Council, have very nearly brought about this state of things in the Indian Statute-book. When the following consolidation measures have been passed—the Pleaders Bill, the Christian Marriage Bill, the Local Extent Bill, and the Inland Customs (Northern India) Bill—the current legislation of British India will be very nearly in a satisfactory state. Upon almost every subject the law will be found in a single Act. The few amending Acts which have been found necessary in the course of the last two years have been so drawn that the amended and the amending Acts might, in every case, be printed as one Act without the smallest difficulty or inconvenience. On this branch of the subject, accordingly, little remains to be done.

"Under the head of Procedure, I include all the laws which regulate the proceedings and powers of Courts of justice, and the assessment and collection of the land-revenue. As to the Courts of justice, the two Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Evidence Act, and the Limitation Act, each reduce to a single enactment the subject of which they treat. Of the Code of Criminal Procedure I will at present say nothing, as I hope to ask the Council to pass it as revised on Tuesday next.

It has been found necessary to amend the Code of Civil Procedure by several Acts, and an enormous number of cases have been decided upon it. I hope that my successor will see his way to re-enacting it. The procedure of the High Courts might also, I think, be greatly improved and simplified by a High Courts' Act.

"One branch of the Law of Civil Procedure has been reduced to a shape, simple indeed, but not so simple as I could wish. The Civil Courts of each province (Madras only excepted) are regulated by the Civil Courts Acts, each of which replaces a great number of isolated and scattered provisions. The Madras Government opposed, and so prevented, the passing of an Act which would have thrown into a single measure some fourteen or fifteen Acts and Regulations. With this single exception, this branch of the law may be said to be codified, I think, however, that when the Code of Civil Procedure is re-enacted, it would not be impossible, and it would certainly be highly desirable, to draw the Code so as to form a general Civil Courts Act, as the revised Code of Criminal Procedure forms a general Criminal Courts Act.

"As to the Revenue Procedure, the following state of things exists:—

"In Bengal, the law is codified as far as it can be, regard being had to the character of the Permanent Settlement.

"In the North-Western Provinces, the law is in a very unsatisfactory state, but the Bill introduced into this Council a week or two ago will, if it is passed, codify it.

"In the Panjáb, the law is completely codified by Act XXXIII of 1871.

"In Bombay, it is codified by Act I of 1865.

"In Oudh, an Act for its codification is under preparation.

"In Madras, the law for the collection of the revenue is codified by Act II of 1864, but the law as to the assessment of the revenue appears to be completely undefined.

"In the Central Provinces, there is, so far as I have been able to discover, no law whatever on the subject, and legislation is urgently required.

"The system of land-revenue in Burma is peculiar to that province, and no legislation upon the subject appears to be required.

"Hence, the only legislation required to put this part of the law into a satisfactory condition, is the North-Western Provinces Bill, and the passing of a Bill for the Central Provinces, which, after legislation for the Panjáb and Oudh, will be no very difficult matter.

"With reference to the third branch of the subject, I understand, by substantive law, those branches of the law which relate to and regulate the common relations of life—relations which continue unchanged under all circumstances.

"It is obvious enough that this branch of the law is by far the most important of all, and also that it is the branch in which the greatest differences exist between the laws suitable for different countries. In all countries, so far as I know, what I have called substantive law deals with much the same sort of subjects, and it is obvious that it must do so, because human life is, in all parts of the world, substantially very much the same sort of process; but the differences between the way in which some of these subjects are dealt with in some cases, are as striking as the substantial resemblance between the manner in which they are dealt with in other cases.

"In order to show how far the process of codification upon these subjects has been already carried in India, and how much further it ought to be carried by the British Government, it will be desirable to enumerate shortly the main heads of substantive law. They will be found, I think, to resolve themselves into the following:—

1. Government;
2. Criminal Law;

3. Laws relating to Inheritance;
4. Laws relating to the Relations of Life—husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant, guardian and ward;
5. Laws relating to Contract;
6. Laws relating to Wrongs;
7. Laws relating to the Enjoyment of Land.

"As to government, the law of this country is contained principally in Acts of Parliament, of which the most important are the Government of India Act, the Indian Councils' Act, and some others which I need not mention. These Acts might, no doubt, be thrown into a much more convenient shape than their present one, but this, if done at all, must be done by Parliament. However, they form, as it is, a written constitution plain and full enough for all practical purposes.

"The Criminal Law is codified in the Penal Code.

"The laws relating to inheritance are mostly Native laws, which, for obvious reasons, we cannot touch; though I am by no means sure that the Hindús, at all events, would not be thankful for an authoritative statement of their customs on this subject, or, at all events, on certain parts of it.

"In so far as Native law and English law do not extend, the Succession Act, X of 1865, may be regarded as supplying a code on this matter.

"The laws relating to the relations of life—husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant, guardian and ward—are in much the same state as laws relating to inheritance. They are Native customs, supplemented in some cases, and more or less overruled in others, by our legislation. I need hardly remind the Council of our various Marriage Acts, of the abolition of slavery, or of the Acts relating to Minors and the Courts of Wards. There is little room here for codification, though the four Acts about the marriages of Christians have been consolidated and might be thrown into one. The others are obviously subjects on which legislation ought to be slow and cautious.

"As to laws relating to contracts, I will reserve what I have to say till I come to observe upon the Bill which has called for this review.

"As to laws relating to wrongs, there is a distinct and very important gap in our legislation. A good law of torts, as English lawyers call them, would, I think, be a great blessing to this country. It would enable the legislature to curtail very greatly many of the provisions of the Penal Code, which are at present, as I have frequently been informed, called into play on the most trifling occastons to gratify private malice. The provisions on defamation, for instance, clearly ought to belong to the law of wrongs, and not to the law of crimes. I ihink, indeed, that even as a chapter in the law of wrongs, it is far too broad.

"The laws relating to the land in India are by far the most intricate, as they are probably the most important, branch of the law. I will say but a very few words about them. The state of the law of land-revenue, I have already noticed; it either is, or may soon be, put into a satisfactory shape. The law by which the relation between landlord and tenant is regulated is codified, as far as its form goes, though I say nothing as to its substance, by Acts VIII (Bengal Council) of 1869, X of 1859, the Oudh Rent Act, the Panjáb Rent Act, and a Rent Act in Madras (VIII of 1865). The law regulating the rights of holders of land, as between each other, depends mainly upon Native custom, and, though recorded in the settlement papers of Northern India, could probably not be codified at present, though I suspect that, like many other things, the task would be found to be far less difficult than it is commonly supposed to be, if any one undertook it in earnest.

"The only part of this important branch of the law on which I think we could at present legislate usefully, would be the law relating to easements.

"Finally, there is a branch of law which lies between substantive law and procedure, and which, in England, forms the main part of what, by a strange misnomer, is called equity, as if there was any real or permanent distinction between law and equity. I know of no name in common use for the branch of law in question, but it might perhaps be not quite inappropriately described as the law of Relief. Its principal branches are decrees for specific performance, decrees for the reformation and rescission of contracts, and injunctions against various forms of wrongs In one sense these things are matters of procedure, but they also partake largely of the nature of substantive law. If, for instance, the question is whether a decree is to be granted for the specific performance of a contract, you must look at the nature of the contract. It would manifestly be absurd to grant specific performance of a contract to marry, or of a contract to paint a picture; and it would be equally absurd not to grant, in case of need, specific performance of a contract to sell land or to grant a lease of a house. Various well known English equity treatises—*Kerr on Injunctions*; *Seton on Decrees*, and the like, would supply materials for a most useful Act on this subject.

"If we now review the topics which I have thus shortly run over, it will appear that, in regard to codification, the law of British India stands thus:—

"As regards current legislation it is nearly satisfactory, and may, with a very little trouble, be made quite satisfactory. Whether it continues to be so, will depend upon the question whether the work of consolidation continues to be carried on vigorously, so as to keep pace with the amendments made from time to time in existing Acts.

"As regards procedure, the process of codification is complete, with the following exceptions—the Code of Civil Procedure requires re-enactment; a High Courts' Act is wanted, and the Revenue Procedure in the Central Provinces is undefined. A Bill for consolidating the Revenue Procedure of the North-Western Provinces is before the Council. An Oudh Bill is in preparation.

"As regards substantive law, we shall have as much of it as will be wanted for a length of time, if this Act, a corresponding Act about wrongs, an Act about easements, and an Act upon remedies, such as I have sketched out, are framed and passed into law.

"When all this is done, the Statute-law of India will be, after all, a very small matter. I do not believe that it would fill more than four or five octavo volumes, even if all the Acts of Parliament relating to India, and all the Acts of the subordinate legislatures, were taken into account; and the really essential part of the whole system would be included in some five or six Acts, which any person of moderate industry might acquaint himself with in a year's study. A young man coming out to India, who knew really well the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the Contract Law (assuming it to pass), the two Procedure Codes, the Evidence Act, the Limitation Act, and the Acts of the Province to which he was attached relating to land-revenue, would know more law than nineteen Barristers out of twenty know when they are called to the Bar, and it would all be contained in a moderate sized octavo volume. The most difficult of these Acts, by far,—the Succession Act—he would probably never have occasion to use at all; and by far the greater part of the two Procedure Codes consists of matter as to which he would only want to know how to refer to it; the larger part of the Limitation Act is a mere index. There are parts of the contract law of which he need take little notice, and the same remark applies to parts of the Evidence Act. I do not think that, to require a man to acquaint himself fully with the rest of these enactments, is to lay upon him any very heavy burden.

"My Lord, I have trespassed a long time upon your Lordship's attention in relation to this matter, because I am very anxious, before leaving

India, to give to the public some general idea of the progress which has been made in a work which has now been in hand for upwards of forty years, and in which, during my short term of office, I have been endeavouring, to the best of my ability, to tread in the steps of my distinguished predecessors, and to carry out what appears to me to have been their design. My successor, I trust, will be able to complete, during his term of office (that is, if he agrees with my view of the subject), the scheme which I have sketched out, and all that will then remain to be done will be the current work of occasional legislation, and the re-enactment, from time to time, of the various codifying Acts which I have mentioned or referred to. Such re-enactments will, in my judgment, be as necessary as repairs are necessary to a railway. I do not think that any Act of importance ought to last more than ten or twelve years. At the end of that time, it should be carefully examined from end to end, and whilst as much as possible of its general framework and arrangement are retained, it should be improved and corrected at every point at which experience has shown that it required improvement and correction. The Penal Code is admirably good as a whole. It is, I think, by far the best system of Criminal Law in the world; but it might be immensely improved and simplified, and I have no doubt at all that the same will be the case with all the other laws on which so much labour has been expended. I would venture to lay down this general rule. If you want your laws to be really good and simple, you must go on re-enacting them as often as such a number of cases are decided upon them as would make it worth the while of a law bookseller to bring out a new edition of them.

"With this long preface, I come to the contents of the Bill itself. It is not, and does not pretend to be, a complete Code upon the branch of the law to which it relates. It consists of nine chapters, which deal with the following subjects: Contract in General under several heads; the Contract of the Sale of Goods; the Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee; the Contract of Bailment; the Contract of Agency; and the Contract of Partnership. These contracts were chosen to form the subject of the Bill, because they are of the commonest occurrence. If an attempt had been made to include within this Act provisions as to every contract on which legal decisions have been given, the Act would have been of most unwieldy dimensions, and would have contained a good deal of matter which would probably have been of very little practical use to Judges or suitors. The New York Code, on the subject of obligations, has been carefully examined with a view to this Act; and several of its provisions have been adopted. The principal matters contained in the code which we have omitted are—Shipping Contracts, Trusteeships, Insurance, Contracts by Carriers, Mortgage, Bills of Exchange, and the whole subject of Relief. Of these matters, we did not think it desirable to deal with Shipping Contracts, because the persons connected with them in India are very few, and it is desirable, for obvious reasons, that their contracts should be regulated by the law of England. We did not deal with Trusteeship, because the English law on that subject is obviously unsuitable to any country except England and countries where the population is of English descent. We omitted the law relating to Bills of Exchange, because a Bill on that subject was framed some years ago by the Law Commissioners, and was laid aside as unsuitable both to English merchants, who naturally wish to follow the law of England, and to Native merchants, who have customs of their own about hundís, which it is not desirable to interfere with. Relief, as I have already said, might in my judgment form the subject of a separate Act, and is intermediate between procedure and substantive law. Mortgage is otherwise provided for. As to the Law of Insurance, I have doubts whether it is a matter of much importance out of the Presidency towns, but a Bill on the subject was framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, and can be taken up if it is thought desirable. As to Carriers, it was intended to include the subject in the present Bill; but for the reasons which I stated in Council some time ago, it was thought more desirable that it should be dealt with by a separate Bill, which I hope to introduce when the present matter is disposed of.

"From this it will appear that, though incomplete, the Bill will probably suffice for a considerable time for the wants of the country. I may add, however, that as its deficiencies are discovered, it will be easy to enact supplementary chapters which may be read as part of it.

"Of the provisions of the Bill itself, it is difficult to speak with much particularity or detail, as they are of a somewhat technical character. I will, however, make a few observations upon them. Substantially, the Bill is, as I have already observed, the Bill of the Indian Law Commissioners, though some modifications have been made in it which I will notice immediately. I have of course studied it with great care, and have compared it chapter by chapter with the authorities on which it is founded. I think, therefore, that I am entitled to say that it appears to me to furnish absolutely conclusive proof of the possibility, not to say the ease, of doing what so many lawyers have affirmed to be impossible, namely, reducing bulky volumes, which it is impossible to understand without enormous labour, and which are as difficult to read as dictionaries, to the form of simple, perspicuous and consecutive propositions. In illustration of this, I would ask any one to compare chapter X of this Bill, which consists of fifty-seven short sections, with *Story on Agency*, from which it has been, so to speak, distilled. I need not say anything of Chief Justice Story's ability, or of the position which he holds amongst lawyers. Most of his works, and especially the one in question, were originally delivered as law lectures at Harvard University. They accordingly are written with more of an eye to literary skill and to general arrangement than most works of the kind; but the difference between such a book and a chapter in a Code like this (I speak of it without vanity, for I am responsible only for the order in which the sections stand, and for one or two additions to them), is like the difference between a lump of sugar in a sugar-basin and a lump of sugar in a cup of tea. I do not mean to say that there is nothing in *Story on Agency*, which is not comprised in these fifty-seven sections. There is a great mass of illustration, exposition, history and other matters with which a professional lawyer ought to acquaint himself if he wishes thoroughly to understand the chapter; but if the object is, either to get a general knowledge of the subject, or to decide a given case in court quickly and with confidence, the chapter of the code is much superior to *Story on Agency*. The habit of counting all manner of collections of different objects would probably give a man great familiarity with the general relations of number, though he might never have heard of the multiplication table; but, both in theory and in practice, the multiplication table is an immense convenience, and the multiplication table is simply an unusually successful case of codification. I might draw illustrations of what has been done in this Act from other parts of it, and, in particular, from the chapter on the sale of goods. That chapter represents the English law on the subject, disembarrassed of the inexpressible confusion and intricacy which is thrown over every part of it by the vague language of the Statute of Frauds. I should surprise the Council if I were to give them any idea of the vast mass of matter from which these forty-eight very simple and easy sections have been extracted. In the last edition of *Addison on Contracts*, the matter comprised in them (part of which has been omitted for the sake of simplicity) fills seventy-six large octavo pages, and the matter is returned to over and over again in different parts of the book.

"In estimating the importance of the work now presented to the Council, it must be remembered that, though 'justice, equity and good conscience', are the law which Indian Judges are bound to administer, they do in point of fact resort to English law-books for their guidance on questions of this sort, and it is impossible that they should do otherwise, unless they are furnished with some such specific rule as this Act will supply them with.

"I wish that those who think it is easy to solve all legal questions by the mere light of nature, and without the guidance of positive rules, could have heard the discussions which have taken place on various parts of this Bill. I

think they would have learnt from them that it is a far more difficult thing than may be supposed at first sight to say what, under given circumstances, is just and equitable. I think they would also have arrived at the conclusion that the deliberate opinions of English Courts, formed after elaborate argument, and made with reference to numerous and varied precedents, form about as good a guide on that subject as is to be had, and I am much mistaken if my hon'ble friends, Messrs. Bullen Smith and Stewart, will not confirm what I say.

"I will conclude by saying a few words on the alterations which have been made in the Commissioners' draft. They occur principally in the first part of the Bill, which treats of contracts in general, and they are alterations in form rather than in substance, though I do not by that remark mean to say that I regard them as unimportant. The fact is that, in legislation, there is a constant and natural tendency to undervalue form, and this tendency is one of the main causes of the extreme intricacy and enormous bulk of the law. I attempted to illustrate this in the case of the Evidence Act. I tried to show, in a speech which I made on that subject, how the whole matter had been thrown into confusion by the excessive ambiguity of the fundamental terms employed in stating it, and especially by the ambiguity of the words, 'evidence,' 'fact' and 'hearsay.' This confusion has not arisen to the same extent in regard to the law of contract. But it has occurred to a certain degree, and I think that any one who reads the draft of the present Bill as it was originally published in the Gazette, will find that the fundamental terms of the subject were not defined with complete precision by its learned authors. Thus, one of the first sections of the draft Bill was in these words:—

'A contract is an agreement between parties, whereby a party engages to do a thing or engages not to do a thing. A contract may contain several engagements, and they may be either by the same party or by different parties.'

"I do not think that, in the common use of language, there is much difference between an agreement, an engagement and a contract. Whether, for instance, it was affirmed that two people had agreed to marry, or engaged to marry, or had made a contract that they would marry, most of us would think that the same sense was conveyed, and throughout the Commissioners' draft 'agree', 'engage' and 'contract' are used indiscriminately. It is therefore natural to ask, what is the use of their definition, and why should it not run—'an agreement is a contract by which people engage,' 'an engagement is an agreement by which people contract,' or 'a contract is an engagement by which people agree,' or 'a contract is a contract by which people contract?'

"I think I could trace the origin of this definition, but to do so would needlessly consume the time of the Council.

"All such definitions conceal the true analysis of the subject, which rests, as all such operations ought to rest, on the broadest and most general facts of human nature. If it is examined in this light, I think that a contract will be found to be composed of the following elements:—

"In the first place, it is obvious that, in order that the relation may exist at all, one party must make a proposal. If that proposal is accepted, the parties are so far at one. They each contemplate a common course of conduct. To use the common phrase, they 'agree.' An accepted proposal, therefore, is an agreement. But the proposal may be either a simple one—as if I propose to a man to make him a present of a hundred rupees—or, as is the more common case, it may involve something to be done on his part—as if I propose to give him a hundred rupees for a horse which he is to give to me. In each case we agree; but, in the first case, I only promise, and he accepts my promise. In the second case, each of us makes a promise which the other accepts. I promise him money, and he promises me a horse, and these two promises form the consideration for, or cause, each other. We have thus got clear

notions of promises and agreements. A promise is a proposal accepted, and an agreement is a promise, or a set of promises, forming the consideration for each other. Every promise is an agreement, but an agreement may and generally does consist of more promises than one. But what, it may be asked, is the difference between an agreement and a contract? I answer, every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract, but only those agreements which can be enforced by law. If one man proposes to another to commit a murder for hire, and the other accepts, there is an agreement, and there are mutual promises; but as the agreement is one which the law will not enforce, and which indeed it would severely punish, there is, as I say, no contract. The use of language is always matter of convenience. If any one chooses to use the words agreement and contract indiscriminately, he can of course do so; but I maintain that, by assigning a distinct sense to the different words I have mentioned, which sense corresponds to facts inherent in human nature itself, the whole subject is rendered clear and easy of comprehension and arrangement. I will not weary the Council with a detailed explanation of this, but will content myself with asking any one who doubts it to read and compare together the first chapter of the present Bill and the first chapter of the original draft. Some further explanations on this subject are given in the report of the Committee, and in a Note which I drew up on the subject for the information of the Committee, and which is recorded in the Legislative Department amongst the papers on the Bill.

"I will conclude by noticing, very shortly, the only points of importance on which we have differed from the Commissioners in substance. The first point is as to the power which they proposed to confer upon every possessor of moveable property to make a good title to a *bonâ fide* purchaser. The following passage from their report gives their reasons for this proposal:—

'With regard to goods sold by a person who has no right to sell them, the general rule of English law is that the owner of the goods retains the ownership notwithstanding his having lost the possession of them and their having been sold to a third person. But from this rule there is an exception in the case of goods sold in open market, an expression which, by the custom of London, applies to every shop within the city.

'It cannot be denied that the subject is difficult. We have to consider, on one hand, the hardship suffered by an innocent person who loses in this way his right to recover what was his undoubted property. But on the other hand, still greater weight appears to us to be due to the hardship which a *bonâ fide* purchaser would suffer were he to be deprived of what he bought. The former is very often justly chargeable with remissness or negligence in the custody of the property. The conduct of the latter has been blameless. The balance of equitable consideration is, therefore, on the side of a rule favourable to the purchaser; and we think that sound policy with respect to the interests of commerce points to the same conclusion.

'We have, therefore, provided that the ownership of goods may be acquired by buying them from any person who is in possession of them, if the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession has no right to sell them.' "

" 'Our reasons for the opposite view were as follows:—

'The first question is whether the law ought to proceed upon the assumption that a person whose property had been stolen is negligent.

'Thefts are commonly effected in one of three ways, by force, by fraud, or by a breach of confidence. It appears to us that, in each of these cases, it would be improper to speak of the person who lost the property as negligent.

'A man is stripped of all his property by robbers, and nearly murdered for defending himself. Is he negligent? A gang of thieves enter a house unperceived, by digging through the wall at night, and carry off the property contained in it. Are the owners of the house negligent? A servant steals plate under his charge. Cattle left by night on an open pasture, or crops not specially watched by night, are stolen. Are the owners in these cases negligent? These are typical instances of the commonest forms of theft; and it appeared to us that, in comparison with them, the cases in which

an owner is really negligent—as, for instance, where a man leaves valuable property unwatched in a public place—are of very rare occurrence. We therefore regarded innocence on the part of the owner as the rule, and negligence as the exception.

'Assuming, then, that the common case is that in which both the owner and the purchaser of the stolen goods are innocent, upon whom ought the loss to fall? We thought it ought to fall upon the purchaser for the following reasons:—

'*1st.*—The only argument offered in support of the suggestion that it should fall upon the original owner, assumes that every man is negligent who depends upon the protection afforded by law to his property, even when it is in his personal custody, and can be taken from him only by personal violence. We thought, on the contrary, that people have a right to expect the law to protect them against superior force and also against fraud so gross as to amount to crime. Against fraud which amounts only to a civil injury—as in the case of selling an article to which the vendor has no title—prudent men may be expected to protect themselves. The proposed section reversed this. It would protect a man who has been overreached in a bargain, at the expense of another whom it regards as negligent, because he has been robbed on the highway.

'*2nd.*—A person who has been robbed by force or fraud suffers a greater injury than a person who has been overreached in a bargain. It follows that, if an innocent purchaser is obliged to return stolen goods, he will in most cases suffer less than the innocent owner would suffer if the purchaser were allowed to retain them.

'*3rd.*– To give thieves the legal power of effecting a change in property against the will of the true owner, recognizes and favours crime. We thought that no one should be permitted to derive any benefit from a crime, even if he was mixed up with it innocently and accidentally, and that, when such a transaction was brought in any form under the notice of the law, things should be restored as far as possible to the condition in which they would have been, if the crime had not been committed. The *bonâ fide* purchaser of stolen goods would derive an advantage from theft, if the suggestion of the Commissioners were adopted. Their proposal would enable a thief, whose object was revenge, to carry out his purpose by the express warrant of law.

'*4th.*—The proposed change would favour receivers of stolen goods. Such persons are often in outward appearance respectable. Under the proposed section, the thief would not indeed be able to confer a good title upon the receiver, but the receiver would be able to confer a good title upon his customers.

'*5th.*—If the *bonâ fides* of the purchaser is to be the test of the validity of the transfer, it will become necessary to decide, as a fact, in each particular case, whether the purchaser acted in good faith or not. We considered it undesirable to enter upon this inquiry.

'The Commissioners' draft left open the question whether, upon the principle that the law presumes innocence, the owner is to prove the purchaser's bad faith, or whether, upon the principle that a man is bound to prove facts within his knowledge, the purchaser is to prove his own good faith. The adoption of either branch of the alternative would, we thought, be mischievous.

'If the original owner was to prove the purchaser's bad faith, receivers of stolen goods would be practically secure. How could a man whose goods had been stolen prove the circumstances under which the thief sold them? How, except by accident, could he ever be able to prove matters connected with the sale which ought to have roused the buyer's suspicions? How, in short, could he give proof of what did actually pass, or even of what ought to have passed, in another man's mind upon an occasion as to which his information must be incomplete?

'If, on the other hand, the purchaser was put to prove his good faith, how was he to do so? The common case would be, that he knew nothing of the seller except that he offered the goods for sale at a moderate price. If this was enough, every receiver of stolen goods would escape. If it was not enough, honest purchasers would, in most cases, be regarded as receivers of stolen goods. They would have to return the property which it was the object of this section to secure to them, and, in doing so, they would lose their characters as well as their money.

'In short, it was essential to the proposed section that, for the purpose of proving a doubtful matter of fact, we should choose between two rules of evidence, of which one would discourage honesty and the other favour crime. This difficulty might be altogether avoided by preferring the true owner, who must have a good title, to the purchaser, who might be an undetected receiver of stolen goods.

'6*th*.—The proposed enactment would remove one of the greatest of the existing motives for the detection of crime. If a man who had lost his property by theft was not to recover it, unless he could prove bad faith on the part of the purchaser, he would not care to prosecute the thief. In many parts of India, cattle are the most important kind of property, and cattle-stealing is the commonest of offences. As matters now stand, stolen cattle are systematically tracked sometimes for hundreds of miles, and for weeks or months together. When discovered, the owner retakes them. So well is this system established, that there are persons who make it their profession to track stolen cattle, and that buyers take security from sellers to indemnify them if the cattle should have to be given up to their true owners. This constitutes a considerable security against cattle-thefts, but the whole system would come to an end if the owner could not recover his cattle without proving bad faith in the purchaser.

'7*th*.—The universal practice of India is that the loss in case of theft should fall on the purchaser. This, the Committee were informed, is the law of all the independent Native States, both within and on the border of our territories. If our law were different, British territory would become an asylum for cattle-stealers; and all the Native States would feel themselves deeply injured.

'8*th*.—The effect of the section upon the position of bailees would be very singular, and we thought undesirable. It would invest every bailee, for whatever purpose, with the power of selling the goods bailed, as he would be able to make a good title to them, and if he offered to account for the price to the true owner, it seemed to us very doubtful whether he would be punishable for criminal breach of trust. A lodger sells the furniture of his lodgings for an inadequate sum and pays the money to the landlord. The landlord under the proposed section would lose his property absolutely, and have no remedy at all, unless the transaction were regarded as a 'dishonest misappropriation,' which seems rather an abuse of terms. The case was not perhaps likely to happen; but if dishonest persons were once made aware of the existence of such a law, we feared that it would be extensively used for the perpetration of frauds, which it would be very difficult to detect.'

"The only other matter of importance on which we have differed with the Commissioners is the question of liquidated damages. The law of England on the question whether, when a man promises in a certain event to pay a specified sum, he is bound or not to pay it in full, is rather intricate; and, in order to avoid that intricacy, the Commissioners proposed to enact that, in all cases, such penalties should be treated as liquidated damages. We agreed that the intricacy should be removed, but, for the reasons assigned in our report, thought that it should be removed by the converse operation of turning all liquidated damages into penalties. This we proposed to qualify by an exception, which,

as it stands in the Bill, is not very neat, and which I propose to amend. It applies to the case of bail-bonds, recognizances, and the like, and to persons who, under the orders of Government, give bonds for the due performance of public duties.

"With these remarks, My Lord, I have the honour to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said:—"MY LORD, I very readily respond to the hon'ble and learned Member's request that I should state to the Council my view of the treatment this Bill has received at the hands of the Committee to which it was entrusted. I believe the Committee undertook their work with a full appreciation of the great importance of the measure, and fully alive to the responsibilities connected with legislation tending in degree to affect the daily conduct of affairs all over the country. Since I have had the honour of a seat in this Council, I have never known a Bill carried through Committee with greater care or more mature deliberation. There has been an earnest wish to produce a measure which should be sound in principle and useful in its practical working, and I do consider that the Bill now before the Council is, on the whole, a good one. It would be wrong in me did I not thankfully acknowledge the large amount of personal attention which the hon'ble and learned Member in charge has given to this Bill; and I should also add that, in respect of that bailee question to which he has alluded, as well as on various other points, the Hon'ble Member has not hesitated to give up his own view, although legally and technically correct, in deference to practical considerations which have been urged upon him by other Members of the Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART said:—"MY LORD,—I am unwilling to remain silent in a discussion on a Bill in which the mercantile members of this Council may reasonably be supposed to have taken a somewhat special interest. I regard this Bill as one of extreme gravity and importance; as one, indeed, the importance of which it is almost impossible to over-rate, for it embraces the great majority of the transactions of the every-day life of a very large class of the community, and a considerable proportion of the transactions of all, and it is probably not too much to say that there is no adult person in this great Empire who will not come within its scope, or who may not be affected more or less by its provisions. In these circumstances, it is a Bill which has required the most careful, anxious and patient consideration and attention of the Committee to whom it was referred, and I think I may, as a member of that Committee, hold myself fully justified in absolutely confirming the statement of my honourable friend, that it has not failed to receive such attention and consideration. I wish to add that, though the special experience of individual members of the Committee has been fully utilised, and though, doubtless, we owe the framework of the measure to the Law Commissioners, the Bill, as it now stands, in its re-arrangement and reconstruction, and in some of the principles which it asserts, is not the work of the Commissioners or of the Committee, but of the hon'ble and learned member in charge of it, whose candour and impartiality in receiving and considering all suggestions and objections, and earnest desire to arrive at the best and soundest conclusions, call for full acknowledgment on the part of those who have had the honour of serving with him on the Committee. The scope of the Bill, as I understand it, is to bring the Indian Law of Contract, as far as may be, into harmony with the English law on the same subject, as established by recognised practice, by Statute, and by the latest and best judicial decisions; and I think that, if that object has been attained, much has been done. Subject to some remarks which I shall offer presently, I consider this Bill a sound and good Bill, likely to prove valuable to the community, and particularly to that section of the community to which I belong, for it renders certain, clear and easily accessible much that hitherto has been doubtful, obscure and practically inaccessible; and, to persons engaged in mer-

cantile pursuits, it is hardly possible to conceive any greater advantage than certainty and intelligibility in the law which governs their transactions. I go further and say that, to mercantile persons, a code of law, comparatively imperfect in the abstract, is, so long as it is fairly reasonable and equitable, and at the same time clear and accessible, more valuable than a system, in itself more perfect, but devoid of the two qualifications last named. Whatever the imperfections of this Bill may be, it has at least the merit of being very clear—so clear that, in great part, 'he who runs may read,' and that, as I have said, is a great point gained. It is not for me to estimate the value of such a Bill as this to those 'learned in the law;' but even to them, I should think its value will be considerable; for it will at least save them the necessity of the tedious and repeated references and investigations with which they have now to lay their account. I have spoken of the advantages of the Bill to mercantile persons and to those who may be called upon to advise regarding disputed matters of contract, but there is another class to whom it will also, I think, prove of great value—I mean the administrators of the law; for it places before them in an accurate and compendious form much information with which it is highly expedient, and, indeed, absolutely necessary that they should be acquainted. The present Bill, as my hon'ble friend has told us, is by no means a complete law of contract, for there are many matters in connection with that vast subject with which it has been impossible, and with which it does not profess, to deal; and I fully approve of the clause by which provision has been made that special customs and incidents of individual branches of trade shall not be affected by this measure, so long as these customs and incidents are not opposed to the provisions of the Bill. I think that it is not desirable to override, but that it is, on the contrary, expedient to recognise, the law of custom when it is a reasonable law, as it will generally be found to be, and when it does not conflict with the well considered written law embodied in our statutes. But, my Lord, I do not wish it to be understood that I commit myself to an unreserved agreement in all the provisions of this Bill. On certain points I entertain my own opinion—an opinion different from that to which the Bill will give effect; and although, in deference to better information and judgment, or to the precedent of previous legislation in England and elsewhere, I have not thought it right to insist on my own views, I think it well to mention this matter here. It is unnecessary that I should trouble the Council with any lengthened remarks regarding the details of the Bill, but I would say a word regarding one or two of its provisions. It deals firmly with the subject of arbitration in cases of dispute, and I give my unqualified approval to the provision which states that, when a person shall have solemnly and deliberately agreed to arbitrate, it shall be in the power of the Courts to enforce that agreement. I am aware of, and can understand, the jealousy with which the law regards any attempt to oust its own jurisdiction, and I do not think that a casual agreement to arbitrate should be enforced; but I see no reason why a deliberate contract of that nature should not be, and I can see much injustice in holding that under no circumstances is an agreement to arbitrate a contract at all. The partnership clauses are less to my mind. I am one of those who think that the good old rule, or what was understood to be the good old rule, that he who shares in the profits shall likewise share in the losses of an undertaking, is the safest and best rule for general application; but here, I admit, I am behind the age, and it would of course be neither useful nor becoming that I should question the great and important modifications which Parliament as well as this Council have seen fit to make in the law on this subject. My hon'ble friend thinks, I believe, that I take too strict a view of the nature of a contract, and he is doubtless right in saying that it is not always desirable to insist on the fulfilment of such engagements with absolute exactness; but, speaking generally, I do think that the more firmly we insist on the fulfilment of contracts the better; that the leaning of the law, if it is to have a leaning at all, should be in favour of the party against whom the breach has been com-

mitted, and my remark is certainly not less, though it may be more, applicable in this country than elsewhere, for the natural habit of the people is in favour of a rather loose way of regarding the matter of contract, and this is a tendency which, I am clear, it should be the object of the law, not to encourage, but to check. In making this remark, I desire distinctly to except the better class of Native merchants, whose fidelity to their engagements, and generally honourable conduct of their affairs, are second to those of no class with which I am acquainted. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friend in considering it right and prudent to defer, in the meantime, any legislation regarding the Carrier's law; for, especially in view of the great and sweeping changes which have been recommended, and the enormous interests which will be affected, it cannot be well to deal with the matter until we shall be in possession of all that can fairly be urged by those interested in the question. I think it is a question on which it is far better not to legislate at all, than to legislate hurriedly, with the probability, if not certainty, of a necessity for speedy revision of our legislation before us. My Lord, I am opposed to unnecessary legislation, and I am very strongly opposed to unnecessary legislation when it touches mercantile subjects; but the Bill we are considering does not come within this description. It seems to me, as I have said, a good Bill; not perfect, but, on the whole, worthy of the approval of the Council, and worthy of the great reputation of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, and I shall record my vote in favour of his motion that it be passed into law with pleasure and satisfaction."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR wished to express his full and entire concurrence in the view taken by the hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill, of the extreme advantage of a clear and codified law: if we must have law, if we must have lawyers, he did believe that it was an enormous advantage that the law should be made so clear that, to a certain extent, every man might be his own lawyer. He was aware of the proverb that "a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client;" but he believed that that proverb was the invention of lawyers, and he dissented from it entirely. He believed that it would be an enormous advantage if the principles of the law were made so clear that every intelligent man should, with a little trouble, be able to understand them. He was led to believe that the importance of the Code Napoleon, and other well-known Codes, was due not so much to their merits or demerits, but to the fact that they laid down the law in a clear and precise form; and he had been told by an eminent jurist who formerly sat in this Council that it was in a great degree owing to the law having been reduced to a simple and codified shape that the French and Swiss, and other continental people, understood the law so well. That being so, HIS HONOUR thought that, in respect of the codification of this immense subject, we were in a very great degree indebted to those who had dealt with the matter and especially to the hon'ble and learned Member. He felt that his hon'ble friend had rightly expressed the feeling of the Council, when he said that we were under great obligations to the mercantile members who had given us the benefit of their great attention and complete experience. HIS HONOUR felt that this was a subject on which all must agree, namely, the enormous advantage of having in the Council men possessing the qualifications and particular knowledge of the subjects embraced in this Bill. He felt that on no occasion had members of the mercantile profession sat in this Council who were more fitted to represent the mercantile and non-official communities in general, and that they had laid the country under very great obligations to them. HIS HONOUR was, however, inclined to think that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, had taken a somewhat sanguine view of the extent to which the codification of the substantive law in general had proceeded. It appeared to HIS HONOUR that there were a good many subjects on which his hon'ble friend had dwelt, which he was hardly prepared to say had been codified so far as the hon'ble Member thought. On the contrary, there were one or two subjects which the hon'ble

Member had mentioned, as to which it appeared to HIS HONOUR there was greater need for codification than had been supposed. He might instance the law of Trustees. It was quite true that the English law of Trustees did not extend to this country. On the other hand, it was well known that a great and vile system, to which had been given the name of trusteeship, had sprung up all over Bengal; he alluded to the *benámí* system, which it was well known had resulted in an enormous amount of abuse; and HIS HONOUR thought that the country would be greatly indebted to any legislator who would take that matter in hand and deal with it successfully.

HIS HONOUR had not had the opportunity of going carefully through the Bill as it now stood, so as to enable him to deal with the particular subjects to which allusion had been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; but he had no doubt that the subject had been wisely dealt with by the Committee. As regards the provisions relating to Contracts of Sale, he thought that the owner of stolen property sold in open market should be entitled to recover his property from the purchaser; but he had some doubt whether a man who lent his horse to another should be entitled to recover it, if that other person fraudulently disposed of it in breach of the trust reposed in him. These, however, were minor matters, and HIS HONOUR would not therefore trouble the Council further on those subjects at present. He would only now say that, subject to the amendments he had put upon the paper, he believed that the codification of the Law of Contract would effect a great improvement, and had been performed in a very careful manner.

As to the provisions of section 74 of the Bill, on the subject of liquidated damages, HIS HONOUR would say that he believed the Committee had done great service in putting it into a shape which, although in some respects opposed to the English law, appeared to be fair and equitable.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN would say only one word in reference to what had fallen from his hon'ble friends as to his work in reference to this Bill, and that was to thank them for the very flattering way in which they had spoken. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had, however, made one or two remarks on which he should like to offer some observations. His Honour had quoted a saying of Sir Henry Maine's in reference to the Code Napoleon, about the great quantity of popular information concerning the law which had been diffused by it. With reference to that, MR. STEPHEN could not refrain from remarking that both the Code Napoleon and the French Code Penal, although very useful as popular abstracts of the law, were very loose in their terms, and he thought they stood in much need of revision and re-enactment. The Code Napoleon itself was contained in but a few pages; but with the judicial decisions appended to it, the book ran to an innumerable number of octavo pages, in small type and double columns, compared to which the decisions on a similar quantity of English law were almost thrown into the shade. He had no doubt that, looking to all these drawbacks and the enormous intricacies of those decisions, the propriety of the decennial revisions which he had suggested would become quite apparent: the two things compared together would show the advantage of having codes of law drawn in as simple and concise a form as possible.

With regard to the observations that had been made as to what were called *benámí* transactions, MR. STEPHEN was well aware of the importance of the subject. About a year ago, a voluminous mass of papers on this subject was sent up to the Legislative Department, and he had examined them and read the opinions of many officers; it seemed to him that the difficulties of dealing with the subject were so great as to make the duty altogether beyond his power at present: he thought it was far too difficult a subject for him to grapple with now. It appeared to him that it was pre-eminently a subject upon which His Honour and His Honour's advisers were in a position to make valuable suggestions, and he had no doubt that, with such aid, his successor would see his way to deal with the subject.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR would now submit the amendments of which he had given notice. He had already stated that, amidst other avocations, he had not had the opportunity of studying the Bill in all its details; and believing that the Hon'ble Members who formed the Committee were far better qualified to deal with the subject than he was, he should not have attempted to place on the paper amendments relating to matters of even secondary importance. But he felt constrained by the duty he owed to the people of the country, amongst whom he had spent the greater portion of his life, to move for the amendment of the Bill in respect of certain provisions which seemed to him to affect its very essence and substance in its practical working in this country. The Council would, he hoped, bear with him whilst he made a few general observations on the amendments of which he had given notice, and which he was obliged to refer to before submitting his first amendment to the Council. He had said that he felt himself precluded from submitting for the consideration of the Council anything that was not of vital and primary importance.

The Council were aware, as the hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill had just explained, that in this country some subjects were governed by exact law; and in respect to other things the only rule was the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience. HIS HONOUR might say broadly that, with regard to the whole subject of contracts, the only law in this country had been the law of justice, equity, and good conscience. He was free to admit that the law which had hitherto been administered in that way must gradually take regular shape, but he would not admit that that shape should be the English law. He thought that there had been in many things far too great a tendency to drift into the English law, but he did not know that it had been so with regard to the law of contracts. It appeared to him that there were many peculiarities in the English law of contract; and he was glad to think that the Courts had refused to admit English law in such cases, and had substituted for it what they considered to be a broader and safer and better law. He had been asked what he meant by "equity." He would answer that question by first saying that he did not mean equity in the sense in which it was now received in England. In England, equity law was distinct from the common law; but was just as much fixed law as any other law. What he meant by equity was the primary sense of the word. If he was asked what he meant by that, he would say that, in strict law, there were fixed and rigid rules, whereby justice was done in nine cases, and injustice in perhaps the tenth. There was an English proverb which had recognized this fact—"Hard cases make bad law;" the meaning of which was that, if you dealt equitably with substantially hard cases, you made bad law because you break through the rule. The law was rigid, and applied equally to all cases, and did not look to exceptional circumstances, so that in some cases there must be injustice if rigid rules of law were applied. On the other hand, equity was a rule which left the Court free to say, in a case where the ordinary rule of law would apply harshly—"We will not in this case administer the ordinary rules of law; we will take an equitable view of the case; we will make an exception in this particular case." That being so, if the law had now arrived at the stage at which justice, equity, and good conscience must cease to be the sole rule, we must be very careful what we substituted. We all admitted that this was a very important change, and that we must take care that, in making that change, while we made clear to the people what was the law of the country, we did not introduce any great and essential change likely to be injurious to them. The provision of the law to which, to some extent, he took exception was the simple and radical doctrine of this new law that whatever a man promised that he must perform. He gathered from the Report of the Select Committee that that simple proposition was not in the original draft. Be that as it may, the question which he submitted to the Council was, whether we were to maintain, in all its integrity and all its rigidity, the proposition that whatever a man had promised that he must perform. That was the broad and very important question which he

asked the Council to decide. He was quite free to admit that it was a perfectly logical proposition; but he submitted that it was a proposition which could only be equitable in all cases if you supposed that all men and all women were equal; that they were equally clear in their heads; that they were equally foreseeing; that they were equally provident; that one man was not in a position to take advantage of the innocence or improvidence of another. But seeing that men were not equal either socially, morally, or intellectually; that they were not equally foreseeing or equally provident; that some were poor savages and others acute men of business; that there were vast differences between them, His Honour thought that a law which positively laid down such a broad proposition was likely to lead to great abuse and great injustice. It appeared to him that it would amount to this, that, however ignorant and low in the scale a man might be, if he once made a promise, he must perform it to the last drop of his blood and to the last day of his life. Although the original proposition might seem simple and harmless in reference to the majority of contracts, the practical effect of it would be that it would work very serious harm and very serious injustice in some cases. He was quite free to admit that, ordinarily, the rule was a good one, and that we could not take into consideration minute differences of intelligence and position between the parties to a contract. But when those differences were extreme, it appeared to His Honour that we must make exceptions, and that it was proper to give the Courts power to make such exceptions. It was in that view that he put these amendments on the paper. He was bound to say that the law of contract as laid down in the Bill, was altogether a very hard law, not only in the proposition that whatever a man had promised he must perform, but it was also specifically laid down that a mistake of law on the part of one of the parties would in no degree excuse the performance of the contract: that a mistake of fact so made would in no degree excuse its performance: if both parties to the contract made a mistake, it would excuse the performance; but if one of the parties made a mistake of fact, however widely such mistake might affect the contract, however completely he might be in ignorance of the fact or the law, it would in no degree vitiate the contract. The law laid down that ignorance on a question of fact or law did not vitiate the contract. The law being a hard law—being a law which put the ignorant and inexperienced into the hands of the clever and experienced—the question was, should there be exceptions to this general rule? His Honour's belief was that in all countries there would be found considerable exceptions made to the general rule. In England, there certainly were very considerable exceptions, which were well known to the Equity Courts, and were the subject of well-known chapters of Equity Law. England was a mercantile country, in which the people were of an independent character, who, by habit and the practice of hundreds of years, were independent and well able to look after their own interests. Yet, not only did exceptions in regard to certain cases exist there, but he wished to point out that, in the administration of English law, there was an enormous engine of equity which overruled the law—he meant trial by jury. Although we made a distinction between a Court of Law and a Court of Equity, real equity was found in the system of trial by jury under the Common Law. Every jury might and frequently did take upon itself the functions of a Court of Equity; it refused to carry out a contract to its logical end; it refused to give damages which by law a Court might be bound to give. He would suggest a case in point—the case of a good looking swindler, who traded upon his looks and his rascality, and induced a girl with £100,000 to make a promise to marry him. If that girl broke her promise, no jury in England would give damages to the extent of £100,000, though no doubt the man lost that amount of money. In such a case the law would be equitably modified; for no jury would be found to give those logical damages. His Honour would remark, also, that there was a well-known and common verdict of a farthing damages, which did not mean that the contract was invalid, but sometimes said, in effect, "serve him right; the law is in his favour,

but we will give him the least possible damages that we can." He admitted that a very large proportion of small cases was not tried by jury; but he thought that the practice of the jury system permeated down to the county Courts. From the decision of those Courts there was no appeal, and a system of very rough justice was administered in some of those Courts. If, then, the strict and rigid rules of law were overridden to some extent in England, he thought that they ought not to be enforced in this country so rigidly as was proposed by the Bill. It was a country of great extremes, where there were men very great and powerful, and men very poor and ignorant: the people of this country, although they were sometimes well up to a bargain, and generally were marvellously faithful in the performance of bargains, were at other times quite ready to put their hands to anything if they were subjected to a certain pressure. His Honour would ask Hon'ble Members who had large experience if that were not so. He believed that there were many cases in which poor and ignorant men would put their names to documents without regard to the future consequences of their acts when a certain pressure was brought to bear on them. If, therefore, in England, there were exceptions to the rigid rules of law as to contracts, in a country like this, there ought to be much larger exceptions. It frequently happened in this country that a man made a bargain, the results of which he did not foresee: he might accept an inadequate consideration in order to get out of some pressing difficulty. He might bind himself for all time. He might yield to a certain pressure, to something which was not positive fraud or duress, but undue pressure: and having done so, the effect of his act would be that he bound himself to perform the contract to the last drop of his blood. His Honour was free to admit that, in practice, he very often did not so perform it; that he was induced to meet force by fraud; he signed his name to the contract, but his hope was that, when the time for performance came he would escape its performance. That was an unwholesome state of things. No doubt the argument cut two ways. He thought there was a great deal of truth in what was said by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stewart, that people should not be loose in making contracts and in fulfilling them; and that they must be made to understand that, when they signed a contract, they were bound to fulfil it. In answer to that, His Honour would say that you must teach them gradually; you must not break them in too suddenly: you must not suddenly impose upon them this rigid law in direct opposition and contradiction to the habits and feelings of the mass of the people of the country. It was on these grounds that he hoped the Council would pause before they thought fit to affirm the principle of this rigid, this dangerous law in this country.

His Honour admitted that there were evils in the state of the law as it now stood; but it appeared to His Honour that there were great difficulties in a more rigid law also. He admitted that it might be said—"Why go on with a loose and undefined law?" But the question was, which was the greater evil? Was it a greater evil to allow the Courts, the Judges of which were appointed and chosen for their sagacity and learning, to decide these matters, or a greater evil to give them no discretion at all? Certainly, the discretion would amount to this, that the Judge might say, "this was not a just or a fair bargain, and I cannot enforce it in all its logical severity." That was the question which His Honour submitted to the Council. He should like to propose an equitable clause to the effect that, if the Court considered that the bargain was a hard and one-sided one, it should be able to mitigate the damages to any extent to which it thought fit. But he felt that if he did so, he might alarm the Council, and that they might think he proposed to do too much. Therefore, he did not attempt to go the length of that simple proposition, but he had put upon the paper a series of amendments which, without infringing the principle that a contract made must be performed, at the same time gave to the Court a certain power of mitigating the practical operation of the contract, and he had no doubt that

the effect of the amendments which he proposed would go far to mitigate the severity of the law in contracts of a hard and one-sided character. This was a matter which intimately concerned the mass of the people of this country; and whether he should obtain the support of the Council or not, he felt it to be his duty to put his views forward by means of the amendments which he ventured to suggest as calculated to mitigate the severity of the law as it stood in the Bill.

Well, then, he came to the particular amendments he was about to submit to the Council. The first amendment was nothing more than an illustration which he proposed to add to section 16, which defined what was called "undue influence." He need not say anything about contracts induced by actual fraud, or actual duress, because they were not contracts and would not therefore be enforced. The further exceptions given in the Bill were very well known in English law as contracts made under undue influence: under that head of undue influence were grouped the exceptions which the Equity Courts of England had generally accepted. That being the case, there was a section in the Bill providing for cases of undue influence which, in its scope, was wide enough. The section ran thus:

"When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained, then the contract would be void."

If that clause stood alone, if it were left to the Courts to put their own construction on that section, and to evolve out of it equitable rules, such as those evolved out of the law by the Courts of Equity in England, His Honour was not sure that he should wish to submit the amendment he had drawn, and which he was now about to propose. But his objection was that the illustrations given in the Bill were taken exclusively from the particular cases decided in England. Every one of the illustrations given was an English illustration: each of them was simply the essence of a well-known chapter of English equity law. His Honour's apprehension was that there would be a drifting into English law; his fear was that, if this section was to go forth to the world with these English illustrations only, the effect would be that the Courts would consider themselves restricted to the English law as it was presented to them by the illustrations given, and they would not exercise that wise power of extending the effect of the section, which they ought to be entitled to exercise. If the Council were to adopt the system of illustration in the Bill, he thought it was almost cowardly to refuse to adopt an illustration known to the country and to take illustrations from English law only. In fact, throughout the Bill, the drift of the illustrations was too much to show the English rules of law, and not the application which should be made of the provisions of the Bill to the circumstances of this country. Therefore, in the first instance, His Honour would ask the Council to accept a simple Indian illustration of what was called "undue influence." He asked the Council to say that the case given in the illustration he proposed was a case of undue influence. In order that there might be no mistake, and that it might not be supposed that he asked too much, he would read the illustration:—

"A, a rich and powerful zamíndár, induces B, C and D, poor and ignorant ryots holding under him, to engage to grow certain produce and to deliver it to him for a term of twenty years, in consideration of an inadequate price for which no independent ryot would have so engaged. A employs undue influence over B, C and D."

His Honour would put it to the common sense of the Hon'ble Members of the Committee to say whether this was not a fair illustration of a case of undue influence. He by no means desired to point unjustly to a particular class, for in taking for his illustration the case of a rich and powerful zamíndár using undue influence over a poor and ignorant ryot, it seemed to him

that he was merely taking a case which in this country might occur : and, in doing so, he no more libelled the whole class of zamíndárs than those illustrations taken from the English law libelled the whole class of fathers, lawyers and doctors. He did not understand that either fathers or lawyers or doctors would consider themselves aggrieved by the introduction of those illustrations; and he trusted that the zamíndárs and other holders of land would agree that to put into the Code a simple Indian illustration would not libel the whole class. His Honour was sure that, although the mercantile members of the Council might naturally incline to a strictly business point of view; although straightforwardness of character commended itself to them, he might appeal to them to say whether abuses did not exist in India as elsewhere, and whether they did not agree that the illustration was a fair example of undue influence. He had not attempted to define what were the cases in which undue influence might be said to occur. He had put an extreme case in order that no one might be able to deny that the illustration given was a clear case of undue influence. He had included in the illustration several elements from which undue influence might be inferred: first, the zamíndár, dealing with the ryot his inferior over whom he exercised influence, induced him to make a contract by his influence: again the price was supposed to be inadequate, it was assumed that it was not fair; it was a consideration such as an independent ryot would not accept: and, thirdly, there was an extreme case of excess of time. His Honour had supposed that the zamíndár bound this man down for the long space of twenty years. If the Council were willing to put an illustration of that kind ; if they were not to refuse to introduce an Indian illustration, then he ventured to say that the case he had put was a fair one, and he hoped the Council would add that illustration to the illustrations attached to section 16, if the present illustrations were to stand there at all.

His Honour concluded by moving that the above illustration be added to section 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith said:—"My Lord, in proportion as I attach great importance to this Bill, and consider it fitted to supply a great and felt want, it would have been to me matter of satisfaction to have seen it pass with the unanimous consent of this Council, and I the more regret disapproval of any of its provisions, when that disapproval emanates from so high an authority as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is not my intention to follow His Honour in his criticism upon the Bill generally, although I think it too severe, as the hon'ble and learned Member in charge will, no doubt, in the course of his reply, take up His Honour's objections, and be able to show that the Bill is not altogether such a blood-thirsty measure as His Honour seems to fear. In reference, however, to His Honour's general complaint that the Bill is a hard one, I would merely say that a Contract Law must, from its very nature, be cast in a somewhat hard mould, and that any attempt to eliminate this element of hardness from it, will certainly tend to mar its usefulness, and render it a weak, ineffective measure. Turning to the substantive amendment which His Honour has just proposed, I regret much that I cannot support it, and I earnestly hope that the Council will not permit any such illustration to appear in the Bill. When I first saw the List of business for to-day, I was disposed to think that I could concur in that one of His Honour's proposed amendments which would strike out altogether the illustrations to section sixteen ; but it has been represented to me by a judicial officer to whose opinion I attach great weight, that well-chosen, clear illustrations to such a section have, in this country, a peculiar value, and that, without them, there is apt to grow up a mass of what lawyers call Court-made Law, consisting of decisions given all over the country, differing in part from, and perhaps actually opposed to, each other. I therefore would now like to see at least some of the illustrations to section sixteen retained, and would not perhaps object to see His Honour's illustration placed beside them, if greatly modified. As that illustration now stands, I must, however, oppose it in the strongest

manner, as it appears to me couched in language of extreme exaggeration, indeed—if His Honour will forgive me for saying so—almost sensational in its character, and if we bear in mind the relative positions and circumstances of the parties to the large class of agricultural contracts which such an illustration would affect, and which His Honour probably had in view, the illustration seems eminently calculated to bias the Court and lead up, so to speak, to a foregone conclusion. It appears to me, also, that the practical application of such an illustration would be matter of extreme difficulty and uncertainty. Look at the numerous elements introduced, the degree of each and all of which is to be weighed and estimated by the deciding party; and this brings me to the point where I consider lies the main difference between His Honour and myself. Throughout His Honour's remarks, there runs the idea, more or less strongly implied, that this new illustration will come into the Bill as a kind of special provision to meet exceptional cases; but I cannot think that its practical working would partake of this character, at least on this side of India. The conditions set forth by the illustration, namely, power and wealth on the one hand, ignorance and poverty on the other, are not in my opinion to be found only in the exceptional cases to which it might be supposed primarily to apply. On the contrary, these conditions attach in degree to almost all the relations of zamíndár and ryot: indeed, they depict what may perhaps not incorrectly, however unfortunately, be termed the normal state of things. I consider the admission of this illustration would constitute quite a blot upon the Bill, which is intended to be a law of contract, defining what a contract legally is, the parties to it, the breaches thereof, and other matters. If I understand the obj ect of the Bill rightly, it is intended to be an authoritative guide to those who may have to adjudicate upon contracts; but admit into it such a very leading and suggestive illustration as that proposed, and then half its good effect will be lost in respect of a vast mass of contracts, and the adjudicating party thereon will be very much left to become a law unto himself. I speak in the interest of no particular class, but in the interests of the Bill itself. If, as the wording of the proposed illustration would almost imply, His Honour is of opinion that there are classes of agricultural contracts which require special legislation, let them, after due enquiry and proved necessity, be dealt with separately, as has been done in the case of labour contracts for the tea districts. Such legislation might even hereafter come in as one of the chapters which have to be added to this Bill, but do not let us now hastily and prematurely put in anything which will tend—as to my mind this illustration inevitably would—greatly to curtail and weaken the usefulness of a measure, which is perhaps as imperatively called for as any which has of late years been presented to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART said:—"MY LORD, it is with regret that I differ at any time from the Lieutenant-Governor, and I particularly regret that, on the present occasion, I differ from him widely and must vote against his amendments. I think that the Bill, as presented by the Select Committee, states plainly and correctly what does and ought to constitute a contract. I think also that it surrounds, and, if the amendments which stand in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen should be accepted, will still more effectually surround, its definition with all the safe-guards necessary or expedient in a Bill of general application; and it seems to me that it is for those who deem these safe-guards insufficient, and believe that practical injustice may result from the working of the Bill as it now stands, to establish that position by the clearest, fullest and most conclusive evidence, before asking the Council to depart from the clear and definite principles of the measure—principles which seem to me the only reasonable basis on which the legislation we are now considering can proceed. For my own part, I should require a very clear case of necessity to be proved, a very clear practical injustice to be shown, before I should be satisfied that it is the duty of the legislature to instruct the Courts to assume, as a fact, that hard bargains are bargains made under undue influence, or before I should be willing to say that the simple fact that a bargain is a

hard bargain is a consideration which should be taken into account in determining the compensation for its breach."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN objected to the illustration proposed to be introduced by His Honour, as he considered it was specially directed against a particular class and a particular interest. It indicated, as plainly as a finger-post, that, in cases where a zamíndár and ryot were concerned, undue influence on the part of the former must be presumed. If His Honour would study the provisions of the Bill, he would see that the sections regarding coercion, undue influence, misrepresentation, and mistakes, &c., afforded ample protection against injustice and fraud. It seemed to him (MR. CHAPMAN) that if, as a rule, people did not know that they were liable to be compelled to perform that which they had pledged themselves to, then the sooner they were taught that they were bound to fulfil their obligations the better.

It was probable that, in Bengal, as in other parts of India, there were races which required special protection. For example, the wild and ignorant Santhals were perhaps entitled to such protection. There might be other races and interests which required to be specially guarded. If there were, then he (MR. CHAPMAN) was of opinion that His Honour ought, after due and adequate enquiry, to legislate for such races and interests in his own Council, by (for example) directing that particular contracts should be ratified before officials, who should be obliged to see that the contracts were fair and reasonable.

He (MR. CHAPMAN) did most strongly object to such an illustration as was proposed, and directed against a particular class, being introduced into a broad and general Bill of this kind.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said :—" My Lord,—I shall vote unhesitatingly for the rejection of all the amendments proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor—except that for the omission of clause 1 of section 25 ; and that the Bill be passed as reported by the Select Committee, subject to the amendment put on the list of business by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.

" I earnestly trust that those Members who have not had an opportunity of mastering the measure now under discussion as a whole, and of observing the care, impartiality and ability bestowed on its every detail by the hon'ble and learned Member, will not lightly admit casual and partial amendments, specious and benevolent though they may at first sight appear. For I truly believe that His Honour's amendments contain just enough of a spirit of error to leaven with partiality, if not to corrupt, the whole measure. They will introduce great confusion and seriously detract from the usefulness of the Bill.

" The Bill is, in the main, what was transmitted from England, but it has been modified and vastly improved under the able and singularly lucid arrangement of the hon'ble and learned Member, and by the suggestions of those who have from time to time had their attention and powers concentrated on it.

" Adaptations have been introduced into the Bill, some of which are in the direction of mitigating undue stringency in the Law of Contract as applied to this country ; and I am quite satisfied that we have gone as far as we possibly can go in a general law, with safety and without compromising the spirit and administration of this important branch of justice.

" Indeed, I believe that when this Bill, as it stands, becomes law, it will be found that in some of its provisions it is less rigorous than the law which is actually administered at the present moment in our Courts of justice.

" I hope His Honour will acquit me of any intentional misapprehension of his views of what the policy of law and the spirit of its administration in this country should be. But I must admit, judging from the casual but frequent glimpses which he gives us of his mind in this respect, that my impression is that he would sometimes almost prefer to have no written law at all—prefer to leave all judicial administration very much to what he thinks is equity and good

conscience, rather than enact precise and certain general laws, with clear and really stringent legal penalties for their infraction.

"This, I think, is precisely the spirit which pervades the amendments before the Council, and their object is to introduce uncertainty and open contention in respect to matters which admit of being laid down with precision by law; and I feel sure that the certain effect of these amendments will be to facilitate—possibly suggest—unjustifiable disputes and dishonest evasion, if not downright fraud.

"I think that what I must term 'loose-law making' is especially out of time and out of place at present in India, where good faith is often short-lived between parties to contracts; and our Judges are not as a rule jurists.

"In no country do trade and the well-being of society suffer more from laxity of principle and practice as respects obligations and their fulfilment, than they do in this country. Here, then, if anywhere, the policy of the law should be certain and unequivocal, and the provisions for its enforcement impartially stringent. And more, the general effect of legislation on such a subject as this, should be educational. I believe the spirit of all the amendments to be absolutely the reverse of these objects.

"Now, I must not be misunderstood here. I have listened with great pain to opinions of a general and sweeping character expressed here in the heat of debate, in respect to the truthfulness and integrity of our Native fellow-subjects. I have no sympathy with—I repudiate as wrong—every and any general imputation against them on these scores. I affirm without hesitation that, while the ethnical condition of the people is naturally somewhat different from our own—perhaps, not always intelligible to our alien understanding and sympathies—yet the country and its people are full of that mutual truth and integrity which are essential to social and commercial life. And I think that the truth and faith which are met with, even amongst the lower orders of those who come before our Courts of justice—always a deceptive theatre from which to draw our impressions of the real drama of life of a country like this—bear comparison very fairly with what we meet with, under similar circumstances, in many European countries. But we are not dealing with general propositions, but specific legislation; and I believe that the intelligent, educated and respectable Natives of India are the very last to seek, in behalf of any class of their countrymen, for any derogatory immunity from the stringent moral and legal sanctions which, in other lands and amongst other civilized people, cover obligations of the kind which will be governed by this Bill.

"I do not wish to trouble the Council with any special remarks on the individual amendments proposed by His Honour and their probable and derogating effects on the usefulness and certainty of this law. I doubt not that the hon'ble and learned Member will deal with them from a legal point of view when he takes up the debate. But I cannot pass over the first, namely, the illustration which His Honour wishes to add to section 16 of the Bill, as an example of 'undue influence' which shall render a transaction voidable. All the reasonable protection which His Honour seeks to provide against improper contracts, is, I believe, fully secured by the spirit and letter of the law as the Bill now stands, without holding up any special industry or any individual class as objects of legal suspicion, or any kind of contract as exceptionally open to dispute and cavil.

"His Honour evidently has in view contracts entered into between landed proprietors and their tenants, between agriculturists and those who advance on their crops, and between the capitalists who own indigo, sugar and jute factories and those who grow the raw material. In fact, his amendment would affect almost all the ordinary agricultural contracts of the country. And I gather that he thinks that the law should deal with these with a more or less partial eye and in the interest of the agriculturist and labourer. This is, I think, the object of the sensational, extra-judicial sketch which His Honour would intro-

duce amongst the leading adjudicated cases which are cited in section 16 to illustrate the principle of this law.

"I do not sympathize with those who think English illustrations are out of place in a *lex loci* for India. I think, on the contrary, that it is far better to employ illustrations untainted by a local or fanciful spirit, taken from the authoritative case-law of England, than to use uncertain India case-law, or, still worse, to invent illustrations whose facts have never been judicially sifted, and whose principle has never been legally defined.

"His Honour's illustration is, I think, objectionable from every point of view that can be imagined. And I would ask His Honour to endeavour to realise to his own mind the slough of uncertainty and contention, and of contradictory decisions, which must be waded through, both by parties to contested agricultural contracts, and by Judges, before anything like legal certainty and precision can be imparted to his comprehensive and contentious adjectives.

"But I think that there are two sides to this matter, and that, on the whole, the country and its poorer classes have by no means the worst of it in these things. The country, and more especially the cultivators who grow the raw material and lay out their labour on the cultivation of the land, benefit vastly by the outlay of capital on such industries as indigo factories in the provinces and by the readiness with which capital is advanced on their crops.

"Now, I believe that, not only the multiplication, but the very existence, of such centres of industry, and the ready supply of money for agricultural purposes, depend on the mutual good faith and on the certainty of obligations as between parties who are dependent on each other in such matters; and I am satisfied that these conditions can only be brought about by an efficient and absolutely impartial Law of Contract and its vigorous and certain administration. I am likewise satisfied that one of the great obstacles to the beneficial employment of capital is the prevalence of carelessness—if not of actual fraud—on the side of the lower orders of parties to transactions of the character which this Bill is intended both to enforce and relieve, if protection be needed. I would, therefore, far rather see an occasional hard bargain—for I do not believe that they are by any means as many as is sometimes alleged by mere philanthropists—enforced, than tolerate uncertainty and encourage disputes by loose and discretional law, such as I believe would be the consequence of meeting the views of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

"Now, I speak with diffidence as respects Bengal and the North-Western Provinces—though I believe that, even here, over-reaching is far from being the rule, and that the agriculturist has many compensating advantages, which may be set off against some apparent and occasional stringency in contracts to supply raw material, such as indigo and the like, for the use of factories.

"But in respect to Southern India, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no ground whatever for apprehension on this score, or for exceptional legislation. And I know that the cultivators, &c., have, on the whole, a very fair time of it. I am sure your Lordship will bear me out in this testimony to the general integrity which rules these matters in the Presidency you have so long and benevolently administered.

"In Ireland, and especially on the Continent of Europe, hard bargains as between tenants and their land-owners, and capitalists and laborers, are met with quite as frequently as they are in Southern India. Yet, no one would think of altering the general policy of the law to meet these exceptionable cases. And I believe that even greater disadvantages will arise in India by framing the contract law in such a manner as not to enjoin caution and firmly to discourage dishonesty and evasion.

"If there be any special industry in Bengal or elsewhere, the parties to which require exceptional treatment and protection, the right way to meet the case is to legislate specially on their behalf, and not to import an uncertain sound into the general legislation on the subject of contract.

"One other point only I would notice. It is amendment 8: I would only ask this Council, what right have we to dictate to the people of all India the period beyond which every running contract shall be deemed excessive in the eye of the law?

"I wish, my Lord, to add, in the most cordial and emphatic manner I can, my feeble testimony to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Members who have already borne witness to our hon'ble and learned colleague's good work on the Bill before the Council. I believe he has given to India the most lucid, simple, sound and workable law of contract, so far as it goes, which exists in any country and in any tongue. We shall long thankfully remember him by it, and I shall vote with great confidence that the Bill pass."

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN thought that the amendment before the Council should not be accepted, for he believed that the 16th section of the Bill was in itself sufficient to prevent the exercise of undue influence in the making of contracts even by zamíndárs over ryots. He also agreed that the wording of the amendment was likely to do harm, by inducing the belief that the ryots were to be protected against the zamíndárs in contracts entered into between them to an extent which no one in the Council could contemplate.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN was very decidedly opposed, not only to this amendment, but to all the amendments of which notice had been given by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor; and he expressed that opinion in spite of the observation which had been addressed by His Honour to the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson. It was quite clear that all the amendments proposed by His Honour hung together and were substantially one amendment, which, if put into plain language, would be nothing else than that, if the Court thought a contract was a hard bargain, it should have power to disallow it. His Honour would have proposed that, if he dared to propose it, or, as he said, if he dared to hope that the Council would accept it. As it was, this amendment was cut up into eight amendments, so as to enable His Honour to make eight speeches. That was the general observation which MR. STEPHEN had to make on the whole of the amendments of which His Honour had given notice, and he would add that he did earnestly hope that no substantive amendment would be made which would affect the Bill as a whole. When a Bill like this had been settled by the Select Committee after the most careful consideration; when it had been discussed and re-discussed word by word, it was like a finished picture; and a member proposing an amendment at the present stage of the measure was in the position of a man who came into the room where the picture had been painted, and said, after a most cursory view of it, 'there should be more light here,' or 'there should be more shade there.' But surely the painter, who had studied the subject over and over again, was the better judge of the two. MR. STEPHEN submitted that the proposed illustration, and in fact every one of the amendments of which His Honour had given notice, would change the whole character of the Bill from top to bottom. The position which His Honour had taken up was—"do not, in the name of equity, hold a man to a hard bargain." That meant nothing less than that the Council should put it in the power of every Munsif, every Subordinate Judge, every Tahsíldár in some parts of the country, and every Small Cause Court Judge, to give vent to his momentary feelings of compassion or sympathy by cancelling a bargain after it had been made. MR STEPHEN could not imagine anything more unwise. He could not imagine anything more calculated to shake the whole system of law. The whole object of the Bill was to provide that people must perform bargains which they had made, with certain exceptions; and the amendments would override that law. Suppose a man came before a Judge and said—"I shall be ruined if I am held to this bargain; I made a mistake; I never meant to make this bargain." If the Judge were to enter into this, what probability was there that he would arrive at anything

like a sound conclusion? it would, in fact, be a system of giving judgment by sympathy. In framing the illustration which His Honour had proposed, he overlooked the possibility that the rich and powerful zamíndár might have advanced a large amount of capital to his ryots; and that it might be a matter of vital importance to him that the contract should be performed, because the performance of a whole series of contracts might depend upon the decision given in the case. If place were given to these considerations, all contracts would depend upon mere passion and sympathy. The law as it now stood provided all that was necessary in the way of exceptions to the rule that contracts must be performed. It distilled the decisions of the Courts of Equity into specific propositions. Agreements were not to be kept unless the persons entering into the contract were of sound mind, unless they had attained their majority, and unless they were entered into with free consent. The exception of majority operated in a large class of cases. Sound mind was defined by the Bill to be a state of mind in which a person at the time of making a contract is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests. Free consent was consent not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake. It was not to be caused by undue influence, which was defined to be—

"(1.) When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained.

"(2.) When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion."

In all these cases the contract was voidable. "Fraud," again, was widely defined; "misrepresentation" was widely defined. The rule as to "mistake" was perfectly just. If an agreement was set aside because a man said he had made a mistake, there would be an end to all certainty in contracts. A man contracted to deliver a particular quantity of jute: when the time for the fulfilment of the contract arrived, he might say "I made a mistake; I thought I could get the jute at a particular price: I now find that the price has risen: I cannot fulfil the contract." If it were said that the man should not be bound by the contract, because it was not a prudent one, how was the Judge to know whether the contract was a prudent contract or not at the time when it was made? The Council had heard a great deal about equity; and they were told that "hard cases made bad law." But His Honour stopped short at that proverb: he had not perhaps heard of another proverb, the converse of the proverb quoted. It was this—"bad law made hard cases." His Honour said that there was an extremely stringent rule which was maintained by Courts of Law, and that there was another rule which was administered by Courts of Equity; and he then said that the rule which was called equity was the just rule. But MR. STEPHEN would submit that the rational way to proceed was to qualify the rule which was called "Law" by the rule which was called "Equity;" and when that was done, there would be no hard cases. Let us look at the chapter on Equity. If the Council would call to mind the amendment in section 25, of which he had given notice, they would find there a statement of the English equitable rule with regard to damages for breach of contracts, the real rule which His Honour ought to ask for. The amendment proposed was as follows:—

"*Explanation* 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given."

That explanation spoke for itself. It was obviously nothing harsh to say that, if a man made a bad bargain, he ought to stand by it, in the same manner as he would stand by a fair and just one. That brought MR. STEPHEN to the particular illustration which was before the Council. He agreed so entirely

with what had been said by the Hon'ble Members who had preceded him, that it was hardly necessary for him to say much on the subject. It appeared to him that an illustration was never good when it could not be framed without the use of adjectives; and it was much worse when the whole illustration was contained in the force of the adjectives. The whole gist of the illustration put by His Honour was contained in the words "rich and powerful," "poor and ignorant." If those words were left out, the illustration would read thus:—

"A, a zamíndár, induces B, C and D, ryots holding under him, to engage to grow certain produce for him in consideration of an inadequate price. The contract is voidable."

MR. STEPHEN was sure that His Honour would not be offended if he suggested an illustration in lieu of that which His Honour proposed. Suppose it was in these words:—

"C, a rich and powerful Lieutenant Governor, of remarkable force of character, induces S, a Member of Council of feeble intellect, to sell him a horse for a totally inadequate price. C employs undue influence."

MR. STEPHEN would ask whether His Honour's proposed illustration would not be read by every Judge, as asserting that all zamíndárs are rich and powerful, and all ryots poor and ignorant, so that, if a zamíndár entered into a contract with his ryots for the cultivation of certain produce, he must have used undue influence.

The fact was, that the illustration really pointed, not to the question of undue influence, but, by implication, to the relative positions of zamíndárs and ryots.

MR. STEPHEN would now offer one or two observations in reference to His Honour's remarks about juries and Courts of Equity. His Honour said that Courts of Equity entered into the question of the adequacy of the consideration for a contract. MR. STEPHEN begged to differ from His Honour. He maintained that the rule laid down in the Bill was the rule of equity. The adequacy of the consideration was one of the elements to be taken into account in deciding whether or no a contract had been freely made, but was no ground in itself for setting a contract aside. As to the verdict of juries, and their taking an equitable view as to damages, that was a matter upon which he was entitled, he thought, to speak with some authority. Juries did, in some cases, give damages according to their view of justice. But those were exclusively cases of wrong. In cases in which one man slandered another, or seduced another man's daughter, or committed an assault, the widest possible latitude was left to the jury, who took a great variety of matters into account, such as the conduct of the parties, and their social position. But in cases of contract, they did not do so. Breach of promise of marriage was an anomalous case. Damages were given in such cases for wounded feelings and the person injured and for other matters which cannot be precisely measured; but in common cases of contract, the jury are bound to give damages according to law, and not according to their own fancy. If in such a case, the jury gave too small an amount of damages, it would be a cause for a new trial.

MR. STEPHEN had said everything that he had to say on the whole of the amendments which His Honour had proposed, and which, as he had said before, were all connected: some of them gave the Court power to use their discretion as to the adequacy of the consideration for a contract; another related to the duration of contracts. He could hardly imagine anything more dangerous than putting anything like such provisions in a Bill of this kind. He entirely agreed that, on particular subjects and in particular cases, there might be special legislation. But he would entreat the Council not to put into this Code provisions suitable to particular circumstances, merely because His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was struck with particular cases of inequality between contracting parties. If there was a necessity for special legislation for such cases,

there should be most careful enquiry into the matter. Merchants, zamíndárs, and all classes interested in such legislation should be consulted; but if such cases were to be provided for in this Bill, it would be indefinitely postponed. Any suggestion put forward by any one, however high his station, that a contract extending beyond a term of three years was excessive, was a sweeping proposition which could on no account be entertained. His Honour, it was true, did except leases of immoveable property. Would it be said that a contract of partnership extending beyond three years was excessive and ought to be declared void; or that a contract for the construction of a work which lasted for more than three years was to be another exception; or that a contract for apprenticeship for more than three years should be void? MR. STEPHEN had given three instances of contracts extending over three years which occurred to him at the moment. Again, was it to be laid down that a contract not to practise as a physician, when the person sold his good-will, was to be void. MR. STEPHEN would repeat to His Honour what he had said before—"if ground for special legislation can be shewn, legislate by all means; but do not ask the Council to include such provisions in a Bill of this nature."

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that, as the amendment before the Council seemed likely to be lost, he did not feel disposed to enter into the question, although he concurred with what had fallen from his hon'ble colleague Mr. Stephen. But he must at the same time say that he did not think full justice had been done to the object which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had in view. That object was not confined to local or exceptional cases. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE happened to know that the evil sought to be dealt with had been greatly felt in many Provinces of the Empire: he presumed that the proposed illustration would affect some sixty or seventy millions of people. Two Hon'ble Members had spoken as if it was a question relating only to certain districts in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and not to several Provinces of the Empire. Nevertheless, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE would venture to assure those Hon'ble Members that there were other Provinces besides Bengal which were similarly situated in respect to the question involved.

Although he had not had the good fortune to be a Bengal officer, yet he had once had the good fortune to serve under the Bengal Government as a member of the Indigo Commission, and the papers printed with the Report of that Commission showed that contracts of a kind similar to that pictured in the illustration were extremely common in many districts of Bengal. He hoped they were not so now. When the Commission sat in 1860, that class of contracts had existed for many years unchecked by legislation and the administration of the law, and had brought about one of the severest disturbances ever known in Bengal. He mentioned this in justice to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and with reference to what might be considered the unsatisfactory replies given to His Honour's objections by several of his colleagues on the left. Now, it certainly appeared to him that the Select Committee had so carefully and comprehensively worded section 16 of the Bill, that they must have had in mind the very cases which His Honour contemplated when drawing up the illustration he had proposed; and that they must also have intended to meet such cases by the provision in section 23, which rendered void all contracts opposed to public policy. Now, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE should not himself have much hesitation in including under section 16 some well-considered illustration of the nature of that which had been proposed; but at the same time he thought that any illustration was hardly necessary if the wording of the section was considered. The section said—

"When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained."

He might say that most of the bad Indigo contracts which existed in those days would fall within the terms of that section. There were, no doubt, some

unexceptionable contracts, but there were at the same time a great many bad ones. That such was the fact, would be clear from the report of the Indigo Commission of which he had the honour to be a member. Well, those bad indigo contracts no doubt would have been hit by the provision of section 16 to which he had referred; and he thought that the Committee, when drafting that clause, must have had that report in their hands. What the zamíndárs did was to exercise their influence over the ryots to induce them to grow indigo on the best possible lands—lands on which the ryot did not wish to grow indigo—and that, moreover, at prices which did not then pay the ryots, although they might have been fair originally years and years previously: this went on from year to year for a long period of time, until at last many parts of the indigo growing districts burst into flames. He thought that provisions of section 16 were sufficient to meet such cases, and he thought it might be possible to adopt the illustration proposed by His Honour after purging out the objectionable adjectives. But if his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stephen, still objected to the illustration, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE would not be prepared to vote for it, because it was a dangerous practice in legislation to introduce such important amendments at almost the last moment. On that ground, he was hardly prepared to give his support to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the face of the remonstrance made by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, although he deemed it necessary to place on record his concurrence in the valuable and important observations made by His Honour.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he should not detain the Council long as regards the general question under discussion. He entirely denied the proposition set forth by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, that "equity," in the sense in which HIS HONOUR put it before the Council, was simply the passion of the Judge. Equity, as HIS HONOUR put it, did not mean passion, but the deliberate opinion of a competent Judge. He thought that the superior Judges in the country might be regarded as reasonable and just men. The inferior Judges, too, were good in their way, and if they made mistakes, the law in this country had provided a system of appeal by means of which matters of that kind could at once be set right. It was not a question of fact, but of law, whether, in a certain case, a contract ought to be enforced or not: he said that, in such cases, we had a perfectly efficient means of setting right any mistake that might be made. Although English equity had now come to be a system of fixed law, it was originally simply the equity, in our Indian sense, of which the Council had heard so much. He believed that, in early days, the Court of Chancery was assumed to be the fountain of equity, and was not, as now, under the dominion of rigid rules of law. The people of England in those days in effect said—"We will not submit to be under the unmitigated dominion of these lawyers; we shall not give effect to hard law; we will allow certain great officers to interfere when they think that the law of the lawyers operates harshly and unjustly." That, HIS HONOUR believed to be the origin of English equitable jurisdiction. Then, as regards the practice of juries, he had for a considerable period been daily engaged in taking the verdicts of juries in the most important cases decided in England, and he ventured to state his belief that the general rule whereby juries estimated damages was not the two and a half years' income rule to which the Hon'ble Member had referred. The practice, he rather thought, was for each juryman to estimate the damages to which he thought the plaintiff was entitled; these sums were added together and the total divided by twelve; that was the measure of damages awarded.

The Hon'ble Member had said that the upshot and object of the amendments before the Council was simply to give the Court power to absolve a person from performing a hard bargain. HIS HONOUR had opened his heart to the Council, and had explained to them the proposition which he would, if he had dared, have asked them to accept; but he had by no means asked the Council to accept an amendment so broad in its terms as that which had been described

by the Hon'ble Member, but had confined himself to certain specified cases. They were all agreed that there must be certain exceptions to the general rule; and the only question to be decided was, how those exceptions were to be defined. The discussion had gone far abroad from the proposal which he now submitted; he could not complain that it had been so, for he himself had entered on the general subject, but he would remind Hon'ble Members what was now the proposition before them. The question for the consideration of the Council was simply whether a certain illustration should be added to the illustrations appended to section 16 of the Bill. He was perfectly willing to admit, with his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple—whose testimony was very gratifying to His Honour on this occasion—that the illustration was meant to point to cases which might really occur and which certainly had occurred. He felt that the section of the Bill itself was large and roomy enough for the administration of broad and equitable justice; but, after what he had heard, he might say that he still had the greatest fear, that the effect of the section with the illustrations at present appended to it would be to limit the application of the section to the particular cases recognized by the English law. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had told the Council that the illustrations were taken from the English law, and His Honour's great fear was that if section 16 went forth with illustrations which were in fact an embodiment of the cases which the English law recognized as instances of undue influence, there would surely be the greatest danger that, with the constant tendency to drift into English law which was so palpable, the effect would be that the Courts would accept those classes of cases, and no others, as cases of undue influence. Therefore he said that those illustrations being purely English illustrations, and not so much explanatory, as limiting illustrations, the Council should add one or two reasonable illustrations taken from Indian practice; and he submitted that the illustration which he proposed for the consideration of the Council was a reasonable illustration. He had not been convinced that it was unreasonable. On the contrary, some of the observations which had fallen from Hon'ble Members had led him to the belief that the illustration was a practical illustration. His hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, had told the Council that such cases were not only known, but were of common occurrence at no very remote period: he had told the Council that he had known of hundreds and thousands of such cases. There might not be many such cases in Bengal proper now-a-days, it was true; matters had much improved; but such cases might any day occur, and he therefore thought he might reasonably ask the Council to include such an illustration amongst those under section 16. If it were objected that the illustration pointed to a particular class, he would say that it was not reasonable that it should be rejected on that account any more than English illustrations pointing to particular classes.

Then, his hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, went further than that. He told the Council, not only that such cases might occur, but that undue influence was the normal relation between zamíndár and ryot. His Honour was quite sure that no man had greater experience regarding the tenure of land than his hon'ble friend, and when he told the Council that undue influence was the normal condition under which ryots lived, His Honour was surely entitled to give great weight to the statement.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith explained that he had said "influence," not *undue* influence.]

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor continued—he thanked the Hon'ble Member for the correction; he accepted it at once. The Hon'ble Member was perfectly right; all zamíndárs did not use their power improperly; then he would say "influence." The influence which a father, or a guardian, or a doctor, or a lawyer exercised over a young man or an old and feeble man, or over a young woman, was not generally "undue" influence; but as they exercised influence, the law said that if it found that the bargain which they made was a hard one, then it would hold that the influence

which was exercised was "undue influence." When there were two parties, and one had great influence over the other, the law would assume undue influence when the bargain made was a hard one. That seemed to His Honour to be the principle of the English law, and that was what he desired to place before the Council in the illustration which he had submitted for their consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he would avail himself of this occasion to express his cordial concurrence in the greater part of the observations which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and in the general scope of the illustration which he had proposed. His Excellency agreed with His Honour entirely and thoroughly that a Bill for this country, for India, should be furnished with illustrations which touched on subjects which were familiar to the people. It had been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen that to single out a particular class of men and a particular class of contracts by way of example, was to throw a certain amount of obloquy upon them. That, perhaps, might be the case if the illustration was of a decidedly irritating character. But if an illustration suitable to the country was to be selected, it appeared to His Excellency that it must be selected from the field of that class of contracts in which undue influence or abuse was most likely to exist. There were two classes of contracts in which this description of abuse was most likely to occur: one of these classes were contracts by which persons bound themselves for an exceptionally long or unlimited period of time to give their labour, especially to planters and zamíndárs; and the other was a class of contracts by which a person engaged to raise a particular description of crop for an excessive number of years, and agreed to give the yield of the crop at stated prices. He thought that an illustration properly drawn and bearing on this question, might, most properly and advantageously, be introduced.

With reference to the abuses of contracts for labour, His Excellency presumed that those abuses had been provided for by special legislation which had the effect of protecting the poor, helpless and ignorant from inequitable and unjust contracts. But there was no special legislation which affected the second class of contracts, in which the poor engaged to produce a particular description of cultivation and engaged to deliver the produce at fixed prices for excessive periods of time. He thought, therefore, that an illustration properly worded, with reference to this particular class of contracts, might be advantageously introduced into the law. The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith had observed that it was not right in a general law like this to interfere with the relations between capital and labour, wealth and poverty, by insinuation; and that the proper way to deal with this question was by special legislation. No doubt, special legislation might be more appropriate; but it seemed to His Excellency that those questions were of a very delicate and difficult character. He therefore did not abandon the hope of introducing into the Bill an illustration of this kind, properly couched and in a better form, and he thought that such an illustration might have something of the effect of special legislation of the kind suggested. He apprehended that, if a Bill of this kind went forth to the country without any reference to the descriptions of contracts under which it was alleged abuse and oppression had been carried on, he was not without apprehension that the publication of such a law without some illustration such as had been alluded to, might lead the poor to suppose that no amount of pressure exercised by unremunerative contracts, would have any effect in vitiating them; and he was not without apprehension that those who exercised oppression and took advantage of their position in reference to the poor, might think that this law recognized their doings and, in fact, vested them with greater power, and the consequence might be that they might hope to be able to carry on the practices previously complained of with greater safety. His Excellency therefore considered that an illustration of that kind might be of the greatest advantage: it might give confidence to the poor and weak and inspire the rich and powerful with prudence, and he would therefore give his warm concurrence to an illustration couched in a judicious

form. At the same time, he did not think that it would be possible to adopt the illustration as it stood, as its language was of a decidedly irritating and provocative character: and if His Honour the Lieutenant Governor persevered in presenting the illustration in its present form, HIS EXCELLENCY would be under the necessity of voting against it. But if His Honour would substitute for his amendment an illustration in a modified form, HIS EXCELLENCY should be glad to vote for it.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then proposed to substitute the following illustration for the amendment which he had at first proposed:—

"A, a zamíndár, by his influence, induces B, C and D, ryots holding under him, to engage to grow certain produce and to deliver it to him for an excessive term of years in consideration of a price obviously inadequate. A employs undue influence over B, C and D."

His Honour entirely respected the motives which induced his hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, to object to the use of the terms "zamíndár" and "ryot." If these were times when blood was hot and faction was strong, HIS HONOUR would have considered those motives as sufficiently binding upon the Council. But we lived in happier times; and he believed that an illustration, like the one he had last proposed, might be introduced into the Bill with perfect safety. We took advantage of a time when the relations between the zamíndárs and ryots were amicable, to prevent anything of the kind which occurred before, taking place again in future. It seemed to HIS HONOUR that, having before them the great evils of former days, the object of the Council should be to point to the objectionable nature of inequitable contracts between particular classes. As in the English examples which were given, there was a connection and dependence and a habitual state of influence between the parties to the contracts, so in the Indian example which was proposed, there was a habitual state of influence and inter-dependence between the ryot and the zamíndár; and he wished to fix the fact that when, under such circumstances, a zamíndár made a hard and inequitable bargain, the contract should be held to be vitiated by reason of undue influence.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

AYES.	NOES.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.

So the amendment was negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that his first amendment having been lost, he would ask the Council to omit from section 16 the English illustrations, which would have the effect of very much limiting the operation of the section. The section, he thought, was a good one; but if those illustrations were allowed to stand while no Indian illustration was admitted, they would greatly lead to limit the section to the particular cases laid down by the English law. HIS HONOUR appealed to the Council to leave out the illustrations, the omission of which could do no harm, as a moderate concession to the views upon this subject which he had submitted to the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART said that, inasmuch as the illustrations seemed to him duly to illustrate the proposition of the text, and as it was desirable that the Courts should be furnished with some illustrations for their guidance in a section like section 16, he thought the illustrations ought to be retained.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN was of opinion that, after the discussion that had taken place, the most impartial course would be to omit all illustrations. His reason for voting against His Honour's original illustration

was that he thought it was markedly directed against a particular class. In his (MR. CHAPMAN'S) opinion, the Bill already provided for cases in which agricultural, in common with other descriptions of contracts, ought to be set aside. If he had thought otherwise, he would have supported His Honour; but such being the case he did consider, especially after what had passed, that it was just possible, if the other illustrations were retained, and His Honour's excluded, that the Courts might think the section relating to undue influence was not applicable to these agricultural contracts, which no doubt were of the most frequent occurrence. He thought, therefore, the fairest course under the circumstances would be to omit all illustrations, and he would vote accordingly.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said:—"My Lord, I would maintain the illustrations; they are needed by our judicial officers to direct them to the principle of the text of the law. I have already said that I believe the authoritative rulings of English case-law are by far the best that can be used in a law of this kind, and the discussion which has already taken place on the subject of the proposed interpolation which has now been negatived, only shows how important it is that they be retained. I think that the proposed omission of the illustrations will damage the perspicacity of the law on the ground which is not fair."

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that had there been no discussion at all on the point on which the Council had just come to a determination, he should then have said that it was quite unnecessary to omit the illustrations which stood under section 16; for the illustrations would have been taken in their proper sense as illustrating and not limiting the operation of the section. Or, had the illustration first proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor been put to the vote and negatived, MR. ELLIS would still have said that, as the amendment had been rejected for obvious reasons, namely, its pointed invidiousness to a certain class of the people, it was not necessary to omit the other illustrations; for there were reasons for omitting His Honour's illustration, as first proposed, without omitting the illustrations which stood in the Bill. But now that the Council had deliberately rejected an illustration which they were all agreed would have properly been an illustration of undue influence, he thought it would be prudent to omit all the illustrations which stood in the section; and he would therefore support the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN thought that the illustrations explained the section and should stand. He could not imagine why they should be omitted, because the Council had thought fit to reject some other illustration that had been proposed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, after what had passed, it appeared to him that the retention of the illustrations would rather obscure than explain the intention of the section, and he would therefore vote for their omission.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.	
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	

So the amendment was carried.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that clause one of section twenty-five and the corresponding illustration (*b*) be omitted. He said that the clause to which he objected, and which he proposed to omit, provided that a contract without any consideration would be valid, if only it was in writing

and had been registered. That was a provision which HIS HONOUR thought would not be found in the Contract Law of any country in the world. It amounted to this that if a man was induced to make a promise, although he had received no consideration for that promise, if the promise was a written one and had been registered, he should be bound by it. That was contrary to the principles of the Roman Law, which was the foundation of modern Civil Law, and contrary to the practice of almost every country in the world. He had thought that no consideration was very much the same as a totally inadequate consideration. But it had been suggested to him as an overwhelming argument that it was always the practice of the Native lender to say to the borrower—"You must register the bond before you get the money," and after the bond had been registered, he might say—"Now you have registered the bond, you shall not have a farthing of the money."

[The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that that would be a case of fraud.]

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR continued:—It would be on the other party to prove the fraud. On the whole, therefore, he thought that, as this provision was a most unusual one, and one not to be found in the Contract Laws of other countries, it ought to be struck out.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN did not attach much importance to this provision, which was simply intended to represent the English rule that, when you made a contract, you need not prove the consideration. He thought it was a superfluous provision, and he would not object to its omission.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN would have no objection to the omission of this provision if family affection were held to be a sufficient consideration in certain cases, such as a person undertaking to refrain from service in consideration of being adopted as a son. If cases such as that were provided for, he would have no objection to consent to the omission of the provision under discussion.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.
Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.	
Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.	
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	

So the amendment was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the following be introduced as clause 1 of section 25:—

"(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that the following words, after the word "promises," in line 3 of section 37, be omitted:

"or make compensation to the promisees for the non-performance of them."

He hoped the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would not object to the omission of those words: their omission would only have the effect of clearing the ground for the next amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN thought the words were mere surplusage, and he would not object to their omission.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that, in section 73, line 6, the word "reasonable" be inserted before the word "compensation." He said that this amendment was also one to which he hoped the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would not object—not that he hoped the insertion of the word "reasonable" would be of any considerable practical effect, but he wished to mark the fact that the damages which the Court gave for breach of a contract should be "reasonable" rather than "arithmetical;" that all the circumstances attendant upon the making of the contract should be taken into consideration; and that the Courts should be empowered only to give that kind of reasonable compensation which a reasonable jury would award for a breach of contract.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that he should certainly oppose this amendment, because His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor attached so much importance to it. If you gave a reasonable definition of the word "reasonable," the effect of the amendment would come to very little. The words of the section were taken from the English treatises on the subject, and formed the only rule which you could lay down in estimating the loss which a party suffered from the breach of a contract. The cases given did really supply the rule by which the Court was to estimate the damages; but in many cases the damages must, from the nature of things, be arithmetical. No Court would give damages for ten years at once; it would consider what loss or damage accrued to the party in the usual course of things from the breach of contract. The inconvenience could be remedied by rescinding the contract with one party and making it with another. MR. STEPHEN objected to the amendment, because it formed part of the subsequent amendments on the paper.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the object of his amendment was to enable the Courts to test the reasonableness of compensation to be awarded. The Courts, it appeared to him, had sometimes given excessive and unreasonable damages, and they had been led to do that by looking at the arithmetical result of the breach of contract. All he wished was that the Courts should be told that, when they came to consider the amount of damages to be awarded for the breach of a contract, they should consider whether the compensation they proposed to award was reasonable or unreasonable, all things being taken into consideration and the arithmetical calculations being checked by common sense.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	His Excellency the President.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.	Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.
	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.

So the amendment was negatived.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he now came to another set of amendments. The amendments which he first submitted to the Council had for their object to show whether a contract should, under certain circumstances, be held to be void: the question which he now proposed for the consideration of the Council was the question of damages. His object in proposing these amendments was to give the Courts that amount of reasonable discretion which was exercised as to the amount of damages by juries in England. He

would again take the case of the good-looking scoundrel and the young lady with £100,000; and he would say that the consideration in that case must be held to be most inadequate. In that case, the Court or jury might say "the man by his good looks and bad arts has induced the young lady to make a promise of marriage, and he has thereupon taken out a license for the marriage and bought a new coat; he has suffered damages to this extent, and we don't think he has suffered any other damages: we will therefore take into consideration the damages he has suffered and give him a decree for damages to that extent only." He would first move amendment six, namely, that the following clause be added to section 73:—

"When the consideration for the agreement was, at the time when it was made, very inadequate, below the market-price, or such as would not have induced a prudent and independent man to make the agreement, the circumstance may be taken into consideration in determining what compensation for breach of the contract is reasonable."

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN observed, that he had said almost all that occurred to him upon this subject, when speaking upon the first illustration which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed to add to section 16. The amendment now before the Council put the matter in a broader way. The only illustration which His Honour had put was that of a case of breach of promise of marriage, but if the Council would look into the matter, MR. STEPHEN thought they would perceive that such a case hardly illustrated the subject at all. An action for a breach of promise of marriage was hardly an action for a breach of contract, but an action for wrong. The cases to which the provision before the Council would apply, were purely cases of contract. A man contracted to sell goods at a certain price, and failed to do so. Under the amendment as it was drawn, you would put it into the power of the Court to say, with the party who had broken the contract, that the consideration was very inadequate. You would set the Court to consider whether the consideration was adequate or not, and whether the contract was one which a prudent and independent man would have made. It would put every contract which came before the Court under the arbitration of the Judge: the Judge was to say whether the man ought to have made the contract, and it would really put an end to all liberty of contract whatever. It put a degree of power into the hands of the Judge which MR. STEPHEN could not consent to give.

The Motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had not much hope after what had passed that the last amendment would have been accepted, but he must beg the special attention of the Council in regard to the next two amendments which he had upon the paper. It seemed to him absolutely essential that there should be some limit of time with regard to the duration of contracts: it was almost impossible that there should be no law upon that point. It almost amounted to a question whether, as the law stood, and as it would stand under the Bill, a man might contract for slavery, that was to say, make a contract of service for life. If a man might not contract for life, under the rule that it would be a contract contrary to public policy, then might he contract for fifty years, or thirty years, or twenty years? He thought it should be permitted to the Courts to say: "This is an unfair and inequitable contract, and we cannot enforce it;" but there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the Courts enforcing such a contract as that. The Courts might say that a contract for service for life or for fifty years was contrary to public policy; but would they be justified in saying so in the case of a contract for twenty years, or for twelve years, or for five years? There was nothing to settle that question.

HIS HONOUR was sanguine that, in this matter, he would have the support of his hon'ble colleague Mr. Bullen Smith, who knew the people of this country, and how easily they were induced to enter into unreasonable contracts. Contracts for an unreasonable period, HIS HONOUR thought, ought not to be enforced in all their literal strictness; it was a very serious thing that they should be enforced. As it appeared to him that this point had not been taken

into consideration by the Select Committee, he thought that the Council was bound to give the matter their attention rather than that they should do injustice; and he would therefore ask every Member of the Council to take the matter into his serious consideration, and to come to the decision which seemed to him to be just His amendment consisted of two parts; one was that, in the case of contracts for excessive terms, the Court, in assessing damages, should be allowed to take the term of contract into consideration. That was the first of the two amendments which he now moved, and it ran as follows:—

"When the term over which the obligation to perform the contract extends is unusual or excessive, the circumstance may be taken into consideration in determining what compensation for breach of the contract is reasonable."

The second amendment which he had to propose was a more difficult proposition, inasmuch as it was more definite, although we had not had the opportunity of taking advice upon the subject, he was not quite without hope that the Council would consider it a reasonable proposition. The second amendment was—

"In contracts for the lease of immoveable property, no term is excessive. In all other contracts, when the term for the performance of the contract extends beyond three years from the date of making the contract, such term shall be deemed to be excessive, unless it is shown to be reasonable and usual in contracts of a similar character."

He believed that in by far the greater portion of contracts relating to labour or service or to moveable property, they ought to be, and would be, performed within three years, and that those the performance of which extended over a longer period than three years were exceptional. He by no means proposed to make such contracts illegal; but all that he desired was that the Courts should consider them as exceptional, unless it could be shown that such contracts were of a usual kind. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had given three instances of contracts which usually extended over a period of three years. The first case he put was the case of a contract for marriage. His Honour thought that, if a man promised to marry a lady five years hence, the performance of the contract should not be enforced. Then, with regard to contracts of partnership, His Honour did not think that a partner was usually bound down for more than three years; he thought that a partner was always at liberty to dissolve partnership on giving notice. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, would be able to tell the Council if that were not so. The other instance of a contract extending over three years which had been given was the case of the sale of the good-will of a profession; this the Council would admit was an exceptional one, as sales of that kind were very rare in this country. On the whole, His Honour was firmly of opinion that contracts for excessive terms should be dealt with in the way he had proposed in the two amendments which he had read to the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that it was quite obvious that His Honour's imagination must be struck by some case of long personal service, to induce him to propose a particular rule of this kind for all cases. He asked the Council to make a provision of this kind, and showed that it might be useful to prevent contracts of long personal service: his whole argument came to this form of long personal service. He admitted that if the term of contract was long enough, it might amount to slavery, and that a contract for slavery would be void as being opposed to public policy. If, on the other hand, the contract was a case of bad bargain, and was made under great disadvantages, it would be a case of undue influence. Suppose a man made a bargain to serve another for ten years, and failed to keep the contract, the damages in such a case would not be calculated at what the wages for ten years would amount to, or the amount of profit which the master would derive from the ten years' service; but the damages would be calculated rather on the amount of inconvenience that he had suffered, and the expense that he had been put to in getting the services of another man. The Committee did not deal with the subject of specific performance: they did not say that the man must work to

the last drop of his blood; what they proposed was that the breaker of a contract must pay that amount of damages which naturally arose in the usual course from the breach of contract. If an arbitrary limit was put, the Council would be acting in the dark and would not know what they were doing.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said that, as His Honour had appealed to him, he would say that he did not hesitate to declare that the amendments proposed allowed to the Courts an amount of discretion which he should be sorry to see given to many of the minor Courts of the country. With regard to the duration of contracts, he, himself, would not object to the number of years that was proposed; but it appeared to him that the Council were not in a position to come to an authoritative conclusion in the matter. He knew of no contracts which went beyond five years; and contracts for twenty years were absolutely beyond his knowledge. That was his information on the subject at present; but as he had said before, he did not think the Council were in a position to come to a determination upon the matter.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART said that he was not in a position to say that three years was the extreme limit within which a contract should be considered reasonable. He thought this was a subject on which a great deal of evidence would be required.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.

So the amendment was negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S motion was then put that the following clause be added to section 74:—

"In contracts for the lease of immoveable property, no term is excessive. In all other contracts, when the term for the performance of the contract extends beyond three years from the date of making the contract, such term shall be deemed to be excessive, unless it is shown to be reasonable and usual in contracts of a similar character."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said the first amendment which he had upon the list was simply with the object of consolidation. There was an Act for avoiding wagers, Act XXI of 1848, which had been repealed and re-enacted by this Bill; and Act VIII of 1867 made an exception to that Act. It was proposed to put that exception into a section, and to repeal the Act by the schedule. The effect of the amendment, which was as follows, would be to strike out a single Act from the Statute-book:—

"That Act VIII of 1867 be placed in the schedule of repealed Acts, and that after, and as part of, section thirty, the following be read:

'This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he must oppose this proposal by every means in his power. He regarded it, he might almost say, with horror, as a piece of class legislation suddenly proposed without any due notice. He did not mean to express any opinion as to the merits or demerits of horse-racing. He believed there was no pretext whatever for suggesting that, in this country, it led to improvement in the breed of horses or anything of that kind. It was an amusement—a very innocent amusement—to a good many people; an amusement far from innocent to a great many other people who were led into gambling and bad courses. On the whole, he believed that the evil, a good deal, preponderated over the good. Be that as it may, he objected to special legislation to legalize this particular form of gambling by excepting it from a rule which affected gambling in general. And what he most especially and emphatically objected to, was the grossly partial and one-sided character of the clause which would legalize the gambling of the rich whose stake was five hundred rupees and upwards, but left out in the cold the gambling of the poor whose stakes were not so high. The result of this clause would be that, if poor men got up a donkey-race, it would be beyond the pale of the law; but if rich people subscribed large sums to a horse-race, the law would aid them. That was on a par with the justice which, in England, shut up the small gambling-shops, but left Tattersalls untouched: he for one would have no part in such an unfairness.

Turning, again, to the general question, he by no means proposed to put down horse-racing. Excepting certain forms which came under the Penal Code, any one who chose might pay their money and horse-race in a decent manner to their heart's content, for anything he was now going to say; but he did most strongly object to that which was the sole object of the proposed clause, namely, to enable those who could not or would not pay down their money to gamble on credit—on tick, to use a vulgar expression. The effect of this enactment would be that, if the promoters of such affairs were not able to get them up upon ready-money principles, they might induce rash people to put down their names, relying on the law to enforce such promises, although, by the general policy and terms of the law, such promises could *not* be enforced. It must be distinctly understood that the general provision was that such promises were not a ground of action, and HIS HONOUR thought that to make this exception in favour of one particular class of transactions was most undesirable. He thought that horse-racing on credit, as well as any other such gambling, was in every way to be discouraged and not be encouraged by this special provision.

Under all the circumstances, then, HIS HONOUR did confidently hope that this Council would not allow this great law to be disfigured by what he again must call this shocking piece of class legislation: there should not be such a blot on this great Code of Contract. We should not by a sudden surprise allow such an excrescence favouring the rich and influential and denying the poor to be tacked on to it and to go down with it to posterity. He would therefore move that all the words in the motion after the words "repealed Acts" be left out.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that, in answer to the remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, he would observe that the rule was, that amendments which affected the principle of a Bill must have notice given of three days. The question before the Council was purely one of consolidation. The Wagering Act was re-enacted in section 30 of this Bill, this was a qualification upon that Act which was left out by mistake. He doubted whether His Honour had considered the subject when he said that this would be a blot in the Bill, and gave vent to such vehement feelings, and looked upon Act VIII of 1867 with such horror. MR. STEPHEN did not know whether it was necessary to have passed Act VIII of 1867 at all; but as the

Act had been passed, it was thought well to include it in this Code. The effect of the amendment was simply to leave the law as it stood.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that it did not appear to him that, by adopting this amendment, the Council were in any way legalizing horse-racing; they were merely saying that the provisions of section 30 were not to render unlawful certain proceedings which were allowed under Act VIII of 1867. It seemed to him that the provision was a harmless one. He objected very strongly to a change in the law being made without any opportunity for discussing whether there was anything objectionable in the law as it stood.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN said that he agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that this provision would be a blot in the Bill, although he would not go so far as His Honour and propose the repeal of an existing Act without due notice. He regretted very much that Act VIII of 1867 had a place in the Statute-book; but as it existed, he could not assent to its repeal in this irregular manner.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thought His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would admit that it was out of place to repeal an Act without due notice. Act VIII of 1867 was passed in due course after full discussion; and if His Honour thought the Act was objectionable, the proper course would be for him to take means to ensure its repeal after all the forms of proceedings for the introduction and discussion of a measure had been observed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he objected to Act VIII of 1867 being consolidated with this great Code by a side-wind.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that the Act upon which Act VIII of 1867 was a rider, was repealed by this Code, and it was much better therefore that that Act itself should stand in its proper place as a rider upon section 30 of the Code; it was a part of the law of the land, and the effect of his motion was simply to consolidate the law. As to the taking the Council by surprise, he could only say that, if His Honour knew the trouble and worry of looking through all these Acts and finding out what portions of it were necessary, he would not have raised such an objection.

The question being put,

The Council divided:—

AYE.	NOES.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	His Excellency the President.
	Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
	Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.
	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
	Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN's motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved the following amendments:—

That the following explanation be added to section 25:—

"*Explanation* 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate, but the inadequacy of the considera-

tion may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given;"

and that the following illustrations be added after illustration (*e*) to section 25:—

"(*f*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

"(*g*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given."

That the explanation to section 75 be omitted, and the following be substituted:—

"EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act in which the public are interested under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do any act in which the public are interested."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended by the Committee be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CARRIERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Carriers. He said, this Bill if it had been drawn a year ago, would have been included in the Code of Contract Law which had just been passed. But that course was not taken, and we proposed to introduce it at rather a late period. We consulted the Departments of the Government which were principally interested in the matter, especially the Public Works Department, and we received a strong representation from that Department that the liberty of the Railway Companies in the matter of contracts should be restricted to a degree far beyond that to which it was restricted at present, and that they should be prohibited from limiting their liability on contracts by special conditions. It was considered that it would be improper to carry out a measure of that kind without consulting those concerned; and, accordingly, the Bill was taken out of the Contract Law, and it was proposed that it should be introduced separately and read as part of the Contract Law when it was passed. The opinion of the Government of India upon which those measures were taken would form a part of the papers in connection with this Bill. All that he would now do, would be simply to introduce the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th April 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 16th April 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K. T., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble W. Robinson, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act) be taken into consideration. He said:—"MY LORD, Act XII of 1870 was passed with a view of affording pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah, still further protection from the cruel hardships to which they were subjected from overcrowding.

"Owing, however, to no specific mention of steamers having been made, the Law Officers entertained doubts as to the applicability of the Act to that class of vessels. Hence, the necessity for this Bill.

"Opportunity has been taken to introduce certain alterations. It is proposed to make the Act applicable to Native Passenger Ships proceeding to every part of the world. Provision has been made to meet the case of foreign vessels leaving Turkish Ports with Native passengers bound to India. It is proposed that, whenever a Convention has been entered into between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Porte, the Commander of any vessel that arrives in a British Port without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided for in the Bill, that is to say, with more than the authorized number of passengers, shall be liable to a summary fine of one thousand rupees. This will be the most effectual and practical way of dealing with what is likely to be an increasing evil.

"It was originally proposed to alter the number of persons requisite to constitute a Passenger Ship from thirty to sixty. The object of this alteration was to except vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental, the British India, and other well regulated Companies from what might be fairly considered vexatious and unnecessary provisions. But it has since been pointed out by the Department of the Government immediately interested in this matter, that there are a large class of small vessels carrying less than sixty passengers to the Persian Gulf; and that it would be inexpedient to exempt them from control and supervision. The old provisions have therefore been adhered to; but it is proposed to give the Local Governments discretion to exempt any vessel or class of vessels carrying not more than sixty passengers. This exemption will not of course be allowed in the case of steamers engaged in the Pilgrims-carrying trade; it is proposed, however, to give discretionary power, in the case of those vessels, not to insist on the full amount of space requisite

in the case of sailing vessels. This concession has been made in consideration of the comparatively short time likely to be occupied in the voyage.

"An amendment has been introduced with a view to saving the provisions of the Local Act XXV of 1859. It is hoped that the law, as now proposed to be amended, will prove effectual for the suppression of what are believed to be great abuses and cruelties."

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said that this Bill having been originally introduced at the request of the Executive Government in the Department of which he had charge, he thought it right to say that he believed that the Bill, with the amendments that would be proposed by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, would carry out all that was necessary on the subject. There was one other change in the law contained in section 3 to which he did not desire to offer opposition but which it was right to notice, to the effect that, in the case of a steam vessel, the space to be appropriated for passengers might, under certain circumstances, be reduced. He was of opinion that that section would require to be very carefully worked, and that it would be necessary for the Local Governments to take very great care before they allowed the space to be reduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved the following amendments:—

That after, and as part of, the section substituted by the Bill for section two of Act No. XII of 1870, the following be read:—

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

That, in the definition of 'Native Passenger Ship' in section two of the amended Bill, instead of the words "sixty passengers" there be read the words "thirty passengers."

That the following section be added to the Bill as section six:—

"6. After section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section 39:—

Saving of Act XXV of 1859.

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 *(to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal)*."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, together with the amendments now adopted, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PATTERNS AND DESIGNS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the protection of Patterns and Designs be taken into consideration. He said that respecting the principle of the Bill he did not think he could add anything to what he had already said. It provided that, in the case of local inventors of patterns and designs, they should, on compliance with the provisions of the Act, enjoy protection for their inventions for the space of three years: the English Acts provided for such protection for various periods ranging up to three years; but it was deemed to be more suitable that the period here should be the uniform one of three years. The inventors of patterns and designs who had registered their designs in England would enjoy in India the same rights and privileges as in England, and their enjoyment would be enforced in the same way, with this difference that, in England, certain remedies by way of fines were provided, while here the remedy would be of a purely civil nature.

The Bill had the approval of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, and it might be satisfactory to the Council to know that Mr. Bullen Smith also entirely agreed in the propriety of the Bill. He (Mr. Bullen Smith) had brought the subject to the notice of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Bill had met with general approval there. MR. STEWART regarded the Bill as suitable to the necessities of the times and of commerce, and hoped the Council would regard it favourably.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR thought the Council were well aware that, as regards the whole subject of Patents for inventions, there was a great difference of opinion and if he were willing to allow this Bill to pass, he by no means committed himself to an opinion in favour of any Patent law. Still, if Patents and Copy-rights were to be protected by law, there seemed to him to be no reason why patterns and designs should not have the same privilege accorded to them. No objection appeared to have been taken to the Bill; and HIS HONOUR attributed great weight to the opinions of the mercantile members of the Council, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Stewart. The only point upon which he wished to have an opinion was as regards the words in section 4: "the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom." He wished to know whether there was any danger of a cumbrous chancery procedure being introduced into this country in these matters.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN did not think that the words to which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor referred would alter the form of procedure prevailing here in the least degree: by "civil remedy" was simply meant that fines which were leviable in England should be precluded. The words would have the effect of enabling a man to obtain a decree to restrain a person from wrongfully using a pattern or design of which he was the owner. He thought that no doubt could be entertained as to the meaning of the provision. The Bill was likely to be put in force only in rare instances, and in the large commercial towns in which English law was well understood.

As regards the Bill itself, he accepted what had been stated by His Honour that it did not pledge any one upon the difficult subject of Patents: the whole object of the Bill was simply to make actionable in India what was actionable in England. At present, if a person sustained wrong in the matter of a pattern or design, say in Rangoon, he had to go for his remedy to Westminster Hall, and the whole effect of the Bill would be to give a remedy on the spot.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN presented a supplementary report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also moved that the reports of the Select Committee on the Bill be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, it is now about eighteen months since I had the honour of introducing this Bill, and I need not repeat what I then stated as to the reasons which rendered its introduction desirable. There is, however, a great deal to be said upon the provisions of the Bill itself.

"I need hardly remark that it is one of the most important enactments which can be brought before this Council. I am not sure that it may not be regarded as the most important, perhaps, with the exception of the Penal Code, as it is in reality little less than the body of law by which the

practical every-day business of governing this vast empire is carried on by a body of men—I mean the district officers—of whom it is difficult to say whether the smallness of their number in comparison to the incredible magnitude of their duties, or their success in performing the immense task entrusted to them, is most remarkable. The Civil Service, or at all events its most distinguished members, do not appear to bear any particular love to lawyers. I hope they will not be affronted if a lawyer takes the opportunity of his last public appearance in this country to express the profound respect with which they have impressed him. I have seen much of the most energetic sections of what is commonly regarded as the most energetic nation in the world; but I never saw anything to equal the general level of zeal, intelligence, public spirit and vigour maintained by the public service of this country, and nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to be able to believe that I had in some degree lightened their labours and strengthened their hands by increasing the clearness, simplicity and precision of the system of rules by which they are guided in the discharge of their duties.

"To return to the subject of Criminal Procedure. I think that the present Bill is not adequately described by the name which it bears, though I am not prepared to suggest a better; but its nature may be easily described. Of the benefits which England has conferred upon India, the first, and the most important is the general maintenance of peace and order, and the suppression of crime. Peace and order are ideas so familiar to the inhabitants of Western Europe, that we are, I think, a little apt to forget that they do not come by nature, like the sun, the wind and the rain. That, till they have given birth to the sentiments and institutions which protect them, they are an artificial state of things which can be maintained in a country like this only by elaborate arrangements made beforehand, and by great personal exertion and resource. This Code contains those arrangements. It is the instrument by which the peace and order of the country are secured in detail, as the Army is the instrument by which the same object is obtained in gross, and it is obvious that no degree of care which may be required to keep such an instrument in thorough working order can be regarded as excessive.

"I may perhaps be allowed to give, in a very few words, the history of the Code. It has been built up by slow degrees by the labours of successive generations of legislators ever since legislation first began in this country. The very earliest Regulations of 1793 provide for the establishment of a system for the administration of criminal justice. This system was repeatedly altered, varied and re-adjusted, so as to meet the varying wants of the country and to supply the requirements which were shown by experience to exist. The mass of legislation which thus accumulated was very large, and when the Penal Code was passed in 1860, it was considered a matter of pressing importance to prepare a Code of Criminal Procedure as quickly as possible, in order to act as a companion to it. Act XXV of 1861 was the result. It threw together all the existing law on the subject to which it related, and so consolidated an immense mass of Regulations and Acts. I will not say how many, but I think they were counted by the hundred. Act XXV of 1861 was drawn by men thoroughly well acquainted with the system with which they were concerned; but I am inclined to doubt whether they did not know it rather too well, for they certainly threw the various provisions together with very little regard to arrangement, and without any general plan. Various Acts for the amendment of the Code became necessary after it had been passed. These were consolidated by Act VIII of 1869. The result was rather to increase than to diminish the confusion which had previously existed. Act VIII of 1869 was not regarded as a final measure, and a correspondence on several points connected with it, and with the further reform of the system of criminal procedure, took place between the Government of India and the Indian Law Commissioners, who gave their opinion on various matters submitted to them in one of their very

latest reports. This report was the cause of the present Bill. I must now say what appears to be necessary upon its provisions.

"I wish, in the first place, to state distinctly my own position with regard to the Bill. Of course, I am fully responsible for it; but at the same time I must observe that I have not been so presumptuous or foolish as to attempt to introduce modifications of my own devising into the working of a system gradually constructed by the minute care and vast practical experience of many successive generations of Indian administrators and statesmen. I have carefully avoided that fault. I have regarded myself, rather as the draftsman and secretary of the Committee, by whom all the important working details of the Bill have been settled, than as its author; and to them, rather than to me, is due any merit which may attach to the practical improvements which I hope this Bill will be found to have introduced in the administration of criminal justice, and in the general maintenance of the public security. I am the more anxious to say this, because, when I last addressed the Council on this subject, I made various criticisms from the point of view of an English lawyer on the administration of justice in this country. I do not wish to retract or to modify what I then said. I still feel that the system of criminal justice in this country is open to serious objection, and would admit, in course of time, of considerable improvement. I think I could suggest means by which those improvements might be brought about quickly and gradually; but the task of the critic differs essentially in my opinion from that of the legislator. The task of the critic is to form and express his opinions as pointedly as possible, in order that they may form the subject of public discussion and gradually produce whatever effect may properly belong to them. The task of the legislator, in reference to an existing system like that of Indian Criminal Procedure, is much more like that of the editor of a law-book. It is his duty to re-arrange, to explain what experience has proved to be obscure, to supply defects, and to make such alterations as harmonize with, and carry out, the leading idea of the system with which he is concerned. The notion that any one could, if he would, or that he ought to wish, if by any accident he had the power, to make a new set of laws for his fellow-creatures out of his own head, and without reference to existing materials, is, to my mind, altogether wild and absurd. This I believe to be true everywhere, but it is emphatically and peculiarly true of India. It is simply impossible to make extensive changes in the administration of this country suddenly. The reason is obvious, though I think people in England are apt not unnaturally to overlook it. It is, that the number of officers is so small, their duties so unremitting, and the nature of the engagements between them and the Government which employs them so stringent, that the whole administration would be thrown into confusion by any change which greatly altered the duties, or involved any serious modification in the position, of the officers concerned.

"Being strongly impressed with these views, the Committee on this Bill unanimously resolved not to interfere materially with the general outline of the existing system; but as criticism of a general kind has its place and its importance, as well as legislation, I have recorded my impressions as to the administration of justice in India in a Minute, which will be published as a Selection from the Records of Government. I hope it may be of some use in future legislation, both as a record of the manner in which an English lawyer was impressed by what he saw in this country, and as an account of a system of a very remarkable character, of which, so far as I am aware, no complete account exists of modern date and in a popular and easily accessible form.

"I will now proceed to go through the Bill submitted to the Council, making such general remarks upon its contents as I feel qualified to make. Numerous important modifications in the detail of the present system have been made by the Committee. I am not specially responsible for them. Their effect, and the reasons for making them, will be stated by my hon'ble friends and colleagues, and especially by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whose

attendance at the meetings of the Committee has been most assiduous, and to whose wide and long experience a very large, perhaps the largest and most important, part of the alterations made in the existing system is due.

"First, with regard to the arrangement of the Bill I may observe that, though the title of 'Code of Criminal Procedure' has been retained, it does not adequately describe the scope of the measure. It is a complete body of law on three distinct, but closely related, subjects—the constitution of the Criminal Courts, the conduct of criminal proceedings, and the prevention of crimes by interference beforehand.

"The first of these subjects is the constitution of the Criminal Courts. This is distinctly and systematically laid down for the first time in chapters II, III and IV, which enable us to repeal a large number of Acts and Regulations through which the subject-matter of the chapters in question is at present scattered in the most obscure and fragmentary manner. I need only remind the Council of the Bengal Sessions Judges Act which was passed last summer, in order to show the importance of doing this. Till that Act was passed, the law upon the subject was scattered through, and had to be inferred from several Acts and Regulations so clumsily drawn, that it appeared probable, when the matter came to be carefully examined, that most of the sentences passed by the Bengal Sessions Judges for a whole generation had been illegal. This and similar scandals will, I hope, be effectually prevented by the present Bill, which puts the whole matter in a perfectly distinct shape. This, however, is comparatively speaking a small matter. A far more important one is this. The Bill defines at once, comprehensively, and I hope quite plainly, two matters of importance about Magistrates, which are at present in a state of extreme obscurity and confusion. These are, the powers of Magistrates, and their relation to each other. No branch of the law is either more important, or, as matters stand, more confused. The District Magistrates are, in fact—though their title would hardly convey the notion to a person unacquainted with the subject—the actual Governors of the country, and there is no matter on which, according to my observation, the most experienced Indian Administrators have expended so much care and thought, or to which they attach so much importance, as the definition of their position. It had come, in the course of time and under the teaching of experience, to be defined, though in a clumsy and intricate manner; and the Courts of justice have been greatly perplexed by the difficulty of deciding what might be done by Magistrates of the District; what by full-power Magistrates; and what by Subordinate Magistrates of the first or second class. The obscurity appeared to me to arise, as most of the obscurity of law does arise, from the unfounded, but not by any means unnatural, error, into which nearly every one falls, that it is needless to express things which are generally known, and that they may therefore be taken for granted. The result is that such expressions as 'the Magistrate,' 'the Magistrate of the District,' 'full-power Magistrate,' and so forth, are continually used in the existing Acts without any definition of their powers or of their relations to each other.

"This, I hope, we have now made as clear as it can be made, though a certain degree of intricacy is inseparable from the subject-matter, and could not be removed unless the whole of the executive arrangements by which the government of the country is carried on were very deeply modified. The intricacy arises from the following circumstances:—There are three separate points of view in which Magistrates must be regarded. *First*, they have different judicial powers; *secondly*, they have different powers in a multitude of miscellaneous matters connected with procedure, and these miscellaneous powers are liable to variation in particular cases; and, *thirdly*, they stand in various relations to each other. This, no doubt, is intricate; but the intricacy could not be substantially lessened unless Government were prepared to alter the whole organization of the districts, which, of course, is out of the question All, therefore, that can be done, is to describe the matter as clearly

and shortly as possible. This task we have attempted in the fourth chapter of the Bill. Its leading features are these:

"As regards their judicial powers, Magistrates are divided into three classes according to the maximum sentences which they can pass:—First Class Magistrates can sentence up to two years' imprisonment, and 1,000 rupees fine; Second Class Magistrates up to six months, and 200 rupees fine; Third Class Magistrates up to one month, and 50 rupees fine.

"Their miscellaneous powers are thirty-seven in number, and these are specified in section 21. In sections 20 to 30, both inclusive, we specify the powers which may be exercised by all Magistrates as such; those which may be exercised by Magistrates of the second and first class, and those which may be exercised by Magistrates in charge of a Division of a District as such. We also specify the powers with which these various classes of Magistrates may be invested, either by the Magistrate of the District, or by the Local Government.

"We next proceed to consider the Magistrates in their relation to the district in which they are quartered, and here we lay down distinctly (I think for the first time) that there shall be, in every District, a Magistrate of the District, to whom all other Magistrates in the District shall be subordinate; and that the Local Government may divide Districts into Divisions, and put Subordinate Magistrates of certain grades in charge of them.

"I think it will be found that the provisions of the Bill throw these various matters into as clear and precise a shape as the nature of the case admits of.

"Having provided for the Judges and Magistrates, we pass to the subject of public prosecutors. My own personal opinion is, that it would be desirable to separate, rather more clearly than they are separated at present, the functions of Magistrates and public prosecutors, and I should have liked to see the sections so drawn as to enable the public prosecutor to command the assistance of the Police in getting up a case for trial. The Committee were, however, of a different opinion, and considered that the public prosecutor ought to be merely an advocate for the prosecution. They are, of course, much more likely to be right than I am; but I hope that the sections as settled will at all events make it clear that a criminal trial in this country is not like a civil action; that the complainant is only a witness; and that if he does conduct the prosecution, he does so only by the permission of the Court. In passing from this subject I wish to repeat and to record my personal regret that the Bill does not provide more distinctly for it. The discussions upon it have made me aware of the fact, that a difference of opinion, which no doubt extends very deep, exists as to the position of District Magistrates. The extreme view on the one side is, that the Magistrate of District should be a sort of king, who should govern his district from bottom to top and from beginning to end, hunting up criminals, trying and punishing them in minor cases, and handing them on for punishment to the Sessions Judge in other cases. The extreme view on the other side is, that the Magistrate should sit still and hear the witnesses brought before him by others; and this difference of opinion reflects itself in a manner which is obvious enough upon the question about public prosecutors.

"We deal next with what an English lawyer would call the law of venue—the law as to the place where a trial should be held. The existing Act copies the English law on this subject, and, in particular, re-produces the bald exceptions to a vague rule which are characteristic of it. We have attempted in this chapter to state the principles on which these exceptions depend, and have turned the exceptions themselves into illustrations. We have also inserted a provision which, unless I am much mistaken, will effectually prevent the undergrowth of cases upon this matter, which has disfigured English law.

We propose that, unless it appear that actual injustice resulted from holding the trial in a wrong place, no effect at all shall follow from it.

"The last of the preliminary topics with which we propose to deal is one which has caused some discussion and attention. It relates to the subject of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. The proposals of the Committee upon this subject have been before the public for a considerable time, and I think I am entitled to say that, on the whole, they have been very favourably received. I see, from the amendments put upon the paper, that two at least of the members of Council who were not members of the Committee, my hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, object to what we propose. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, thinks that, in requiring the Judges and Magistrates by whom Europeans are tried to be themselves Europeans, we concede too much to the feelings of Europeans. My hon'ble friend, the Commander-in-Chief, thinks that, in empowering first class Magistrates, being also Europeans and Justices of the Peace, to inflict upon them three months' imprisonment, we make too great a concession to the opposite view of the subject.

"My Lord, I cannot undertake to justify upon principle the terms of a compromise. A compromise must be, essentially, a matter of more or less give-and-take, and this measure is not the less a compromise, because we have been obliged to suggest its terms without actually consulting the parties or their representatives. I need not remind your Lordship and the Council of the extreme warmth of feeling which discussions upon a measure of this nature excited at no very distant date; nor need I insist on the great importance to the Government of this country of the existence of harmony between the Government and the general European population. I think I am entitled to say that the manner in which our proposals, made six weeks ago or more, have been received by the public in general, proves that they were not made injudiciously, and I should be sorry, after putting forward these proposals for the express purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion upon them, and after obtaining what I am entitled to describe as a favourable expression of opinion, to make any material alterations in them at a time when the public views on the subject can hardly be collected. As to the particular proposals made, I shall reserve what I have to say about them till my hon'ble friends bring forward their amendments. Thus much I think I may say in general, and particularly by way of answer to a petition which has been received from certain persons at Bombay, declaring that the maintenance of any distinction at all between Europeans and Natives in this matter is a great injustice, and contrary to the principles on which the British Government ought to rule. I cannot think so: I do not wish to say anything offensive to any one; but I must speak plainly on this matter. In countries situated as most European countries are, it is no doubt desirable that there should be no personal laws; but in India it is otherwise. Personal, as opposed to territorial, laws prevail here on all sorts of subjects, and their maintenance is claimed with the utmost pertinacity by those who are subject to them. The Muhammadan has his personal law. The Hindú has his personal law. Women who, according to the custom of the country, ought not to appear in Court, are excused from appearing in Court. Natives of rank and influence enjoy, in many cases, privileges which stand on precisely the same principle; and are English people to be told that, whilst it is their duty to respect all these laws scrupulously, they are to claim nothing for themselves? that whilst English Courts are to respect, and even to enforce, a variety of laws which are thoroughly repugnant to all the strongest convictions of Englishmen, Englishmen who settle in this country are to surrender privileges to which, rightly or otherwise, they attach the highest possible importance? I can see no ground or reason for such a contention. I think there is no country in the world, and no race of men in the world, from whom a claim for absolute identity of law for persons of all races and all habits comes with so bad a grace as from the Natives of this country, filled as it is with

every distinction which race, caste and religion can create, and passionately tenacious as are its inhabitants of such distinctions.

"It may be replied that to use this argument is to desert the characteristic principles of English government, and to make a point against an antagonist by surrendering what we ourselves believe. My answer is that the general principle that all persons should be subject to the same laws is subject to wide exceptions, one of which covers this case. It is obvious enough; but possibly the best way of stating it will be to show how it applies to the particular matter before us. The English people established by military force a regular system of government, and, in particular, a regular system for the administration of justice, in this country, in the place of downright anarchy. The system for administering justice was, and is beyond all question, infinitely better than any system which the English people found here; but it neither is, nor can be, the English system. It must of necessity differ from it in its characteristic features; and although I am not one of those who blindly admire the English system of criminal justice, I say that, if English people in India like it, which they notoriously do, they have a perfect right to have it. I cannot see how the mere fact that a man has, at great expense and trouble, provided the people who live on his estate with drinking water, of which, under previous landlords, they never had enough, is to prevent him from keeping a cellar of wine for his own drinking; and even if I thought water better for his health than wine, it would be for him to judge.

"There is, no doubt, one way in which the present system is a great and real grievance to the Natives. It extends practical impunity to English wrongdoers, I think, however, that the provisions of the Bill effectually dispose of this, for they will subject every European in the country to an effective criminal jurisdiction, able to inflict prompt and severe punishment upon him for any offence which he may have committed.

"I may just notice the provisions of sections 81 and 82 on the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The matter is at present in the greatest confusion, as any one may see for himself by reading the arguments on the subject which took place in the case of the Wahábí convict Amír Khán. I will not detain the Council with a legal argument; but I think it is exceedingly doubtful whether the writ of *habeas corpus* would issue, as matters now stand, to bring up a European unlawfully detained in custody in the Mofussil, and I think it pretty clear that it would not lie to bring up a Native unlawfully detained by a Native in the Mofussil. Into the minor ramifications of the subject, I need not enter. The sections in the Bill make the matter clear. An order equivalent to a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* may be issued in respect of European British subjects throughout the whole of India. The writ of *habeas corpus* itself will continue to be issued, as at present, in the Presidency towns, but nowhere else.

"It must not be supposed that personal liberty is at all unprotected in the Mofussil. Wrongful restraint (which is very widely defined) is an offence against the Penal Code. And a person subjected to wrongful restraint can always procure his release by presenting a petition to any Magistrate for a summons or warrant against the person who wrongfully restrains him and by procuring himself to be summoned as a witness. These remarks exhaust all that I have to say on the general part of the Bill.

"I shall pass more rapidly over its detailed provisions, leaving it to my hon'ble friends and colleagues to state to the Council the grounds of such of the amendments as may appear to deserve special notice.

"Upon the question of arrangement I may observe, that Part III, which immediately follows the general provisions already described, deals with the very earliest stage of criminal proceedings—that which is left in the hands of the Police. This is stated in the existing Code in a confused manner, and it is by no means easy for the reader of it to draw the line between the functions of

the Police and those of the Magistrate. The present arrangement, I hope, will make this quite clear. In certain cases, the Police may arrest without warrant. In those, and in certain other specified cases, they may collect evidence, and, in order to enable them to do so, it is necessary to arm them with the power of asking questions and requiring answers. No very material alteration in the present system is suggested. I would remark that there may be some degree of awkwardness in leaving the organization of the Police to be provided for by Act V of 1861 and other corresponding Acts which apply to different provinces, and in prescribing the most important of their powers and duties in this Act. No doubt the Code would be more complete if it contained the Police Acts; but there are two difficulties in the way which have prevented this arrangement. The first is, that the subject of Police organization is just one of those with which the local legislatures ought to deal. The second is, that very great differences of opinion exist on the subject, with which we are not in a position to deal in reference to the present Bill.

"On the fourth part of the Bill I need make no remark, nor have I much to say on the provisions of the fifth part, which relates to inquiries and trials; I have however one or two remarks to make upon it. Chapter XVIII contains a most important innovation upon the existing practice, and one which I hope will prove very valuable. It enables the Magistrate of the District and other first class Magistrates, if authorized by the Local Government, to try certain common and simple offences in a summary way, without the elaborate record of evidence which is required under the present law. This is substantially the procedure now followed by English Courts of Petty Session, and by the Police Magistrates in the presidency towns. As far as my opinion goes, I look upon this chapter with great satisfaction, but I am not entitled to any credit which may attach to its introduction into this Bill. It was suggested by others, who will, I have no doubt, explain its provisions more fully.

"On the chapter (XIX) which relates to trials, I may make a few observations. It embodies the law upon the subject of juries, in which we have made several important alterations. We propose that, if the Judge differs from the jury, he may refer the case for the opinion of the High Court. We also propose that the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision may, if it thinks fit, set aside the verdict of a jury if the Judge has misdirected them. In other respects we have not altered the existing law.

"I am aware that some of my hon'ble colleagues think that we have changed the spirit of the whole system so much by these alterations, that it would have been better to sweep it away altogether. I cannot myself think so. I certainly should not have suggested the introduction of the jury system into India, if I had not found it here, and I cannot say that the opinions given of it by those who have had experience of its working are at all favourable. They were not, however, so altogether unfavourable as to induce us to take the step of recommending its total abolition. In giving the Judge power to refer to the High Court cases in which he differs from the jury, we have no doubt made a considerable alteration upon English precedents. But the alteration if adopted will be entirely in harmony with the whole spirit of Indian criminal procedure, the very essence of which is control and supervision by one set of Courts over another. We do not, of course, mean that the Judge should act in this manner in every case in which he has doubts as to the propriety of a verdict, or even in those cases in which he feels that, if he had been a juror, he would not have returned the same verdict. Our intention is, that he should exercise the power in question in those cases only in which it is necessary to do so in order to prevent a manifest failure of justice; and having regard to the strong motive which the Judge always has for avoiding all future trouble by accepting the view taken by a jury, I think there is little reason to fear that the power will be abused.

"As to the power of the High Court to revise the verdict of a jury which has been misdirected, it is nothing more than what the Court for Crown Cases Reserved does in England, in case of a misdirection which leads to a conviction. Why the same course should not be taken in case of a misdirection which leads to an acquittal, I cannot conceive.

"As to the chapter on Appeals, the only alterations which we have made are that, in certain carefully selected cases, we permit an appeal against an acquittal, and that we allow the Appellate Court to enhance sentences passed if it considers them insufficient. This alteration is one of those which I will leave it to my hon'ble friends to explain and justify.

"I need notice nothing more in the Bill till I come to Part X, which treats of the charge, judgment and sentence, or what an English lawyer would call the system of criminal pleading. For chapter XXXIII, which relates to the subject of charges, I am peculiarly responsible. The chapter was drawn by me with the view of making as clear and plain as I could a matter which, in England, has given rise to an inordinate amount of quibbling and chicanery. I hope that the sections drawn by me and accepted by the Committee will make it almost, if not quite, impossible that any failure of justice should ever take place in this country by reason of any defect in a charge; for, under these sections, the worst that can happen is, that the Court may think that the prisoner has been misled, and that he ought to have a new trial.

"The only remaining matter contained in the Bill which I need mention specially is chapter XXXVI, the first chapter of Part XI, which relates to the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates. This chapter sets out in plain terms what is now the law (as I believe, though it is nowhere written down) as to the dispersion of unlawful assemblies by military force. It has often appeared to me to be a great hardship on military men that there should be no express written law laying down in precise terms their duty in relation to the dispersion of unlawful assemblies. The Queen's Regulations contain provisions on the subject; but they are not law; at least they have not, as regards Civil Courts in England, the force of law. Various celebrated judgments have laid down the principles of the matter very clearly, but military officers can hardly be expected to be acquainted with the Law Reports. The results of the want of clear precise knowledge on this subject have often been deplorable. Thus, for instance, in the Gordon riots in 1780, London was at the mercy of a mob for two days, because no one chose to give orders or take responsibility as to the employment of the military. At the Bristol riots, fifty years later, a great part of the town was burnt to the ground, because an officer in command of a dragoon regiment did not know that it was his duty to order his men to charge when the town was burning, and there was no Magistrate to give him orders, and I have been told of several instances in which similar evils have occurred in India. In order to show that what is enacted in this Bill is no invention of mine, but merely a statement, with but very slight additions, of the law on this important subject which has long existed in England, I will, with your Lordship's permission, read the statement of the law made by Lord Chief Justice Tindal in his charge to the Grand Jury of Bristol at a Special Commission held in 1832 after the riots :—

'By the common law, every private person may lawfully endeavour, of his own authority, and without any warrant or sanction of the Magistrate, to suppress a riot by every means in his power. He may disperse, or assist in dispersing, those who are assembled; he may stay those who are engaged in it from executing their purpose; he may stop and prevent others whom he shall see coming up from joining the rest; and not only has he the authority, but it is *his bounden duty* as a good subject of the King, to perform this to *the utmost of his ability*. If the riot be general and dangerous, he may arm himself against the evil-doers to keep the peace.

'It would undoubtedly be more prudent to attend and be assistant to the justices, sheriffs, or other ministers of the King in doing this, for the presence and authority of the Magistrate would restrain the proceeding to such extremities until the danger were sufficiently immediate, or until some felony was either committed, or could not be prevented without recourse

to arms; and, at all events, the assistance given by men who act in subordination and concert with the civil Magistrate, will be more effectual to attain the object proposed, than any efforts, however well intended, of separated and disunited individuals. But if the occasion demands immediate action, and no opportunity is given for procuring the advice or sanction of the Magistrate, it is the duty of every subject to act for himself and upon his own responsibility in suppressing a riotous and tumultuous assembly; and he may be assured that, whatever is honestly done by him in the execution of that object, will be supported and justified by the common law. The law acknowledges no distinction in this respect between the soldier and the private individual. The soldier is still a citizen, lying under the same obligation, and invested with the same authority to preserve the peace of the King, as any other subject. If the one is bound to attend the call of the civil Magistrate, so is the other; if the one may interfere for that purpose when the occasion demands it, without the requisition of the Magistrate, so may the other too; if the one may employ arms for that purpose, when arms are necessary, the soldier may do the same. Undoubtedly, the same exercise of discretion which requires the private subject to act in subordination to and in aid of the Magistrate, rather than upon his own authority, before recourse is had to arms, ought to operate in a stronger degree with a military force. But where the danger is pressing and immediate, where a felony has actually been committed, or cannot otherwise be prevented, and from the circumstances of the case no opportunity is offered of obtaining a requisition from the proper authority, the military subjects of the King not only may, but are bound to do their utmost, of their own authorities, to prevent the perpetration of outrage, to put down riot and tumult, and to preserve the lives and property of the people. Still further, by the common law, not only is each private subject bound to exert himself to the utmost, but every sheriff, constable, and other peace officer is called upon to do all that in them lies for the suppression of the riot, and each has authority to command all other subjects of the King to assist them in that undertaking. By an early Statute (13 H. IV, cap. 7), any two justices, with the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, may come with the power of the county, if need be, to arrest any rioters, and shall arrest them; and they have power to record that which they see done in their presence against the law; by which record the offenders shall be convicted, and may afterwards be brought to punishment. And here I must distinctly observe, that *it is not left to the choice or will of the subject*, as some have erroneously supposed, *to attend or not to the call of the Magistrate, as they think proper*, but *every man is bound when called upon*, under pain of fine and imprisonment, *to yeild a ready and implicit obedience to the call of the Magistrate, and to do his utmost in assisting him to suppress any tumultuous assembly.*'

"The only point on which we have—I will not say altered, but somewhat amplified—the law of England, is in reference to the responsibility of soldiers for acts done in dispersing unlawful assemblies. The English law upon this point is somewhat indefinite, and it is by no means clear that, if a Magistrate calls upon an officer to disperse an assembly, and if the officer orders his troops to fire, and if the troops do fire, and if the Magistrate is mistaken in the view which he takes of the requirements of his case, that his orders protect the officer, or that the officer's orders protect the soldier. Military men may thus be placed between two conflicting authorities. The soldier may be liable to be tried by Court Martial for disobeying orders if he does not fire, and to be tried at the Assizes for murder if he does. I will not now go into the legal aspects of the matter; but it is by no means clear that, according to the law of England, the actual necessity for the order, as distinguished from the order itself, is not the condition of the legality of an order to attack a mob by military force. This, no doubt, arose from the extreme jealousy with which English lawyers have always regarded the interference of soldiers in civil matters, and this jealousy is to be explained by historical causes which happily do not exist in this country. I think I need hardly insist upon the monstrous injustice of the rule itself, if such it is. What possible means have subordinate officers or private soldiers of knowing whether it is or is not necessary to disperse a particular assembly or to use more or less force for that purpose? To make a common soldier a murderer for shooting people whom he is ordered to shoot, because a jury afterwards thinks that it was not necessary that they should be shot, seems to me as absurd as to say that every one who deals in any way with stolen goods is to be treated as a receiver whether he knew they were stolen or not. It will, I trust, be made perfectly clear by the provisions of this Bill that no one commits a crime by any act done by him in good faith for keeping the peace. Section 483 protects the Magistrate who orders an

assembly to be dispersed by military force, if he regards the measure as necessary to the public security on reasonable grounds and in good faith. Sections 484 and 485 make it the duty of the officer in command to obey the Magistrate's requisition, and whilst they put upon him the responsibility, which he clearly ought to bear, of deciding on the manner in which the requisition is to be carried out, and of doing as little injury to person and property as is consistent with carrying it out effectually, they protect him from all responsibility for the order itself. In the same spirit, section 486 protects every inferior officer and soldier for every act done in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey by the Mutiny Act or the Indian Articles of War.

"We also propose that prosecutions for excess in acts done under these sections should not be permitted without sanction from the Local Government. My own personal experience has led me to feel, perhaps more deeply than most other persons, the necessity for such a provision as this, and has impressed me with the evils which may arise from the defective state of the law, which leaves it in the option of private persons to carry on a series of proceedings, under no public check whatever, which might break a man's heart when he is perfectly innocent. I can imagine cases in which a man who had only done his duty might be baited to death by one prosecution after another, for murder, hurt, mischief and the like, nor do I see how the Government could protect him in the absence of this provision. I do not know that such cases have as yet occurred, but nothing is more likely than their occurrence, as Native lawyers become familiarised with English Law, unless we provide for the matter beforehand.

"The principle of sanction is well established in Indian Law and is of great value, and this appears to me to be just the sort of case to which it ought to be applied.

"These, my Lord, are the remarks I have to make on the Bill as published in the Gazette. I now turn to the supplementary report, which suggests a very large number of minor amendments. Our object in publishing the Bill in the Gazette for nearly a month before we laid it before the Council, was to obtain as much detailed criticism on it as we possibly could. This supplementary report is the result. It consists principally, indeed almost entirely, of slight additions made to particular sections, for the purpose of clearing up points on which the High Courts had found it necessary to pass decisions. It would be idle to ask the Council to discuss them in detail. A few days ago, the Committee on the Bill held a final meeting, in which every one of them (except a few which were suggested and assented to afterwards) was discussed with minute care. We agreed upon the report which I now submit to the Council, and I ask your Lordship and the Council to accept it. It involves few, if any, alterations of principle, though, I believe, it will add immensely to the value of the Bill, by settling nearly every question which has been shown by experience to be capable of being raised upon it. Though I do not propose to discuss the subject in detail, I should like to make a few observations upon it. I think that it represents very fairly the amount of needless intricacy in which the law of this country is involved by the system of law-reporting which unhappily prevails here. And I would most earnestly direct the attention, both of the Government and of the public, to the evils which arise from it. I have tried to devise means for its mitigation, and I have made some remarks upon the subject in the Minute recorded by me, to which I have already alluded, and which will be published in a few days. On the present occasion, I will simply specify the evil of which I complain. All the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb have their decisions reported, and the expense of reporting them is borne, to a very great extent, by Government, which pays the reporters' salaries and subscribes very largely towards the reports. I will give a few illustrations of their character. The Bengal Law Reports for 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 fill six enormous volumes, and will, I suppose, fill seven, when the reports for 1871 are completed. The first instalment of the reports for 1871 is a volume of

1,000 pages. As if this was not enough, a little book, called *Sutherland's Weekly Reporter*, is published, which consists principally of prints of all the judgments delivered by all the Benches into which the High Court is divided, as well as those which are delivered in its original jurisdiction. It appears to me that if it were the intention of Government to enervate the administration of justice, to make the appreciation of legal principles impossible, and to foster all the weaknesses which are usually said to be characteristic of the Native intellect, they could not spend their money better than by encouraging a system like this. I do not believe that one case in twenty of those which are reported is at all worth reporting; and when we think what the High Courts are, it seems to me little less than monstrous to make every division bench into a little legislature, which is to be continually occupied in making binding precedents, with all of which every Court and Magistrate in the country is bound to be acquainted. Careful reports of great cases are perhaps the most instructive kind of legal literature; but I know nothing which so completely enervates the mind, and prevents it from regarding law as a whole, or as depending upon any principles at all, as the habit of continually dwelling upon and referring to minute decisions upon every petty question which occurs. It is this enormous growth of case-law which justifies, so far as they can be justified, the attacks so often made upon lawyers, and it does appear to me that no legal reform could possibly be so important as its reduction to reasonable dimensions. I have made definite and specific proposals on the subject in the Minute to which I refer. I confine myself at present to the remark, that I believe that the Government of India is at present spending considerable sums of money every year in impairing the efficiency and wasting the time of every judicial officer in the country. I hope that this Bill will be found to have stopped a good many of the holes which have been detected in this Code, and to have superseded an immense number of the cases which have been decided on. However, the impression made upon my mind by going through large numbers of them was not, I must confess, by any means favourable. The great mass of them ought never to have been reported at all.

"This concludes what I have to say on the Bill which I now ask the Council to take into consideration; but there is one other subject to which I must refer before I end my speech. I obtained leave some time ago to introduce a Bill for assimilating the Criminal Procedure of the High Court on the original side to that of the other Courts. A Bill had been prepared with that object in the Legislative Department; but I think its form might be considerably improved; and as I do not wish to introduce an imperfect measure, I will content myself with saying how, in my opinion, such a measure ought to be drawn.

"It might begin by providing that, in the presidency towns, there should be two grades of Criminal Courts, the Courts of the Police Magistrates, and the High Court acting as a Court of Session. The Police Magistrates might be expressly empowered to hear the cases which they now hear, according to the procedure laid down in chapter XVIII on summary trials. In appealable cases, the limit of appeal being fixed somewhat higher than in the Mofussil, they might take a note of the substance of the evidence in English, and the appeals might lie, if an additional Police Magistrate were appointed, to a full bench of Magistrates, with power to refer questions to the High Court. If no addition is made to the number of Police Magistrates the appeals might go direct to the High Court, which again would find its sessions business diminished if the Magistrates had the same powers as in the Mofussil. Committals to the High Court might be made as at present. The High Court should be declared to be a Court of Session for the trial of such cases; but it should be provided that the chapter of the Code relating to recording evidence should not apply to the

Judges of the High Court. They should try with a jury of twelve, who should be constituted as at present, and should give a unanimous verdict. The power to reserve cases for the full Court should be maintained as at present. In other respects, the Code of Criminal Procedure might apply. The difference between the Code and the present practice is small. The power of questioning the accused is the principal point of difference, so far I as know, and that is, I think, an undeniable improvement. Several experimental provisions, which in practice have been dead-letters, might, I think, be repealed. They will be found in Act XXIV of 1866, which was intended to set on foot a system of circuits. No High Court Judge ever has gone in circuit in the Mofussil, at least in Bengal, and I do not myself see what good he would do if he did. There are some provisions relating to the Chief Court of the Panjáb to which similar observations apply.

"These are the remarks which occur to me upon this measure; but I cannot conclude without publicly expressing my thanks and the thanks of the Committee to my friends, Mr. Cunningham, the Secretary, and Captain Newbery, who was put upon special duty to assist us in the preparation of the Bill. It is difficult to exaggerate the minute and anxious labour which they have bestowed upon the Bill, and I wish to add that Captain Newbery put at the disposal of the Committee a complete collection of rulings which he had compiled with a view to a new edition of the present Code. I hope that he has been, to a considerable degree, successful in destroying the value of his own work, or rather, in putting it into a shape in which its value will be permanent and general."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the subject of this Bill had been treated so fully, and the principles upon which the Committee had deliberated and discussed the measure had been so clearly explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that it would not be necessary for him to say much upon the subject. But inasmuch as he had taken a part in the deliberations of the Committee, he should not allow this important measure to pass wholly in silence. The criminal law was, as the Hon'ble Member had said, a law of overwhelming importance in this country; he meant not only the law for the administration of criminal justice, but the executive administration as carried on through the Magistrates. The prevailing ideas on the subject of criminal law had been somewhat affected by the English law; and the departures from the rules of the English law which the Committee recommended were founded on this ground, that many of the prominent parts of the English law were based on political considerations, the object of those familiar rules of criminal law being not to bring the criminal to justice, but to protect the people from a tyrannical Government, and the functions of juries of the people having been for many centuries principally directed to the protection of the interests of the people. Not only were those provisions now unnecessary in England, but they were especially out of place in a country where it was not pretended that the subject enjoyed that liberty which was the birth-right of an Englishman; and it was not intended to introduce rules into the criminal law which were designed with the object of securing the liberties of the people. That being so, His Honour thought they might fairly get rid of some of the rules the object of which was to secure for the people that jealous protection which the English law gave to the accused. It seemed to him that they were not bound to protect the criminal according to any code of fair play, but that their object should be to get at the truth, and anything which would tend to elicit the truth was regarded by the Committee to be desirable for the interests of the accused if he was innocent, for those of the public if he was guilty. That being so, he would say that he had no sympathy whatever for some of those things which his hon'ble friend Mr Stephen had called superstitions. For instance, His Honour did not see why they should

not get a man to criminate himself if they could; why they should not do all which they could to get the truth from him; why they should not cross-question him, and adopt every other means, short of absolute torture, to get at the truth. They had already done a good deal in the direction of clearing away English prejudices, and the Committee proposed to make further concessions to common sense in the present Bill. HIS HONOUR thought it right to say that, in his opinion, the Code of Criminal Procedure as now existing was an admirable Code; he thought that the country was under great obligations to the framers of that Code; he had long administered that Code, and thought that it was one of the best Codes of Criminal Procedure that had ever been enacted. On the other hand, he had no doubt that the framers of that Code would be the first to admit that, after ten or twelve years, the time had arrived when the Council might fairly reconsider its provisions; and the action of the Committee upon this Bill had amounted to this, that they had re-arranged and reconsidered and amended its provisions; but no more: the Bill was simply an emendation of the existing Code, which they acknowledged to be a very valuable piece of legislation.

Then, as to the details of the Bill, some people might think that some of the amendments adopted by the Committee were not of such a nature as to be interesting to the general public; but they were of very great importance nevertheless. Some of the amendments were in the direction of securing the efficiency of the executive. The administration of the criminal law was entrusted to the executive officers of the Government, and if they were overburthened by a cumbrous procedure, they would have no time to attend to their multifarious duties. The tendency hitherto had been to overburthen these executive officers with too heavy a record of judicial work. The result had been, to some extent, to tie our officers to their desks, so that they had not been able to perform their executive duties as efficiently as they should. A great deal, then, that had been done by the Committee, had been done to lighten the labour of the Magistrates. He thought that the course of justice usually was this, that first, in early times, there was very little law; that, in the next stage, there was an excess of law and of writing; that it had been so in India there was no doubt. Then, as our Magistrates and Judges became more efficient, we could, to some extent, relax the rules of written procedure and record, and lighten the labours of the Magistrate. That appeared to be the course which the Committee took in the revision of the Code. You must, to a certain extent, place confidence in your officers. HIS HONOUR'S wish had been, to some extent, to go further; but the Committee had proposed to go a long way in that direction. They proposed that a very large class of petty cases should be recorded in a more summary manner than the way in which they were now recorded, and they hoped that in this way they might hit that happy medium in which there should be a record sufficient for the purposes of justice, but not so long as to overburthen our officers in keeping it. He hoped that, when the next revision of the Code might take place, the labours of the Magistrates might be still further lightened.

HIS HONOUR would only make one or two further observations with regard to certain points noticed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The first of those subjects was the subject of the appointment of public prosecutors. HIS HONOUR would express his entire and absolute concurrence with his hon'ble friend in the opinion that the prosecution of a criminal in any serious case should not be looked upon in any degree as a suit between man and man, but should be treated as a public matter, and that whether there should be a prosecution or no prosecution, should be a subject for the consideration of a public servant appointed for the purpose. HIS HONOUR'S opinion was, that the provisions on this subject which were introduced in the Bill were very beneficial, and he hoped the Council would pass them.

Another subject to which he would draw the attention of the Council was the difficult subject of juries. It was HIS HONOUR'S opinion that, in

this country, juries framed on an English model were not altogether beneficial instruments in the administration of criminal justice; at the same time he had not been willing to abandon the jury system altogether, because, although he did not think that trial by jury was an unmixed good, he believed that the system had a great effect in the political education of the people. It was a very great object to induce the Natives of the country to take a part in self-government and in the administration of justice, and it was in that respect only that he regarded the maintenance of the jury system in criminal trials to be of some value. At the same time, he felt that the jury system was less fitted for criminal trials than to some trials of a civil nature: he should be glad to dispense with the jury system in criminal trials, if there could be introduced something in the shape of trial by jury in civil cases. The Courts at present laboured under great difficulties in the determination of civil cases: it was in many cases a most difficult matter for them to arrive at the truth. He looked upon a panchâyat somewhat in the light of a jury without the superstitious number of twelve; and he hoped that, if they dispensed with juries in criminal trials, they should be able to introduce something like the jury system in regard to civil cases.

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had expressed a scintilla of doubt with regard to the propriety of permitting a Court of appeal to enhance the punishment awarded to a criminal. It seemed to His Honour that, after all the eminent services which his hon'ble friend had rendered in the improvement of the administration of justice in this country, the doubt to which he had given expression showed as it were the slightest possible taint of the English-lawyer prejudice still hanging about him, although he was generally so free from anything of that kind It appeared to His Honour that, where we afforded the greatest facilities for an appeal to the superior tribunals, the superior tribunal to whom the criminal appealed should have the power to decide what was the proper punishment for the offence; and if that tribunal considered that the punishment that had been awarded was inadequate, it should be in its power to award an enhanced punishment More than that, it appeared to him that there was a practical necessity for such a provision. Our law as to criminal appeals was the most liberal law in the world: there was no law that was so liberal as to allow a person to say to his jailor, "I wish to appeal," and the jailor was bound to send the appeal on to the Judge without expense or trouble to the appellant. The result of such a law was that the prisoner could lose nothing by his appeal, and might possibly gain something, and the consequence of such a state of things was that, in some districts, there was no such thing as a case that had not been appealed. His Honour said that that was carrying matters to an undesirable extreme, and he thought that it was only fair that, if a man chose to appeal, he should run the risk of his sentence being enhanced by the Appellate Court if it was inadequate.

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill went at very considerable length into the subject of chapter XI of the Code, which provided for the dispersion of unlawful assemblies, and attributed to those provisions, perhaps, somewhat greater importance than His Honour would attribute to them. Happily, unlawful assemblies requiring military force for their dispersion in this country were of extremely rare occurrence. His Honour's experience was that organized resistance to authority was almost unknown: it had never happened to him that he had been obliged to resort to the assistance of the military to disperse an assembly, and except in the case of actual war and mutiny, he had never been personally concerned in any case in which the military had acted in suppressing any riot or disturbance whatever. At the same time, he admitted that it was not impossible that such cases might occur, and it would be well to be forearmed, and he believed that the law upon the subject had been laid down as well as it was possible to lay it down.

Then, there was another subject incidental to this Code upon which the Hon'ble Member had dwelt at some length, namely, the question of law

reporting. HIS HONOUR entirely agreed with Mr. Stephen as to the great evil of the present system of reporting; at the same time, he was not prepared to admit that that fact gave ground for the observations of his hon'ble friend on the subject of lawyers. The observations upon that subject, which had fallen from HIS HONOUR on previous occasions, had reference, not to the Judges, but to the greed of the law practitioners, who had made a bad use of the judgments that had been printed in the reports. Every judgment was a sort of carcase, around which the vultures gathered together to extract from it legal quibbles. He believed that very great injustice had been done to the High Courts owing to the system of misreporting to which the Hon'ble Member had alluded; people had been supplied with bad abstracts of bad reports, and the result had been a perversion of the judgments of the High Courts, attributing to them errors and absurdities of which they had never been guilty.

Perhaps, he need not follow the Hon'ble Member in the remarks he had made in regard to the draft of a Bill which HIS HONOUR hoped he would leave to the Council for the extension of a system of Criminal Procedure to the presidency towns. HIS HONOUR had already expressed his opinion upon that subject; and he had only to say that we should be immensely indebted to the hon'ble gentleman if he put the matter into train for legislation. He need only further say that, in respect to many Bills, India would always owe to the Hon'ble Member an enormous debt of gratitude, and that he believed that Hon'ble Members would agree with him in fully expressing that gratitude.

The Hon'ble Member's motion included the consideration of the supplementary report on the Bill. It was true that that supplementary report had been put in at a very late period, and that a very long time had not been allowed to elapse for the consideration of it. But it might be some comfort to some Hon'ble Members who had not had the full opportunity which HIS HONOUR had of considering the amendments which accompanied the supplementary report, to know that he had criticized those amendments with great care and some jealousy, and although he was not prepared to say that the whole of those amendments were absolutely necessary, he believed by far the greater number of them to be unobjectionable, and some extremely necessary. The greater part of them were of a verbal nature and not very important; and he hoped the Council would accept the report of the Committee with the addition of one or two small amendments which he proposed to submit for consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN also moved that the amendments mentioned in the supplementary report be adopted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that there were three amendments in his name on the notice paper. But the second of those amendments was not connected with the other two in any way: he would not therefore refer to that amendment at present. He proposed at present to ask the Council to consider the first and third amendments, which were substantially the same in purport and effect. As a preliminary, he begged leave to express his sense of the great ability with which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and the Select Committee, had dealt with the subject, and his appreciation of the very great labour they had bestowed on it. He thought that the thanks of the Council were due to them in a special degree for the very provisions in respect of which he had to move these two amendments. With the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, he was exceedingly glad to notice the excellent spirit in which these new provisions with regard to the jurisdiction over European British subjects had been received by the public generally—a spirit which was very different from that in which some similar propositions had been received a few years ago. The matter seemed to have been looked upon at the present time very properly as a simple question of administration. The difficulty attending the conviction in the Mofussil of offenders being European British

subjects, was admitted to be a great evil, and the question was how to remove the evil, without risk of injustice being done to those concerned. The provisions which had been devised by the Committee for solving the problem how to deal with such cases were not in the main objected to by MR. ELLIS: on the contrary, he thought, the Committee had shown much wisdom in framing the sections in the manner in which they had been drawn. He did not hold with those who conceived that it was necessary to deal with Europeans and Natives in precisely the same manner. There were to his mind administrative reasons that would justify a difference; but he did not believe that it was necessary to deal with the question on the broad basis on which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had dealt with it. It appeared to him that there were abundant reasons why we should not trust Native Tahsíldárs and Deputy Collectors to deal with the class of European offenders. They were often ignorant of the language and always ignorant of the feelings and customs of the Europeans, and he thought therefore that it would be very imprudent to give them any power to deal with Europeans of the class with which they would be brought into contact. That being so, he cordially endorsed the main principle of the sections drafted by the Committee; and he considered that the Committee had done rightly in limiting the cognizance of such cases to Justices of the Peace and high officers in the position of Sessions Judges. But, then, he thought that the Committee had made an invidious distinction, which was not called for and which he desired to see removed. Admitting that the officers who should take cognizance of offences by Europeans should not be of a lower standing than Justices of the Peace and Sessions Judges, he saw no reason why Natives who were qualified to be appointed Justices of the Peace should not have cognizance of these cases in common with their European compeers. The only object of making a person a Justice of the Peace was to enable him to deal with European British subjects: the appointment had no other significance whatever. And if it was admitted that a Native could, under any circumstances, be appointed a Justice of the Peace, it must be admitted that he would then be qualified to deal with offences committed by European British subjects. The point then for the consideration of the Council was, who could be appointed a Justice of the Peace? Setting aside the case of the presidency towns, which was alien to the subject under consideration, the only persons who could be appointed Justices of the Peace were European British subjects and Covenanted Civil Servants. It was as a Covenanted Civil Servant, and in that capacity alone, that a Native could take cognizance of these cases as a Justice of the Peace. MR. ELLIS might be allowed to paraphrase the words of his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stephen, in discussing the Bráhmo Marriage Bill, and address the Native Civil Servant in these words—"We have instituted schools and universities for your benefit; we have taught you the arts and sciences; we have thrown open the services to you by which you can obtain a high position in the land. We have not only done that, but we have urged your going to England to make yourselves acquainted with our institutions and people, and to learn their usages and manners. We have done all this, and when you return, having by your ability attained to the dignity of a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, we tell you that you are not fit to deal with a European British subject and to sentence him to one-week's imprisonment." MR. ELLIS thought that all this was inconsistent and anomalous. When you admitted Natives to be Justices of the Peace, you ought not to place any bar to the powers which they might exercise in common with other Justices of the Peace. But it might be urged that, in the position of a Sessions Judge, any Native would be empowered by the proposed amendment to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. In answer to this, he would say that, if a Native be appointed to this office, he must be appointed exceptionally, showing that he was by his judicial knowledge and other qualifications competent to exercise jurisdiction equal to that of the Covenanted Civilians with whom he would be associated. MR. ELLIS would say therefore that, in making

the invidious distinction which was now proposed, if we excluded any Justice of the Peace from the exercise of certain powers, we were really casting a stigma on the whole educated Native population of India. He might also urge that there would be considerable inconvenience in having such a distinction. But he preferred to put it on the broad ground that, if you had Native Covenanted Civil Servants, you ought not to bar them from exercising the powers of a Civil Servant, among which powers is the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace over European British subjects. By Act II of 1869, certain Natives might be appointed Justices of the Peace, and on what ground, he would ask, was it proposed to restrict their powers as Justices of the Peace? The only argument that he had heard adduced was that we were conferring new powers on Justices of the Peace, and not taking away old powers, and that this being a compromise, the Committee were pledged to act as they had proposed in their preliminary report, and that we ought not to disturb that promise. In answer to that, he would assert that we were not merely conferring new privileges. By Act II of 1869, Justices of the Peace (and Natives might attain that position) had the privilege of dealing with Europeans in certain cases: for instance, they could fine to a certain amount; they could commit for trial to the High Courts, and exercise all other powers of a Justice of the Peace. These powers, though conferred so recently as 1869, would be taken away by the present Bill. But the second objection was perhaps a more important one, and in regard to that, he might say, in the first place, that he did not see that any pledge had been given, or, if given, that it was only given to an extent which was quite compatible with the amendment which he now proposed. He was not aware to whom that pledge was supposed to be given: he presumed that it was not to the Native public, though they were deeply concerned in the proper administration of justice on wrong-doers. Was it, then, the European public to whom the pledge was given? He could not consider that the European public outside these walls, consisting of Government officials, of merchants, traders, planters, and the like, were in any way more interested in the matter, than the Members of this Council themselves were. They all had the good of the country at heart and desired that some steps should be taken to remedy the present inconvenient state of things with respect to Europeans in the Mofussil, and that the remedy should be as effectual as it could be, consistently with security against injustice. The only persons, therefore, to whom any pledge could possibly be held to have been given, was the class of persons most interested—he meant the class of Europeans who by misfortune had fallen into crime; and with regard to them, he objected wholly to its being supposed that these new sections which the Committee had devised tended only to their prejudice, detriment, and hurt. In one respect, these sections might be supposed to act to their detriment; for, under the present system, the criminal frequently escaped conviction; but that was nothing to the boon which was conferred upon the European criminal by these sections, by giving him the opportunity of having speedy justice administered, and the chance of a very much lighter punishment than he might otherwise have obtained. MR. ELLIS would mention one instance which had occurred in the Bombay Presidency. A European stole a common blanket worth two rupees: he was committed to the High Court for trial; but as the Sessions had only just concluded, he was kept in confinement for upwards of two months awaiting trial. When he was tried and convicted, the Judge discharged the prisoner because he had suffered more punishment than should have been awarded to him for his offence. The poor man had been in jail for upwards of two months; but even if a Native Civil Servant were acting as a Justice of the Peace, the amount of punishment that would have been awarded under the proposed amended sytem, would have been one week's imprisonment at the outside. Therefore MR. ELLIS said that the provisions which had been devised by the Commitee were a boon to the criminal; for while he would have speedy justice with the chance of three months' imprisonment, he might otherwise have been sent up to the High Court and got a year's imprisonment. Thus, the provisions that had been proposed should be adopted in the interests of

the European himself. But all the boons promised to the criminal by the preliminary Report had not been given by the Bill as drawn; the first recommendations of the Committee having been materially altered. The first recommendations held out a hope to the criminal that, by confessing his crime and not objecting to the jurisdiction, he would get off with a less amount of punishment. That provision had been omitted. Thus, the recommendations in the preliminary Report had not been adhered to. But, on the other hand, the formal Resolution in that Report had been adhered to; and to this Resolution his proposed amendment was in no way opposed. In fact, he fully concurred in it and wished to carry it out precisely as framed by the Committee. The Resolution was worded thus:—

"We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might, with advantage, be extended in the case of European British subjects."

There was not a word in this restricting the power to European Justices, and why the Committee should consider themselves pledged to subsidiary recommendations which they themselves had altered, he could not understand. Moreover, great stress had been laid upon the circumstance that the compromise had been assented to by the public, and that the provisions as sketched out in the preliminary Report had met with general approval, the evidence of this being the little opposition offered by the Press. But MR. ELLIS claimed for his amendment precisely the same admission; he would claim for it general acceptance; for in the Bill as originally drafted, there was no such limitation that a Justice of the Peace should be a European British subject. In section 44 it was provided:—

"Any Justice of the Peace may, and no other person shall, commit, or hold to bail, any European British subject to take his trial before a High Court."

Section 47 also enacted:—

"Every person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and being also a Justice of the Peace, shall have power to enquire into and determine in a summary way complaints of offences committed by a European British subject outside the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts, and on which a summons ordinarily issues in the first instance, and, in case of conviction, to inflict on the offender a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, in some place of confinement within the District, which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is fit for receiving such offender, or, if there be no such place, then in the presidency gaol."

Now, to these sections no more opposition had been offered than to the subsequent report of the Committee, and therefore he might say with safety, that if it was asserted that no objection had been taken to the Bill in the form in which it had been presented by the Committee, his proposition had also been accepted by the public, and no ground of pledge or compromise could be urged against the amendment which he proposed. He would therefore move—

(1.) That the first paragraph of section 72 be omitted.

That, instead of the second paragraph of the same section, the following be substituted:—

"No Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and a Justice of the Peace."

(3.) That section 77 be omitted, and that the second paragraph of the present section 76 be numbered 77.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN agreed with very much that had fallen from his hon'ble friend, but he felt himself unable to support the amendment, for the very plain and conclusive reason, that he, as a member of the Select Committee, considered himself bound to adhere to the pledge he had given the European community, that under the altered law an Englishman should retain his privilege of being tried by an Englishman. It must be remembered that the Bill before the Council would deprive our countrymen of privileges which they had hitherto exclusively enjoyed, and on which they set the highest value,

without in any way interfering with the rights of the Natives of this country. He (Mr. Ellis) was old enough to remember the loud outcry with which the proposal to withdraw from Englishmen their right to be tried exclusively by the Supreme Courts of the several presidency towns was received some two and twenty years ago; and MR. CHAPMAN could not help being struck with the moderation, loyalty and good sense with which the present proposed alterations had been generally accepted by the press and public. He could not consent to an amendment which might have the appearance of drawing back in the slightest degree from the pledge which he considered had been held forth. For his own part, he disclaimed any race or caste feeling in the matter.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said :—" MY LORD, I must express great regret that our hon'ble colleague has brought forward this motion and put the matter before us on what appears to me an incorrect issue.

" The facts, as it appears to me, are simply these. In the Provinces, European British subjects, ever since the commencement of our rule, have been, and still are, for all practical purposes, subject to the criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of English extraction alone.

" I am not going to discuss the theory or policy of this condition. This is a matter which is, I think, foreign to a revision of the Criminal Procedure Code. But such is the actual state of things with which the Select Committee on the Bill had to do when the subject of dealing with European British offenders came under their consideration.

" The Committee deliberately resolved not to alter the existing and practical condition of matters, with reference to any accidental state of the *personnel* of any special branch of the public services in India.

" The exigencies of the time clearly call for an extension of the jurisdiction of up-country Justices of the Peace in respect to the trial and punishment of European British offenders; and the Committee adopted this view. They therefore resolved to propose to increase the powers of that class of officers who now alone have practically any jurisdiction over European British subjects; and to make some useful adaptations of the existing Courts—when presided over by English Justices of the Peace—in respect to the disposal of cases in which European British subjects are defendants.

" The Committee proposed to give English Justices of the Peace who may be First Class Magistrates, powers to pass sentence of imprisonment up to three months; and to English Justices of the Peace who may be Sessions Judges, power to pass such sentence up to one year, as against European British offenders. Beyond this, the Committee resolved to leave the jurisdiction over European British subjects where they found it, namely, with the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

" This is all that has been done.

" These proposals were placed before the Council and before the European community in our preliminary report some time ago. And the right time for our hon'ble colleague to have taken objection to the principle so adopted, was when that report was presented.

" The proposals, went out from this Council with the Hon'ble Member's concurrence, and they have met with singularly considerate acceptance at the hands of our European British fellow-subjects, with whom alone we have to do in this matter. We cannot, I think, simply on some after-thought of our hon'ble colleague, pass into this Bill an amendment which will have the effect of transgressing the broad principle of the existing practice, and of surprising our European fellow-subjects into a condition which they were not asked to consider.

" But I will look at this matter from a practical point of view, presuming that I believe my hon'ble colleague will acquit me for any want of respect

for, or confidence in, our intelligent Native public officers—least of all of the class to which he alludes.

"I have had much to do with Native Magistracy of all classes, superior Native Police officers and the like; and I can only say that I believe that these would, as a rule, far rather have nothing to do with cases in which Europeans are implicated, and their unpleasant concomitants.

"The European British wrong-doer is not always an agreeable inmate in any Court, howsoever presided over. The persons who take part in cases in which Europeans are implicated are by no means always attractive neighbours, and the kind of interest and criticism is evoked above, around, and below in any up-country station by an European case, is, as a rule, anything but pleasant. Be this as it may. The cases in which Europeans are involved are almost invariably troublesome and invidious, even when we ourselves are the judges of our countrymen's conduct.

"Now, Native Magistrates have not, I believe, the slightest misgivings in the matter of impartial justice being done by every European Magistrate, even when a fellow-countryman is the defendant; nor do they think that Native interests do not receive quite as efficient protection at their hands, as they could at the hands of any Native Magistrate. I believe therefore that there is scarcely a Native Magistrate in the country, not even excepting those on whose behalf jurisdiction over European offenders is sought by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, who would not infinitely rather have nothing to do with such defendants and such cases, who would not far rather pass them on to the broader shoulders of their European equals or superiors. Practically, therefore, I think that the Hon'ble Member's motion is futile, and we ought not to postpone the passing of this Bill until this material change in the principle of what has already been published under the authority of this Council can be promulgated for discussion. I think also that the discussion would be productive of far more harm than good."

The Honb'le MR. INGLIS said that he regretted that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had thought it necessary to raise a discussion on the question to which the amendment proposed by him referred. He did not intend to go into the question on its merits, as he considered that he was bound by the terms of the recommendation he had signed with the other members of the Select Committee in January last, and which was subsequently printed in the Government Gazette for the information of the public. The Committee in this paper distinctly stated that they proposed to give power to try offences committed by the European British subject only to Judges and Magistrates who were themselves European British subject. The Hon'ble Members accepted the proposals then laid before them in a manner which reflected much credit on their liberality and good sense. The condition that a European British subject was to be tried only by his fellow-countrymen was no doubt considered by them as one of great importance, and he thought that they had no right now at this eleventh hour to go back for the term of the compromise proposed two months ago, and accepted by the public.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR seldom had greater difficulty in making up his mind than upon the motion before the Council. The fact was that this was one of those matters of sentiment with which it was very difficult to deal, although, in practice, its decision would affect only this single question, whether the Local Governments should have the power of appointing a very few Native gentlemen, who were members of the Civil Service, to be also Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of dealing with the limited number of cases of which they were likely to have cognizance under these provisions. He entirely acquiesced in the general view of the case which was put forward by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill; as he truly stated, the real and practical evil was that, at present, Europeans in the Mofussil committed petty offences with impunity. That had been found to

be a practical evil, and these provisions were designed to meet that evil as far as it was possible to meet it. For the sake of vesting the powers of a Justice of the Peace in the three or four Native gentlemen who had entered the Civil Service, HIS HONOUR should not have thought it necessary to disturb the decision of the Select Committee. But he found that, owing to ignorance of the law, he had put his name to a report which he should not have signed if he had known of the existence of Act II of 1869. He found now that that Act in effect settled this question, that was to say, that the Government should not have the power to appoint any person a Justice of the Peace who was not either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. That being so, he should most decidedly have said that it was much better not to re-open this question, and that the Council should adhere to the decision which had been come to by the passing of Act II of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. To re-open that question and to limit the powers that might be exercised by any Justices who were Covenanted Civil Servants, appeared to HIS HONOUR to be somewhat invidious, and would be, as it were, setting themselves against the policy hitherto pursued. Viewing the matter in that light, he should be inclined to vote for the motion before the Council.

Then came the consideration that there was said to be some sort of pledge to the European community, and the fact that they had in the most handsome manner accepted the proposals of the Committee. Here, HIS HONOUR found himself in some difficulty, because, as his hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, had pointed out, there was some sort of contradiction in the Resolution of the Committee. The Resolution to which his hon'ble friend had referred was as follows:—

"We are of opinion that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might, with advantage, be extended in the case of European British subjects."

There was not a word in that Resolution limiting the legal definition of a Justice; but in the subsequent paragraphs, the Committee, in their recommendation, had added the words "and a European British subject:" it so happened that neither the European nor the Native community had commented upon those words.

Under all the circumstances, he felt so much doubt that he would inform his conscience by listening to the opinions of those who were to follow him before deciding which way he should vote.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN regretted his inability to support the amendment of his hon'ble colleague Mr. Ellis In proposing the amendment, he had not the slightest doubt that his hon'ble friend was actuated by a sincere desire to avoid the appearance of want of confidence in the entire impartiality of Native Magistrates or of favouritism towards Europeans. Major General H. W. NORMAN was aware that, in the Presidency towns, the trial of Europeans by Native Justices was not infrequent, and as far as he had heard, it had been attended with no bad results: but he did not think it desirable that the powers exercised by Native Justices in the Presidency towns should be extended to the Mofussil. He had the highest regard for the Natives of the country, and, particularly, for those who had attained the very important position of a Magistrate of the first class; but looking to the peculiarities of our position here and to the great differences of character between Natives and Europeans, he thought it was undesirable to allow the trial of European British subjects by Natives in the Mofussil.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN had only a very few words to say upon this subject. He would first point out that there was no kind of relation between the case of the Native who had learned to abjure the idolatry of his fathers and thus placed himself under a disability to contract a lawful marriage, and the Native who had entered the Civil Service and was unable to exercise certain jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said then, and he said now, that it was a cruel thing to make a man give up his caste and then place him under civil disabilities, by telling him that he could not contract

a valid marriage. The privilege as to jurisdiction was the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the Judge. The European had an objection to be tried by the Native. Considering the position in which he stood, the question was whether you would put him in a position in which he did not at present stand. You placed no slight upon the Native by saying that he could only try a man of his own race. What was there against the feelings of the Native in saying that? Why should any one feel a slight because he was told that this particular man was to be tried in a particular way? On the other hand, it was a feeling, and not an unnatural one, that a man should wish to be tried by his own countrymen.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY would merely say that he was unable to support the motion of his hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis. It appeared to him that no question of principle was really involved in the amendment. Nobody pretended for one moment that the provisions of the Bill as they now stood were symmetrical: on the contrary, they represented a compromise which was open to criticism of every kind. It appeared to him that, if his hon'ble friend's amendment were accepted, it would be just as much a compromise as the provisions of the Bill now were; and he did not see that the matter of principle would be altered in one way or another. He felt himself bound to adhere to the compromise which he understood had been accepted by the public two or three months ago, and, for his own part, he never had any doubt whatever as to the meaning of the Resolution of the Select Committee of which he had been a Member. Under these circumstances, he felt himself bound to vote against the amendment.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service having been to Europe, having become acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with the European members of the Civil Service, HIS EXCELLENCY would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised.

HIS EXCELLENCY understood that the amendment of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, did not extend the power of Justice of the Peace to any Native Magistrates who were not Covenanted Civilians out of the Presidency Towns, and under this understanding would vote for the amendment.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that his vote would be given in conformity with the opinion which had been expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was not a competent Judge of the force which might attach to the engagement or compromise which it was said had been entered into with the public, because he was not here at the time when the preliminary Report of the Committee had been presented, and he had taken no share in the recommendations of the Committee. He did not know what the effect of that declaration had been on the public feeling and in the expression of public sentiment on that subject. He could not, however, agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in thinking that the educated Native community of the country would not deem themselves exposed to some degree of slight or stigma or discouragement by the restrictions which would be imposed upon them if this amendment should not be passed. His EXCELLENCY thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the Native community in general. It was equivalent to stating that under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the Native attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the power of trying European British subjects. HIS EXCELLENCY thought that the proposed restriction would be held to be offensive and discouraging to the educated classes of the Native community. He thought also that it would be unjust and discouraging to those enterprising members of the Native community who at great expense to themselves,

and at great sacrifice, had gone to England and had devoted themselves to the attainment of those qualifications which had enabled them to pass a severe competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service. He thought it would be a grievous discouragement to say to them—"You are not competent to administer justice to European British subjects." He thought that by the restriction we in effect said to the European—"You are not to be tried in the Mofussil by the agency by which you are tried in the High Courts and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the presidency towns, with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities." It was saying in effect that the Native who had attained to the position of a Sessions Judge was not competent to try a European British subject, but that he might try him when he became a Judge of the High Court and sat beside a European Judge. His Excellency could not but help thinking that there was practically no greater disparity in permitting these Native Civil Servants to try a European British subject, than in permitting Native Justices in the presidency towns to try him. There appeared to His Excellency to be no such broad distinction whatever between the conditions of society and of public opinion in this respect between the presidency towns and the Mofussil. There were now a great number of public spirited men and a great deal of public spirit all over the Provinces. Communications by rail, the dissemination of newspapers both in English and the Vernacular, and a great variety of other circumstances had destroyed that distinction which formerly existed between the presidency towns and the Mofussil. There was not that distinction of light and darkness which existed formerly; there was now almost equal light in the Mofussil and in the presidency towns. His Excellency did not himself consider that there was the slightest possibility that in the rare case of a Civil and Sessions Judge trying a European British subject in the Mofussil there would be an abuse of justice. It had been said that if this distinction was obliterated it would be offensive or hurtful to our European fellow subjects. He thought that there might be some dissatisfaction, but he did not think that the irritation or dissatisfaction would be of a sustained character. He believed that the actual cases in which the penalty of imprisonment would be awarded would be extremely rare: there would not be a frequency of those cases which were likely to cause dissatisfaction. On the other hand, His Excellency had the greatest confidence in the justice and generosity of his countrymen. He thought that the generosity which they had extended to the exercise of judicial functions by Natives in the presidency towns, would very soon be extended to the exercise of justice by Natives in the Mofussil, and that there would be no permanent dissatisfaction or irritation or grievance caused by the obliteration of the distinction which now existed. His Excellency's very hearty concurrence would therefore be given to the hon'ble Mr. Ellis' amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that after the observations which had fallen from His Excellency the President in favour of the amendment, he hardly required to say anything further upon the subject. But he desired, with reference to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, General Norman, to add his testimony to the efficiency with which Native Magistrates had performed their duties in the presidency towns, in the administration of justice to both Europeans and Natives; and he had no hesitation in saying that they had performed their duties with as much credit and efficiency as the European Magistrates. And if they had done that, he saw no reason why Natives in the position of Covenanted Civil Servants or Sessions Judges should not be equally competent to administer justice to the European in the Mofussil. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, had remarked that, in this matter, we were not to consult the feelings of the Judge, but of those who were to be subjected to the jurisdiction; in answer to that, Mr. Ellis would say that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in the presidency towns, should hurt them in the Mofussil.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis had put it, the first Report of the Committee had placed before the public certain matter for consideration. Under all the circumstances, he should not have thought himself justified in now making any radical alteration in the propositions put forward by the Committee. But it appeared to HIS HONOUR that what was now proposed was a minimum of change. It was not proposed to impose upon the European public the general liability to be tried by Native Magistrates, but only the possibility of being placed under the jurisdiction of three or four Natives who had qualified themselves for admission into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, and who, under the existing law, might be Justices of the Peace. After consideration, and having listened to the arguments and given due weight to the weighty considerations which His Excellency the President had placed before the Council, HIS HONOUR was prepared to vote in favour of the very limited change which was proposed by the amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that the reason why he had not expressed any opinion at an earlier stage of this debate was this, that he felt that this question did slightly involve that larger and graver question as to whether civil appointments of the higher classes should be thrown open to the Natives. But that had already been decided by the supreme authority of Parliament. That having been decided, he thought that the inference was undeniable that, if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the Mofussil for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance. After what had fallen from hon'ble members, he felt that he ought not to give a silent vote on this subject. He would vote in favour of the amendment of his hon'ble colleague Mr. Ellis.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved—

That in section 76, instead of the words "but not Assistant Sessions Judges," the following be substituted :—

"and, when specially empowered in that behalf by Government, Assistant Sessions Judges, who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years."

In doing so, he said that there were Sessions Judges who had been Sessions Judges for a day only, and there were Assistant Sessions Judges who had held their office for many years. These Assistant Judges exercised very many of the functions of District Judges. Moreover, in the scheme framed for the judicial administration of the Panjáb, it was proposed to place whole Districts in charge of Assistant Judges; but under the wording of this Bill, those Assistant Judges would not be able to take cognizance of cases against European British subjects; therefore in one-half of the Districts of the Panjáb there would be no judicial officer empowered to try such cases. The matter was a simple one of administration, not involving any new principle, and he would not therefore dilate on it.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said he quite concurred in what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis. He believed that the proposal now made would be a very valuable addition to the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved—

"That the second paragraph of section 74 be omitted.

That section 79 be omitted."

He said that he felt under a great disadvantage in moving the amendments of which he had given notice, because a large majority of the Council were Members of the Select Committee and were pledged to the Report—the whole Report, and nothing but the Report of the Committee. Therefore the amendment which he now proposed could only be regarded as his protest against an extension of the powers of Magistrates for dealing with European British subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY objected to the increased powers proposed to be given by section 74 to Magistrates for the punishment of European British subjects. He considered the Magistrates had at present quite as wide powers as it was necessary to give them. He was not aware of any reason why European British subjects required more repression than heretofore.

He could not but think that the complete silence with which the public had received the intimation of the increased powers which it was proposed to give to Magistrates, was owing to the supposition that they were intended only for the suppression of the loafer, the troublesome and irrepressible European vagrant. But as his honourable friend, Mr. Chapman, had remarked, it was not only the loafer, but persons of the highest respectability who might be subject to this jurisdiction.

If it was the loafer against whom these powers were directed, he certainly would never be able to pay a large fine; his lot would invariably be imprisonment, which is not likely to render him, in person or character, better able to gain a livelihood than before.

He thought the manner of dealing with loafers should be a different one. HIS EXCELLENCY was of opinion that, as in the case of persons brought from Australia in charge of horses, those who brought out and let loafers loose on the country, should be bound to provide for their deportation and thus prevent their becoming a nuisance to the country.

If the person against whom the increased Magisterial powers are directed is the European settler, planter, or merchant, he would ask what have they been doing lately to require greater severity of treatment?

His hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ellis, had rather dilated on the delight which the European should feel at being promptly put into jail for three months; but an imprisonment for three months in the hot weather was a very serious punishment.

It might be the case of a poor man unable to make a proper representation of his case, or he might be ignorant of his right of appeal.

In by far the greater number of Magistrates' jurisdictions, there are no places in which an European could be imprisoned, without injury to his health, in the hot weather in India. HIS EXCELLENCY would ask whether the Government were prepared to supply every Magistrate with a prison suitable for the confinement of European offenders during the hot weather; or whether the prisoner, when sentenced, is to be sent to the place of confinement for prisoners sentenced by the higher Courts? If so, HIS EXCELLENCY thought it would be better if the prisoner were to be sent at once to the higher Court to be tried there.

He said he was jealous of the liberty of the European British subject in India, because he laboured under great disadvantages. In places where

Europeans are numerous, there is a chance that there may be European witnesses, but in remote places there is every probability that he may be at the mercy of Native witnesses.

His Excellency objected to trust the fate of the European offender to the single judgment of the one Magistrate. He had no objection whatever to the Sessions Judge, as he is an officer of wider experience, and he has a jury or assessors to assist his decisions; but a Magistrate who has resided for some time in remote districts, is very apt to adopt peculiar notions which might affect his decisions.

His Excellency could mention a case which came under his own knowledge.

A full-power Magistrate, whom he would, for the sake of convenience, call Mr Full-power Magistrate Robinson, and who was not in any way connected with his hon'ble colleague, reviewed the case of a soldier who was pursuing some life-convicts who were effecting their escape. In the dark night he overtook them, having outstripped his comrades, and they, seeing but one man, mobbed and tried to disarm him: being obliged to use his weapons, he bayoneted his most troublesome assailant, giving him three stabs. Mr. Full-power Magistrate Robinson wrote a severe report on the soldier's proceedings, because he gave three stabs when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, one would have been sufficient. His Excellency was convinced from the Magistrate's report that he was a good and humane young man, but His Excellency much feared that he would have punished the soldier, had he had the power, very severely.

In another case, a Magistrate in a secluded district acquired a dislike almost amounting to hatred of Europeans, and would not let one come near him or enter his presence. His Excellency with another officer now living), was refused admittance to him, although they called on public business. His Excellency could not help fearing that, if that gentleman had had to sentence an European, the sentence would have been a hard one.

In another case, a Magistrate was personally concerned and endeavoured to bring the case on for trial in the Courts of his own station, presided over by his brother Magistrate, where local feelings were naturally in a state of irritation.

His Excellency had mentioned these instances to show that it was not expedient to entrust a Magistrate with these extended powers, considering the extreme severity of the punishment of imprisonment to Europeans in this country.

His Excellency thought it might be assumed that Military Law was severe enough. But the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, who seldom attained that position under twenty years' service, and often not until a much longer period, and is an officer of long administrative experience, could only sentence a soldier to imprisonment for twenty-eight days.

A Regimental Court Martial, consisting usually of five, and never less than three officers, could only sentence to forty-two days' imprisonment. His Excellency therefore did not see why a Magistrate of only a few years' service should have power to inflict a sentence of imprisonment for so long a period as three months, on his own unaided judgment.

In making these remarks, he desired to guard himself against being thought to underrate the value of the Civil Service to which the Magistrates belong.

His experience during many years' service had enabled him to verify the high opinion expressed by his hon'ble colleague, Mr Stephen, of the Civil Service, which His Excellency had been associated with under circumstances that had enabled him to appreciate their high honour and rectitude, and their devotion to their duties. His Excellency had the highest respect and regard for the Civil Service of India, and he believed that it was unsurpassed by any similar body in the world. His Excellency trusted that he should not be

misunderstood, because he objected to an extension of power which might fall into the hands of young Magistrates, who were placed under circumstances not tending to develope a mature judgment.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART said that he was one of the Committee which drafted the Resolutions upon which these provisions had been based, and he took very much the same view of the subject as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He thought that, practically, they were bound by the recommendations of the Committee in their preliminary report.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said that the papers before the Council were exceedingly voluminous, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had not perhaps read the whole of them. The testimony which they bore upon the subject under discussion was quite concurrent from all quarters that the evil must be dealt with, and the Committee had stopped far short of the recommendation of the local authorities. He thought that if His Excellency would duly consider the inconvenience and expense of sending down a host of witnesses in every trivial case of theft, he would admit that it was a great hardship upon them.

With reference to His Excellency's remarks as to there being no suitable places for the confinement of Europeans, if he referred to the Bill he would find that it was provided that sentences of imprisonment of Europeans were only to be carried out in places which the Local Government considered fit for the purpose. A Magistrate had the power of sentencing a native to imprisonment for two years, to order him to be flogged, and to fine him. Surely, the same man was competent to deal with the case of a European British subject, and sentence him to three months' imprisonment? MR. CHAPMAN thought that the class of men who would be entrusted with these powers were fully qualified to exercise them: he thought that they were quite as qualified to sentence a European to imprisonment for three months, as the Sessions Judge was to inflict a much severer punishment; and it very frequently happened that the Magistrate of the District was a man of quite as much experience, if not greater experience, than the Sessions Judge.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he would only notice two points in connection with the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency asked whether planters and merchants in the Mofussil were a worse or better class of men now than they used to be. HIS HONOUR would answer most decidedly that he admitted that they were a better class of men than they were formerly. It must, however, be remembered that since the year 1853 the Government were under a Statutory obligation imposed by the British Parliament to improve the administration of justice in the country, and they were now fulfilling that obligation. And as regards planters and merchants in the country, although they were not a worse class of men, but on the contrary a more loyal and much better class of men, yet they were now a much more numerous class: the loafer also was a much more numerous class, and it was necessary for the peace of the country that he should be made amenable to the law.

On the other point, as regards the provision of suitable accommodation for the confinement of Europeans, HIS HONOUR hoped and believed that there were very few places in which suitable places had not already been provided for the purpose by the erection of Central Jails all over the country. Besides, as his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, had observed, under the provisions of the Bill, sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Europeans could only be carried out at places appointed by the Government for the purpose; and the Government would be bound not to permit the imprisonment of a European in a place which was not suitable for the purpose: European prisoners would be sent to a place where there was good accommodation. It was well known that the greatest difficulty and inconvenience had been found in the prosecution of European British subjects charged with offences, in conse-

quence of its being necessary to bring down to the High Court all the witnesses in the case. But under the provisions now under consideration, the prisoner having been sentenced to imprisonment, the grievance to him to be sent to the place of confinement would not be a very great one, and his deportation would not be attended with very great offence to the State, now that there were increased facilities for travelling by rail and steamer.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said the observations which he desired to make had in a great measure been anticipated by the remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman. But he did not wish to give a silent vote upon this question. He grieved to say that he was unable to concur in the arguments which had been adduced by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; in fact, His Excellency would perhaps already be prepared for the announcement MR. ELLIS had made. He could not look upon this chapter of the Code altogether in the light of an injury to the criminal. He thought that under these provisions the European would enjoy more liberty than he did at present, there being so many cases in which he would enjoy speedy justice and be dealt with lightly with the view of saving the witnesses from long and harassing journies; and on the whole he thought that the criminal would not be worse off under the proposed than under the existing system. He could not view the regulations which the Council were making at all in the light that they would affect planters and such classes of Europeans in a prominent degree, or that they were likely to be concerned in a large number of cases of the description contemplated. He considered such classes of Europeans as far above such considerations. It was with the loafer, and the unfortunate people who from want of proper means of subsistence had been driven to crime, that we had to deal. And as means of punishment were provided, by the existence of that very means of punishment we should prevent a great deal of crime being committed by that class of men. The knowledge that punishment would swiftly follow crime was the best deterrent of crime.

With reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's remark as to the amount of imprisonment that could be awarded by the Commanding Officer of a regiment, MR. ELLIS would observe, that there was this difference between the powers that might be entrusted to a Military Officer and the powers that were exercised by a Magistrate, that a Commanding Officer's business was to be martial, not judicial-minded. It was a Magistrate's business, on the other hand, to be judicial-minded; he was accustomed to administer justice, and in that particular respect he might be considered to be far better qualified than the Commanding Officer of a regiment. On those grounds MR. ELLIS regretted that he was unable to concur in the amendment of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that, although he was unwilling to trouble the Council with any remarks upon this subject, yet as a member of the Government he felt bound to add his testimony, and to say that from his experience of very many parts of the country, it appeared to him there was great necessity for those provisions of the Bill which empowered Magistrates to try Europeans for petty offences. He believed that those provisions arose out of the necessities of the age, and the progress which we had made in the development of the resources of the country, considering that the expansion of Railways all over the country and the immense increase of industrial enterprise had caused the influx of a large number of our countrymen: without any disparagement to them as a body, it must be admitted that some of them occasionally fell into trouble and into evil ways. That was a fact which there was no shutting their eyes to. The increase of Europeans of what might be called the working classes had been very great: it was one of the necessary circumstances concomitant with some of the greatest improvements of the age. If unhappily individuals of European classes, then, committed offences, the Council had to consider not only the offenders themselves, but also the persons with whom they

might come into contact. He did not believe that the offenders themselves would be placed in any worse position by the enactment of these provisions, than that in which they would otherwise be. He admitted that sometimes a Magistrate might be hasty in respect to affairs of this nature, but still he was confident that through the great progress of public opinion in the country, that opinion would be brought to bear upon them, and that there was little or no danger of Magistrates' abusing or misusing the powers entrusted to them. At the same time, the Council were bound to remember that, under the present state of the law on the subject, a great many who committed crimes escaped punishment, and a great many innocent persons suffered in consequence. We must not only think of the criminal, but we must think of the unhappy circumstances of those who came into contact with those criminals. They were persons who had at least as much claim upon our sympathy as any other class, and they would receive considerable relief by these new provisions.

On those grounds he felt it his duty, not only to vote for the provisions contained in the Bill, but also to take the first opportunity of expressing his views upon the subject.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF observed that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, had spoken of the experience of Magistrates; but HIS EXCELLENCY was informed that Magistrates of only two or three years might be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace on passing the necessary examinations.

With reference to the remarks of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, that these provisions were directed against the lower orders of the European population, HIS EXCELLENCY would observe that a fine of rupees one thousand was not a punishment which might be said to be directed against a poor man, but rather against the higher classes of Europeans.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT regretted that he was not able to support the amendment of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; his inability to do so was not from any want of sympathy or consideration for the class of persons in whose behalf the Council were desired to interfere, but from a sincere conviction of the necessity of some provisions such as those which were contained in the Bill. A great deal had been said about the loafer, and a bad name had been given to a class of Europeans who did not always deserve the stigma that had been cast upon them. It was in Madras that an attempt was first made to afford some place of refuge to an injured class of our countrymen in this country, and then the discovery was made what the real condition of these unfortunate people was. When first, wha was called, the "Loafer's Home" was established in Madras a great deal of laborious attention was paid to it by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, and THE PRESIDENT thought Mr. Robinson would concur with him when he said that, in the great majority of cases, the members of the humbler orders of our countrymen were more unfortunate than guilty. Mr. Robinson discovered a great number of valuable elements in the character of these men, who found it impossible in this country to maintain a respectable state in society. THE PRESIDENT did not wish to apply harsh terms to the humbler orders of his countrymen, it must, however, be allowed that there was a class of Europeans now in this country in reference to whom a temperate but speedy means of justice was necessary; and he could not doubt that the class of Magistrates in whom it was proposed to vest these powers were quite competent to inflict the petty sentences which were contemplated by this Code. He agreed with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in thinking that there was something inconsistent in reference to the amount of fine which it was proposed by these provisions to authorize the Magistrate to inflict; and if His Excellency had confined his amendment to a reduction in the amount of fine, THE PRESIDENT would have been glad to support the proposition; but if His Excellency was determined to press the whole of his amendment, THE PRESIDENT would feel himself compelled to vote against it.

THE PRESIDENT could not admit the force of the objection which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had raised on the ground that there were no proper places for the detention of European prisoners. THE PRESIDENT believed that the institution of Central Jails which were nearly completed over the whole of India, provided proper places for the imprisonment of European British subjects of the humbler orders, and in such places as those in which Central Jails had not yet been provided, it appeared to him that there would be no difficulty in transporting a prisoner to some adjacent prison.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

AYE.	NOES.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	His Excellency the President. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Hon'ble Mr. Strachey. Hon'ble Sir R. Temple. Hon'ble Mr. Stephen. Hon'ble Mr. Ellis. Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman. Hon'ble Mr. Inglis. Hon'ble Mr. Robinson. Hon'ble Mr. Chapman. Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.

So the amendment was negatived.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved that, in section 488, last line, instead of the words "Local Government" the words "Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay" be substituted. He said:—

MY LORD,—In the case of such disturbance of the peace as is contemplated in Part XI, Chapters XXVI and XXVII, I consider that it would be a security against possible complications if the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay, were obtained to the prosecution of a Magistrate, officer or soldier, for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven, instead of the prosecutions being instituted by the Local Governments. The term 'Local Government' includes the smaller agencies where local authorities are more liable to be influenced by local feelings than the presidential Governments.

"By adopting the amendment which I propose, such an anomaly as the payment by the State, at the same time, of the prosecution and defence of a person prosecuted, would be avoided.

"With telegraph communication everywhere, no possible evil would arise from the delay in seeking the sanction of the Governor General, or Governor in Council, before plunging the Government into a prosecution which it might consider it necessary to defend. I believe that, by adopting my amendment, you will obtain a security against inexpedient prosecutions, and will lose nothing in the efficiency of administration."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that it was perhaps not unnatural or out of place that he should wish the power of directing prosecutions under this section to be left in the hands of the Local Government. He should have thought that there was a certain consistency in the amendment if His Excellency had proposed in all cases to require the sanction of the Government of India to these prosecutions. It seemed to HIS HONOUR that such proceedings would be extremely cumbersome. He objected to the power of sanctioning prosecutions being vested in the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and not in the Government of Bengal, and the other Local Govern-

ments. His impression had been that the protection proposed to be given applied specially to soldiers. But as he now understood the provision, it related to Civil as well as Military Officers. As regards Civilians and soldiers equally, he thought the Civil Government should decide the matter; he did not think it ought to be decided by the Military authorities whether a prosecution of an officer or soldier should or should not be permitted. He thought it was not respectful to the other Local Governments to exclude them from the exercise of this discretionary power.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN entirely supported the amendment. The control of the armies in India was vested in the Government of India and in the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and not in the other Local Governments; and it would be more satisfactory to the members of those Armies not to be sent to trial under the provisions of this Code without the sanction of the Governments under which they served. It was in the power of those Governments to consult with their respective Commanders-in-Chief, an advantage not possessed by other Governments. He would therefore support the amendment.

He desired to take this opportunity to say how much he thought the public were indebted to the Hon'ble Member, Mr Stephen, for this comprehensive Bill which he had prepared, and for the simplification of the law on several very important subjects. The profession to which Major General H. W. NORMAN belonged were particularly indebted to Mr. Stephen for those provisions of the law which the Council were now discussing. Nothing of the kind existed in the English law, and much embarrassment and hardship had arisen in consequence. But no such embarrassment could in future take place in this country with these clear provisions of the law to guide those concerned. He thought the provisions of section 487 would be most useful, as cases may often arise in India where it is desirable for a Military Officer to act in the absence of any Magistrate: section 488 also, he thought, would be most valuable in protecting officers and troops from vindictive prosecutions.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that, if the question before the Council had been merely, whether a Magistrate who suppressed a riot with the aid of the troops should be prosecuted under the orders of the Local Government or of the Supreme Government, he should, without hesitation, have said that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the Local Government of the Province in which the case occurred. But as the Military also were concerned, he thought it would be wise to limit the power of ordering prosecutions to the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay. He had not the slightest wish to detract from the dignity of the office which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor held: the difference in this respect between the position of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the Government of Bengal, consisted in this that, while those Governments could act with the advice of their respective Commanders-in-Chief, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had no Commander-in-Chief to advise him, and could not have those considerations placed before him which it was the duty of a Commander-in-Chief to put forward. He should therefore vote for the amendment of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE concurred with what had fallen from his hon'ble colleague Mr. Ellis. He desired to explain that in his estimation the position as a Civil Government occupied by the several Local Governments under the Lieutenant-Governor was in no wise inferior to that of the Governments of Madras and Bombay: indeed, some of those Local Governments were of the greatest importance. But the question before the Council was not a civil question: it was really a military question. And inasmuch as the Bengal Army was under the control of the Government of India, and not under the Government of Bengal, it appeared to him necessary that the sanction requisite for the prosecution of soldiers under this provision should be under the authority of the Government of India.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that he must oppose the amendment. It appeared to him that the object with which this section was inserted in the Code, was to protect soldiers and Magisterial officers from prosecution at the hands of private persons when charges were brought against them. He could hardly imagine that a man who was placed in the important position of a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner, should be considered unfit to exercise the discretion vested in the Local Governments under this section. He thought that the difficulty that would be attendant upon obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to a prosecution, would be tantamount to prohibiting prosecutions altogether. He thought, therefore, that the power to accord this sanction should be given to the Local Governments, and if it were retained in the hands of the Government of India, it would almost have the effect of placing persons engaged in putting down a riot above the law altogether.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.	
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.	

So the amendment was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved—

"That the following words be added to section 54 :—

'Every Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Joint Sessions Judge, Assistant Sessions Judge, and every Magistrate shall, in his executive capacity, be subordinate to the Local Government.'"

He said the object of the amendment was to make known to all officers discharging judicial functions that, in matters of an administrative or executive character, they were bound to obey the orders of the Government under which they were employed. He thought that no Sessions Judge should have it in his power to question, for example, the right of the Government to nominate him to the duty of sitting on an examination Committee. It was true that in point of practice the Government always had the power to enforce obedience to orders of this kind; but still he thought the opportunity should not be lost of explicitly declaring in this Code the subordination of officers in all matters not affecting their judicial independence.

He did not, on reflection, think his amendment had been happily worded, or that its proposed place in the Code had been happily selected. He would, with the permission of His Lordship and the Council, alter the amendment and insert, at the end of section V, the following words :—"These four grades of officers shall, in matters not otherwise provided for in this Code, be subject to the orders and control of the Local Government."

After some conversation the Council divided :—

Ayes.	Noes.
Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	His Excellency the President.
Hon'ble Sir. R. Temple.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Major General Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved—

"That, instead of section 126, the following be substituted :—

Daily record of proceedings.

'126. A Police officer making an investigation under this chapter shall, day by day, enter his proceedings in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances elicited by his investigation. He shall forward day by day a copy of such diary to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall without delay bring to the notice of the Magistrate of the District any part of such diary which he considers it to be important that such Magistrate shall know.

"The Magistrate of the District may call for and inspect such diary.

"In cases where there is no District Superintendent of Police, the Police officer shall forward day by day a copy of the diary to the Magistrate of the District.

"Such diary shall not be evidence of the facts stated therein, except against the Police officer who made it, nor shall it form part of the record.

Use of diaries by Criminal Courts.

"Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. The prisoner and his agents shall not be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them, merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.'"

He said, the effect of this amendment would be to retain the law as it now stood, whereas the Bill proposed to do away with all legal provision as to the particular authority to whom this diary should be sent.

He was happy to think it would not be necessary for him to enter on a long disquisition on the vexed question of Police administration, because he believed he was quite at one with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and his hon'ble friends, Messrs. Strachey, Inglis and Robinson, in condemning the theory that the Magistrate should sit with solemn judicial dignity, and only adjudicate on such evidence as might be brought before him. On the contrary, he (MR. CHAPMAN) was very decidedly of opinion that it was the bounden duty of the Magistracy of this country to co-operate energetically with the Police in the detection and suppression of crime,—to be in short 'a terror to evil-doers'. But while holding this view, he was not prepared to go the length of saying that there should be no separate Police organization. If District Superintendents of Police were to be maintained at all, it was essential that this diary should be forwarded to them without delay. It was particularly necessary that the history of the crime of a District should be contemporaneously recorded in one central office. Let the Council consider the great advantage of District Superintendents being able promptly to communicate with each other the intelligence of the commission of organized and systematic crime. Again, if the Superintendents were not kept immediately informed of the occurrence of every crime in their Districts, how were they to direct and stimulate the exertions of their men, and how were they to exercise any control over them by way of reward and punishment?

If Superintendents were not furnished with these diaries, he did not see how they could fairly and reasonably be held responsible for the peace and security of their Districts. He would have them responsible to the Magistrate of the District and to him alone.

This question had been very fully discussed in Committee. The principal arguments he (MR. CHAPMAN) had heard adduced in support of the change were, that it was advisable that the diary should be sent to the Magistrate nearest the scene of the crime, when the Superintendent might be at a distance, and that the subject was one which had much better be left to the Local Government to deal with as they might think best. His reply to the first of these arguments was, that the provisions of sections 137 and 138 of the Bill rendered it obligatory on the Police to send intimation to the

nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, and made it the duty of such Magistrate to repair to the scene of the crime, if necessary, and to assist in its investigation. The fullest means were thus provided for the Magistrate being promptly informed, and for his being left without excuse if he failed to do his duty in the way of direct and active personal exertion. Then, as to the argument about discretion being left to the Local Government. The system of District Superintendents had now been established throughout India, and if the principle he had advocated was sound, he thought there was no question as to the advisability of its being made generally applicable. He (MR. CHAPMAN) would earnestly beg to point out to the Council that his amendment involved no change in the existing law; and that he considered the onus of showing cause for the alteration contained in the Bill rested on his hon'ble friends who differed from him. The alteration was calculated, in his opinion, to introduce a most dangerous and radical change in the Police organization of the country.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said:—"My Lord, the object of this amendment is to restore to the Bill the purely executive direction which is contained in the existing Criminal Procedure Code as to what is to be done with the diary which is directed to be kept by a Police officer who may be investigating, on behalf of the Magistrate having jurisdiction, into a cognizable case.

"The provisions of the existing law in respect to this matter import an uncertain sound into it in respect to the relation between the Police who are engaged in tracing out an offence, and the Magistrate before whom the case is eventually to be brought for trial or committal, and they may be used—and, in fact, probably have been used in some places—to justify the executive Police in refusing to the local Magistracy information as what the Police are doing in respect of a case for which the Magistrates are responsible in their executive and judicial capacity, as well as the Police.

"The law, as the Council are aware, requires that immediate intelligence of the occurrence of any grave crime be conveyed to the Magistrate having jurisdiction. He is empowered to take up the case himself and to adopt all means for detection. But, in fact, he generally leaves this, as is intended, to the Police, who are, in the words of the Police Law (Act XXIV of 1859), 'placed at his disposal for the detection of crime' within his (the Magistrate's) division.

"The executive Police are, on their part, required to keep a diary of all steps taken during this professional investigation for the information of the Magistrates and Courts, if required, and of their own superior office.

"The object of this provision is sufficiently obvious. It enables the responsible Magistrate, as well as the superior officers of Police to see what is being done from day to day in the case, and to judge whether the Police are doing their duty; it secures a valuable check against irregularity of procedure in respect to the particular case to which it relates, and if such irregularity occurs, it provides a useful auxiliary towards the detection of them.

"Now, it is clear that no one can be more directly interested—to no one is this information so indispensable—as to the responsible Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence occurred and who has finally to dispose of the case. This officer is generally near the spot, and if kept constantly advised of what is going on, he has peculiar advantages for aiding the Police by his influence and advice as to the detection of the offence and the hearing of any evidence which may be forthcoming. He enjoys, too, special opportunities for hearing of, and checking in the bud, any impropriety into which the executive Police may be betrayed during the investigation. It is therefore all-important that this responsible Magistrate should know what is transpiring through a daily diary.

"The diary is a quasi-judicial document. It may be called for by Courts, &c., and is therefore a record of ascertained facts and occurrences, not of Police theories and surmises in respect to the circumstances of the offence, or of unsifted suspicions and intelligence. These need not be brought

on record until they have passed into the category of judicial evidence. This diary is in fact a confidential but authoritative communication between the official persons who are both responsible for the case, namely, the Magistrate having jurisdiction and his executive Police, and the former must have it. A copy of this daily diary can be sent to the District Superintendent of Police, or a mere mention of the matters noted thereon can be shown in the general diary of Police working, &c., within the station through the Superintendent, and the information it contains goes to the Magistrate of the District.

"I hope the Council will thus see that there can be no doubt that the Magistrate having jurisdiction should have this document submitted to him, and that the efficient working, as well as the due support, of the Police are essentially involved in thus coupling-up these two bodies in respect to their joint responsibilities for the conduct of a case in the early stages of investigation, and thereby insisting on mutual confidence and co-operation and efficient check.

"The present law only provides that a copy of the diary is to be sent to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall bring to the knowledge of the Magistrate of the District what he sees fit, and so on; but it does not deny the same information to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

"Now, it appears that this somewhat limited and fragmentary direction of law has been construed by Police officers in some parts as justifying them in refusing information in respect to any individual case to the really responsible official, namely, the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and as justifying them in simply ignoring, in their Police detection, every and any Magistrate, except the Magistrate of the District, to whom the District Superintendent of Police communicates as much or as little as he pleases about cases, subject, of course, to the chance of his requiring the actual production of the diary. Police officers of this school simply treat the subordinate executive Magistracy of all grades as purely judicial officers, before whom they prosecute their cases very much in the same exclusive spirit as they would before a Sessions Court, and deny them any communication with the Police in respect to cases actually pending before them.

"Where this is the position assumed by the Police throughout a district, I am sure things cannot possibly work with the harmony and mutual confidence which are indispensable. The Police place themselves in a position alike too weak as respects real efficient working and detection—for they cut themselves off from the aid and advice of the Magistracy of all ranks—and too strong as respects the relative positions of the Magistracy and the executive Police. In fact, they override the Magistracy.

"The Select Committee on the Bill perceived how the direction of the existing law, thus alluded to, is capable of misconstruction, and myself and others probably would have wished to see things put on a clearer and more distinct footing by law, and would have incorporated a direction in the Bill to the effect that the diary of each special case shall be submitted to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, a copy being sent to the District Superintendent of Police, who would bring to the notice of the Magistrate what he thought worth informing him about. But the matter is of so purely executive a character that as suggested in the early discussion on the reconstruction of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it had better be left in the hands of the Local Government. These best know the state of their Police and Magistracy, and may safely be left to give directions as to whom the diary is to be submitted to in a manner that will best suit all parties.

"I am afraid I have unduly occupied the time of the Council on this matter. I have done so because the thing has been made a great deal of—a very great deal more than is at all desirable. It has been represented as the very keystone of Police working, and of the District Superintendent's control over, and responsibility as to, the District force, and so on. Why, it has no more to do with the internal economy and efficient working of the general Police, than the proceedings of a regimental

Court Martial has to do with the command or efficiency of a regiment or brigade. It is a short skeleton diary relating to an individual case under investigation by the Police, and has nothing to do with internal economy of the district force, or even of the station within which the offence occurred The general administration is conducted from information supplied by station-house reports, general diaries, occurrence reports and the like, which come together in the Superintendent's office from all parts of the district, and are there collated. From this general information, a daily report of all important occurrences in the district is prepared, and laid before the District Magistrate every twenty-four hours. Amongst other items of information thus communicated are of course notices of what has taken place in respect to each of the important cases in the hands of the Police all over the district. It is exactly of the same character as the 'case-diary' which has been described and which is kept for the use of the Magistrate having jurisdiction and of the Court.

"The matter is purely executive and of little importance as respects the administration of the general Police of a district, and the Bill, as now drawn, not only removes a source of misapprehension, but leaves Local Governments to adjust the matter in the manner that best suits the character of their Police and Subordinate Magistrates.

"I trust that the Council will reject the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said:—"MY LORD,—I hope the Council will reject this amendment. I thinkthat the use these Police diaries are to be put to its a purely executive matter, which should be left open for the orders of the Local Governments, and is altogether foreign to the Bill now before the Council. Accordingly the Select Committee, after considerable discussion, decided to omit any direction on the subject.

"Act V of 1861, the Police Act, is curiously vague in the matter of the relations between the Magistrate of the District and the District Superintendent of Police, and very widely different opinions had been held on this subject, all supported by arguments based on the provisions of the Act. One party contending that the Police are a body altogether separate and independent of the Magistrate of the District; the other, that they are completely under his authority and control: both of them, however, referring to Act V in support of their opinions. Those who consider that the Police should be an independent and separate department refer to those clauses in the Procedure Code which the Committee have decided on omitting as indicating a vague way that the Police are, to a certain and undefined extent, independent of the Magistrate of the District Indeed, the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman says that his intention in now proposing their re-introduction is to show that it is the District Police Officer, and not the Magistrate of the District, who should be held responsible by Government for the suppression and detection of crime.

"Now, I hold a very decided opinion on this point. I consider that the Magistrate of the District should be, in all matters and in all departments, the supreme head and controlling authority, and that the proper position for the District Superintendent of Police is that of one of his Assistants in special charge of the Police; but whether this opinion is correct or not, I think that this is neither the time nor the occasion on which it should be finally decided, and that it would be a mistake to prejudge in any way the decision that may be come to hereafter by the insertion of a couple of altogether unnecessary clauses to a Bill with which they have no proper connection.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he should also vote against this amendment to which he objected, not so much for what it expressed, as for what it really meant. He believed that they were all, including the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman himself, agreed that the District Superintendent of Police should be under the orders and control of the Magistrate of the District, and yet the Hon'ble Member spoke of the independence of the Police. HIS HONOUR believed it would be admitted that no one could speak more authoritatively upon this subject than the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, and he strongly

advocated the subordination of the Police to the Magistracy. The fact appeared to be, as the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis told the Council, that these few words were sought to be inserted in order to maintain a remnant of that Police independence of which the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman had spoken. His Honour thought that the arguments which had been brought forward in support of the amendment were amply met by what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had said, that it was not desirable to introduce a Police law into this Bill: he told the Council that that was a matter which should not be imported into this Bill, and the Committee thought fit to accede to the Hon'ble Member's argument and leave the matter out of this Bill altogether. In voting now against the amendment, His Honour did so on the ground put forward by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, that it was a Police matter, which each local administration could settle as they thought fit. The question was not whether the District Superintendent of Police should have certain information furnished to him, but whether this law should contain any specific provision upon that point. The fact of no provision upon the point being contained in this Code, by no means involved that the Police Superintendent should be kept in ignorance of what was going on in the District. It would always be in the power of the Executive Government to direct in what form the information should be supplied to the Police Superintendent, or for the Police law to prescribe any particular course. It appeared to His Honour that it was not necessary that, in every petty case of theft, the full proceedings should be sent to the District Superintendent for his information. The determination of such questions should, His Honour thought, be left to the Police law and the executive. The Police was established upon a different basis in different parts of the country; and even from a purely Police point of view, it might not be desirable in all cases that the same rule should be followed. In Bengal, for instance, there were Police Sub-Divisional Inspectors to whom reports were submitted of the occurrences within their jurisdiction. But the result of the proposed amendment would be, that those reports must be sent direct to the District Superintendent, instead of to the Inspector, who would thus be kept in complete ignorance of what was going on within his jurisdiction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that he merely desired to express his entire concurrence with what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman, with the single exception that he did not agree, as his hon'ble friend did, in all points with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey on the general question of Police. But that was not a matter which was now under consideration. Mr. Ellis laid stress upon the amendment, not because there was any great difference between it and the section as framed in the Bill, but because he perceived that there was a desire, by a side-wind, to re-introduce the old objectionable system of combining in the same officer the exercise of Police and judicial functions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen knew nothing by experience of the subject under discussion, but he objected to the character of this Code being depreciated by the introduction of these provisions. What his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, proposed was exactly the existing law; but by striking out this section, a wide change was effected in section 7 of Act V of 1861. Take the matter in the way in which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor put it: what he said was as much as to say that he did not like Act V of 1861; he wanted to put the administration of the Police on a different footing from that in which it stood now. Mr. Stephen thought that Mr. Chapman's exposition of the effect of the amendment was the true one, and he should therefore vote for the amendment so as to keep the law as it stood. If any of the Local Governments did not like the law, it was within their competency to alter Act V of 1861.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said that it appeared to him to be of little real importance whether the section remained as it stood, or whether his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman's amendment were adopted. He, for his part, had only one ground for objecting to the amendment. He hardly knew why it was so, but the Council had been told that in this amendment was involved the question whether or not the Police were to have a semi-independent existence. If this were

the case, the amendment acquired an importance which did not appear on its face. If there was any question on which he had a decided opinion it was this. As to Act V of 1861, he thought it unnecessary to say anything, because, as a matter of fact, no human being could ever say what the most important section in that Act meant. It had been interpreted in a different way in almost every Province. Sometimes, the District Superintendent of Police had been almost independent, and at another time, the District Superintendent had been a mere assistant to the Magistrate of the District without any independent authority whatever. Act V of 1861 was at different times held to be consistent with both of these opposite views.

MR. STRACHEY spoke of the Bengal Presidency only, and in it he believed there was no Province in which an attempt had not been made to convert the Police into a semi-independent body separate from the Magistrate of the District, the most important officer in some respects in the whole country, the man on whom the whole executive power of the Government in the interior of the District really depended. This separation of the Police from the authority of the Magistrate had done extreme mischief, and he believed there was no part of the Upper Provinces in which the executive authority had not been more or less weakened. During the last few years, however, the tendency had been in the other direction, and the Magistrate of the District had, to a considerable extent, got back his authority. He must give his vote against the amendment.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he would support the amendment, because he believed that its tendency was to maintain the separate police organization which had been introduced by Lord Canning's government.

Formerly, the Magistrate and Collector had been every thing in the district; he was the absolute king of the district; he exercised magisterial, police and revenue functions; but, as the country advanced, and a more elaborate administration was necessary, a sub-division of labor was introduced—an organised police force trained, disciplined and governed by its own officers, was established.

This was distasteful to the District Magistrate, who believed himself still equal to undertake all the duties formerly combined in one officer; and bit by bit the distinctive character of the Police had been cut away, until there appeared danger of its returning to the level of the old Police.

HIS Excellency would vote for the amendment, because he believed it necessary to support and maintain the position and utility of the District Inspector of Police.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN would not, at that late hour, detain the Council with many remarks. He wished distinctly and emphatically to repudiate the idea that he was in favour of making the Superintendents independent of the Magistrate. In his opinion the Police should not be independent of the Magistrate; but, at the same time, their organization should be established on a separate and distinct basis. He would place the Superintendent of Police and his men directly and immediately under the orders of the Magistrate of the District; but this was very different from saying that he should be at the beck and call of every subordinate Magistrate. He supposed that, in an ordinary District, there were some twenty-four subordinate Magistrates of different grades. Now, let the Council consider the effect of diaries being sent indiscriminately to officers of this class without the District Superintendent being communicated with. All he could say was that, if this was to be sanctioned and adopted, then the sooner a financial saving was effected by the abolition of the office of District Superintendent the better. In the course of the consideration of this Bill, his hon'ble friend on his left had told the Committee some very startling facts connected with Police and Magisterial administration in the Madras Presidency. It seemed there were officers in charge of police-stations on Rupees 14 per mensem, and Magistrates on Rupees 40. Let the Council consider for a moment the effect of two corrupt officers of this class playing into each others hands?

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had said that he (MR. CHAPMAN) was endeavouring by a side-wind to introduce a very important change. He

could not too plainly say that there was no foundation whatever for such an assertion. All he wished was to retain the law on its present footing, and it was His Honour, and Hon'ble Members who shared His Honour's views, who wanted to effect what he (MR. CHAPMAN) considered a most dangerous innovation. The matter was of the greatest importance, and he begged the Council would carefully consider the effect of their votes. He could not too strongly assure Hon'ble Members, and especially his friend Mr. Strachey, that it was not his wish or intention to place the Superintendent in a position of independence towards the Magistrate of the District. All he contended for was that the Superintendent should not be liable to be interfered with, and his authority and responsibility weakened, by every Subordinate Magistrate of the District.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

AYES.	NOES.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	His Excellency the President.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.	Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the Noes. So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved—

"That the following be inserted as paragraphs one and two before the present paragraph one of section 188:—

"'Offences under chapter XX (relating to Marriage) and chapter XXI (of Defamation) of the Indian Penal Code, and offences of the class described in section 148 of this Code, may be compounded. No other offence may be compounded.'"

"Instead of the Exception to section 214 of the Indian Penal Code, the following shall be read:—

"'The provisions of sections 213 and 214 do not extend to any offence which may be lawfully compounded.'"

It had been pointed out to him (MR. CHAPMAN) that the Code would be defective in a very important particular if no specification were made of the offences which might be compounded. He had consulted a Judge of great experience, and the only doubt that authority had expressed was whether the amendment went far enough, and whether other offences, especially those relating to religion, might not be included. His amendment, if agreed to, would have the effect of clearing up perhaps the only really obscure and doubtful provision of the Penal Code.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he must oppose this amendment. It appeared to him that the matter required elucidation in a great degree. No one understood the present law, still it was very difficult to deal with, and could not be disposed of in this summary way. The offences included under section 148 of the Code included a great variety of cases, and HIS HONOUR did not think that the Hon'ble Member had exercised sufficient care in drawing up the amendment: there might be included in it a vast number of cases that ought not to be compounded. You might go through hundreds of cases that would fall within the provisions of section 148 and ought not to be compounded, and there might be many other cases which were not included in the amendment, but which ought to be compoundable.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said that he hoped to be able to confirm, in the strongest way, what had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on

this subject. Take the matter step by step. Offences under chapter XX of the Penal Code, relating to Marriage, were included as compoundable offences. MR. STEPHEN would ask whether it was intended that bigamy, which was punishable with seven years' imprisonment, should be made a compoundable offence? The Hon'ble Member had, no doubt, thought only of the case of adultery. Then, we came to the chapter relating to Defamation, with regard to which MR. STEPHEN would say nothing. Then, we came to the offences included under section 148 of this Bill, the effect of making all of which compoundable offences would be something frightful: you would, in fact, put in the power of people to extort money by making all those offences compoundable. Look again to the offences under chapter X of the Penal Code, regarding Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants, most of which were punishable with imprisonment for six months. A person might obtain an order from a public servant under that chapter directing another person to abstain from doing a certain act, and then compound the matter by offering not to put that order into execution. What an instrument of extortion and oppression would be put into the hands of people by such a provision! Then, again, take offences under chapter XIV of the Penal Code relating to Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals: there were hundreds of such offences in which the public were interested! The truth was, that this was one of the most obscure questions with which one could deal, and any attempt to provide for it by a definition of this kind would be most hazardous. Take the offence under section 323 of the Penal Code, voluntarily causing hurt: although the offence there provided for was of the most personal nature, a person would not be able to compound it, because the punishment for voluntarily causing hurt extended to imprisonment for one year. Take, again, the case of assault with intent to dishonour; that was an offence which a person could not compound, because the punishment extended beyond six months' imprisonment. The fact was that, until a law was introduced which defined actionable wrongs in the way in which we had tried to define contracts, you would not be in a position to say what offences were compoundable and what offences were not compoundable: the only other way of doing the thing was to go through the schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, case by case, and add a column stating what offences were compoundable and what offences were not compoundable.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said that, after what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, he would, with the permission of the President, withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN then moved—

"That the following words be added to section 295:—

"'For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.'"

In doing so, he said, he was no advocate for interfering with the independence and authority of the Magistrate of the District, but he considered that there should be no doubt as to the right of the Judge to call for, for purposes of revision, the proceedings of either the Magistrate of a District or of any other Magistrate subordinate to him.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved the following amendments:—

"That, at the end of section 186, the following be added:—

Where accused person does not understand the proceedings

"If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit."

That the following clause be inserted after section 274:

"The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six."

Saving sentences on European British subjects.

That the words "and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six" be inserted after the word "Magistrate" in line 8 of section 487.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved that the words "whether European or Native" be inserted after the word "Troops" in line 5 of section 484.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended, together with the amendments now adopted, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th April 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 16*th April* 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 17th April 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K. T., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble W. Robinson, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing Duties on Income.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business; and, on the suspension of the Rules, moved that the report be taken into consideration. He said that perhaps he could not do better than to read out the report of the Committee, which ran thus :—

"A difference of opinion exists amongst the members of the Committee as to the propriety of re-imposing the income-tax in any form. Accordingly, we express no opinion upon this subject, but confine ourselves to the details of the measure, assuming that a majority of the Council decide that it ought to be passed. We think that if this is done, the best course is that adopted in the Bill, namely, to re-enact Act XII of 1871, with the verbal alterations necessary to adapt it to the present year, and to exempt from its operation incomes below one thousand rupees per annum.

We have added a clause to section 22 by which persons who were, under Part V of Act XII of 1871, assessed on incomes of one thousand rupees and upwards, will continue to be assessed at the amount which they paid under that Act: such persons will, however, be able to apply for reduction or cancelment of their assessment.

If this recommendation be adopted, the inconvenience of a re-assessment will, in a large number of instances, be avoided."

He had now to ask that the report be taken into consideration. Regarding the general merits of the question before the Council, he had in his recent Exposition of the Budget Estimate said all that he had to say. Therefore he would not now say anything on that subject. Whether or not he should say anything would depend upon what fell from his hon'ble colleagues. If there should be a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the Bill, he should not trouble the Council with any remarks; but if there should be made in the course of the debate any observations which seemed to call for reply, he hoped he should be prepared to offer such explanations as might be necessary.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said :—"MY LORD, although I adhere to the views I have previously expressed in this room when other income-tax Bills have been brought forward, it is not my intention to offer any opposition to the measure now before the Council. Had it been proposed, as has hitherto

been the case, on the plea of absolute financial necessity, I would, on the figures contained in the budget statement, have challenged any such assertion; but the Council has been distinctly told by your Excellency and by other members of the Executive Government that this budget is not to be considered on its merits, but to be looked upon as provisional, owing to the peculiar conditions under which the Government of India is being carried on. After such a declaration I do not think it my duty—indeed, I should hardly consider it consistent with the respect due to your Lordship as the present head of that Government—to propose any substantive amendment upon the consideration of the Bill now before the Council. This Bill contains two modifications upon its predecessor—one raising the limit of exempted incomes to rupees one thousand, thereby carrying out the proposition made last year by our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Cowie, with how much reason and moderation the figures now before us show. The second modification to which I have alluded is that introduced by the Committee, in accordance with which payment of the tax will be accepted from all who so desire, on the basis of last year's assessment, without further inquiry or trouble. This, my Lord, I consider emphatically a move in the right direction. I believe that by it friction, extortion, and opportunities for evil in the working of the tax, will be diminished; and I believe that it will be thankfully accepted in this light by the district officers. It is of course a concession pure and simple on the part of Government, but a concession which I believe will not cost them much financially, while, in other respects, it will well repay them. I am heartily glad that Government has seen its way to these two important modifications of the Bill lately expired, and I freely admit that thus modified the income-tax comes before the Council in a much less objectionable form than previously. I consider, however, that the annual introduction of an income-tax measure is a great and almost an unmitigated evil, tending much to keep alive and foster the large amount of bad feeling which the tax has undoubtedly provoked, and forbidding that finality and certainty as to what they have to pay which, I believe, the people of this country greatly desire. In this sense, therefore, and without in any way committing myself to an opinion or course, I do join with my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ellis, in hoping that, if the subject of an income-tax is again brought forward, it will be in the form of total abolition or retention, I do not say permanently, but at least for a term of years at a fixed rate and on continuing assessments at the option of the assessees. I have always admitted that there were *pros* and *cons* in this matter—that there is something to be said in favour of a light tax with a liberal figure of exempted incomes. I know that some hon'ble members hold that there are large classes who benefit much by our rule, but who cannot otherwise be made to pay anything like a fair quota to the State. Some hold that there are other interests calling more urgently for relief, while my hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, holds strong views as to the entire exemption of certain classes, whatever the amount of their incomes. All these views form fair ground for inquiry and consideration; but whatever may be the result, I utterly deprecate the continuance of this tax as a varying budget-adjuster, as we have been lately accustomed to see it used. Whatever may be said upon direct taxation, that at least ought not to be its character in this country. I need not say how cordially I join His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in hoping that, if this income-tax is again brought forward, it may be at an earlier period of the Calcutta session of the Council. I shall rejoice if the Government find themselves, as the current year advances, able to give up this income-tax altogether; and I am disposed to consider Government morally pledged to abandon it, when the plea of urgent financial necessity can no longer be urged in its behalf; but, if not, then let it come forward sufficiently early to have bestowed upon it the mature examination and consideration to which the importance of the subject entitles it, but which the Council have never the opportunity of giving, when the Bill is, as on the present occasion, moved for, introduced, considered and passed, within the limited period of ten days. Turning for a few

minutes from the consideration of the Bill immediately before the Council to the budget statement, or exposition, of which it is the practical result, one is primarily arrested by the enormous figure of the cash balances, about which we have read and heard so much during the last ten days. The hon'ble member regards them, when standing at 24¼ millions, as satisfactorily high, but not too high, although elsewhere the figure is spoken of as one at which they ought not to continue. To the outer world they appear extravagantly and wastefully high. The hon'ble member apparently considers his overflowing treasury the crowning glory of his finance, while, to other minds, it forms the chief reproach of the budget—the portion of it, above all others, of which the least can be said in the way of approval. I have spoken elsewhere of the unfortunate character of the hon'ble gentleman's estimates, and this is strikingly illustrated in the matter of these cash balances. That of 1870-71, which was estimated at 10½, becomes 16 millions; and that of 1871-72, estimated at 17¼, issues in 24¼, or somewhat more than double what Mr Massey six years ago estimated was ample to carry on the service of the country, the tendency being to decrease. By way of apology, apparently, for these enormous differences, the hon'ble member tells us that they result from the adjustment of a vast account; but unfortunately the errors are vast, even beyond the vastness of the account, being to the extent of fifty per cent. in the one case, and forty per cent. in the other. It is impossible that discrepancies such as these can escape unfavourable notice, and the hon'ble member can hardly complain if his estimates generally are regarded with disfavour, and his declaration that, without this income-tax, the receipts of the year are likely to fall short of the expenditure considered as a mere opinion, not a fact. The public know that 4½ millions of this money are the *bonâ fide* surplus of the last two years, and they naturally refuse to believe that half a million of income-tax cannot be done without, and that 6½ lakhs of rupees is the utmost relief this bursting treasury can afford. The hon'ble gentleman's capacity is well known and famous for writing reports; but I confess that I have not been able to find in his exposition any satisfactory account of these cash balances, or rather why they have been kept at this enormous figure. It can scarcely have been necessary, in view of the five-per-cent. conversion, which operation would then be, to my mind, dear at the price: and it is curious that, while 24¼ millions is now considered not too high, the estimated amount of seven millions less was announced this time last year without any misgiving. In reading over the part of the exposition relating to these cash-balances, it strikes me that the hon'ble gentleman is himself not quite comfortable regarding them—that he recognizes the fact that a country, the revenue account of which can, by his own account, barely be squared, has no right to have an accumulation equalling nearly half its entire income. Allusion is made to a full treasury and high State credit, but I find nothing in this exposition to shake my opinion that, with a much smaller cash-balance, the State credit would have been quite as assured, and the service of the country have been quite as efficiently carried on. Accept this view, and we find in these enormous balances no real source of satisfaction, but, on the contrary, an indication of unreliable estimates and bad finance. Closely allied to the cash-balances, is the subject of loans, and under this head the exposition puts before us another peculiar financial feature. With more money here than could be employed or was required, we have actually during the past year been adding to our loan-liabilities in England. We are told that although the Secretary of State had announced his intention of borrowing 2½ millions, he has actually only borrowed 1½; but the question arises naturally, why has anything been borrowed at all? The hon'ble gentleman puts in his exposition an apologetic sentence about "times and seasons for borrowing," which have doubtless been well considered; but I scarcely think he can be in earnest when he asks us to accept this as a reason for late loans. That must be a cheap money-market indeed which offers inducement to raise loans for which there is no

need, present or nearly prospective, and I confess I have never known the money-market in that delightful condition for borrowers, which would indeed indicate a rate of interest hardly more than nominal. Take, for instance, this new loan of 1½ million, which was not needed for the past year, and is not likely to be wanted for the present, but may come into use in 1873-74. The rate of interest payable is not mentioned, but if we put any saving under this head by this happy choice of time and season on one side, and on the other the saving of no interest at all for two years, I apprehend the calculation will show a transaction not very profitable to the State. When last year the hon'ble member stated boldly that the Secretary of State had intimated his intention of borrowing 2½ millions, I put to the hon'ble member the question, whether such loans are contracted under requisition from the Government of India and with their consent?—a question, I think, clearly within the province of any Member of this Council, when he is asked to give his consent to new taxation. That question, with Your Lordship's permission, I would to-day repeat, although I fear the reply, if any is vouchsafed, can be but in one sense, as I cannot conceive it possible that this Government can have asked for any addition to our loan liabilities during the past year. In this view I desire to renew my protest against this system of quiet borrowing at Home, and to repeat what I said last year as to the vital importance of Indian finance having only one head, and that head here. In the records of the Parliamentary Committee now sitting we find no lack of reference to requisitions from India, when expenditure has to be explained or vindicated. Let the same rule apply to matters financial; let the Secretary of State be in this, as in other respects, practically the Agent of the Government of India, with whom rests the real responsibility. As matters now are, it appears that the financial plans of that Government are liable at any time to derangement, and the loan liabilities and other expenditure of the country to increase, at the discretion of an absent and irresponsible authority, subject only to such control as is at present exercised by Parliament, the value of which we have not as yet had much cause to appreciate. In conclusion, my Lord, I wish to say a single sentence as to the conversion of the five per cent. loan alluded to in the budget exposition. We are told that the stock-holders were offered the option of transferring their holdings to a new 4½ per cent. loan. Theoretically, all certainly had this option given them, but practically it was denied to many, the Financial Department having attached to the option conditions which put it absolutely beyond the reach of many. These conditions were foreign to all previous practice of the Government, and foreign to ordinary business custom, and therefore such as the stock-holders had no reason to expect or prepare for. A simple alternative measure which could not have affected in the smallest degree the success of the conversion scheme, nor imperilled a rupee of Government money, was proposed to the department of which the hon'ble member is the head, but at once rejected. I do not say that bare justice was not done—far from it—but I hold that, in matters such as these, the Government should exercise the utmost liberality consistent with the interests of the State, and I exceedingly regret the harsh line adopted by the Financial Department on the occasion in question."

The Hon'ble Mr. STEWART said:—"My Lord,—I do not intend to occupy the time of the Council by any endeavour to follow the Hon'ble Finance Member through the mass of statements and figures contained in his budget; I shall rather select for remark a few points which seem to me important, both in themselves and in relation to the policy with which they are connected. And first I would acknowledge the clearness and explicitness of the Hon'ble Member's exposition—an exposition which deals with certain facts which I cannot regard as altogether satisfactory, and asserts certain conclusions in which I cannot agree, but which is, on the whole, very plain and intelligible. I agree with Sir Richard Temple in his remarks regarding what he has termed 'windfalls,' both in regard to the light in which they should be regarded, and the manner in which they should be treated. I see no objection to their being included in the general

revenue so long as they are clearly entered in the accounts, and brought to notice in dealing with the financial position; on the contrary, I see some advantage in this course, for, if these items are dealt with separately and exceptionally, we must expect that certain items of expenditure will also be dealt with exceptionally, and this I think would be to admit a dangerous principle, and one which under pressure might lead us further than could be justified or foreseen. My Lord, not the least striking fact of the accounts before us appears to be the large and unexpected surplus disclosed alike in 1870-71 and in the year just closed—a surplus amounting to 1½ millions in the former, and 2¾ millions in the latter against a Budget Estimate of a surplus of £200,000 and £93,000 respectively. Now, there is here a very wide divergence between the calculations on which the financial policy of the past two years was based and the figures which represent the actual or regular estimated receipts of these years, and I am not prepared to accept as an altogether satisfactory explanation of this extreme divergence the variations in the Opium receipts and the other incidents which the hon'ble member has offered as its justification. I fully admit that Opium, as it is a very large, so it is also an extremely speculative constituent in the receipts, and one which it is probably impossible to forecast with exactness; but I think it is almost as unwise to err on the side of too great caution as of too little; and when I reflect that, during the five years ending with 1871-72, the receipts from Bengal Opium have been under-estimated four times, and that not by small amounts but by sums varying from half a million to a million and a quarter per annum, and averaging, I think, about £850,000, and that they have only once been over-estimated by an amount of £330,000, I think I may fairly conclude that the error of our finance in this matter has been not an over sanguine but an unnecessarily gloomy measurement of prospects. I will not deny to the Administration and to the Finance Department the credit of those reductions in expenditure which they claim, and which have doubtless contributed to the surplus of the last two years; on the contrary, I would acknowledge these reductions, and express my earnest hope and full belief that the Government of India will not halt in their anxious endeavours to reduce expenditure still further where that may be practicable. What I do say is, that I think these reductions should have been more clearly foreseen and more generously allowed for. In estimating the financial position for the present year, I think that this error of over-caution is again visible. I cannot think that an estimate of rupees 1,200 for Opium is sufficient in view of existing values, of the quantity to be disposed of, and of prospects generally. I see nothing in the prospect before us to render it necessary to base the estimate on so heavy a decline from present currency; indeed, looking at the matter broadly, and at the same time cautiously, and making every reasonable allowance for contingencies, I think that the estimate of the year might fairly have been taken at at least rupees 1,250, and even that I should consider low. To my mind there is something re-assuring in the opinion expressed by H. M.'s Consul at Hankow, in the report lately published in the *Gazette of India*, that the consumption of Indian Opium is not likely to be seriously affected by any increase in the growth of the indigenous drug, the consumption of the two descriptions resting on the tastes and requirements of entirely different classes of the Chinese people. I think that, inasmuch as the average sale-price of Bengal Opium during the last five years has been rupees 1,284 per chest, and inasmuch as there seems to be nothing to warrant the expectation of any very sudden or extraordinary fall, rupees 1,200 is a too low, not as the hon'ble member puts it, 'a safe and moderate estimate.' I think that, judging by the past, we may at least be satisfied that the estimates of receipts for the current year are not overstated, and that the estimates of expenditure are not under-stated (in the matter of Opium. I have said that I think the receipts are under-estimated); and, on the whole, I am prepared to anticipate that the result of the hon'ble member's proposals, if they are accepted, will be another year of surplus. And this brings me to the subject im-

mediately before the Council—the revival of the income-tax. My Lord, I shall not vote lightly in the matter, but I must vote against this proposal. I am of those who think the income-tax, a tax unsuited to this country, intensely disliked by the masses of the people, and a tax above all others the most likely to lead to injustice and oppression. It is a tax which, however it may since have come to be regarded, was imposed in the first instance to meet a great fiscal emergency, and under, if not, a pledge from Government, at least a strong and justifiable conviction on the part of the public, that the Government regarded it as a temporary measure. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey, in 1868, described an income-tax in the words of the greatest of living financiers as a 'mighty engine' of finance. My Lord, it is a mighty engine of finance; it is an engine, in my humble judgment, suited above all others to emergent circumstances; but it is an engine which, especially in this country, should be reserved for such circumstances; and I do not think that such circumstances exist at present. I have not had the advantage of considering the working of the tax in the light of the full information which I should have liked to possess on so grave a subject; but, viewed in the light of such information as I have before me—in the light of the circumstances which attended its original imposition and subsequent renewals—in the light of what I conceive to be the present financial position, and the purposes for which such a tax should be reserved, I do not feel justified, even on due consideration of the exceptional position of the Government (and I assure your Lordship that I have fully considered this subject), in voting for its revival. I do not overlook the fact that if the tax be not re-imposed now it may be somewhat difficult, should the Government hereafter determine on proposing it as a permanent part of our fiscal system, to re-impose it in normal times; but I should be glad to see the machinery broken up, for I think the tax unsuited for times of peace and plenty, while I do believe that should, unhappily, a time of grave emergency or disaster again overtake us, the people of this country will cheerfully consent to its re-imposition, all the more cheerfully and all the more readily in that they were relieved from its burden when its burden could be dispensed with. If, however, this Bill should pass, I shall have satisfaction in thinking that it has been materially modified in the right direction, for I regard the exception of incomes between Rupees 750 and 1,000, and the acceptance of last year's assessments as the basis of the payments for this year, as two most wise and important concessions—concessions which, as regards the present year, will go far to mitigate, though they cannot remove, my objections to the impost, or reconcile me to see it still occupying a place in our fiscal system. My Lord, I have heretofore understood that the object of our finance was so to arrange as that revenue and expenditure within the year might about balance each other: and no doubt this is still the object, but there are certain expressions in the hon'ble member's statement which lead me to doubt whether this is now so singly and directly as formerly the end that is aimed at. In referring to the surplus of 1870-71, the hon'ble member remarks that that surplus was wanted as 'a partial set-off against the deficits of former years;' and, again, our hope is that, on the combined result of a series of years, there will be a sufficiently even balance between the incomings and outgoings of the Treasury.' Now, I fear that with such an aim, or even—for I do not think this is the aim—with such a tendency as this, we might drift into a condition not to be contemplated with satisfaction; for if one year there is a surplus we may be told that it is required to compensate for former deficits, and if another year there is a deficit, we may be told, though I do not think we will, that the deficit may stand against a previous surplus. The only safe system, as it seems to me, is year by year to finance for an equilibrium or slight surplus, and if, as doubtless there will be, there is on one year a surplus and on another a deficit, to allow for or recoup that surplus or deficit in the year following. The hon'ble member has referred to the trade of India in terms of satisfaction. I regret that, as regards the import trade of Bengal, I cannot share in his satisfaction. This trade for a long time past has not on the whole been profitable to

those engaged in it, and it should be borne in view that had it not been for the cheapness of money in England and the consequent facilities for enterprise of this nature, the imports would probably have been even smaller than they have been. The cash balances have been referred to by the hon'ble member as 'satisfactorily large though not too high for the requirements of the country, present and prospective.' Now, the cash balances amount to over 24 millions, and this seems in the light of probable requirements, and of the declarations of previous ministers, an amount altogether excessive and out of proportion. Previous Finance Ministers have stated 10 to 12 millions sterling as the balance required for the current expenses of the State, and I think that it behoves us to enquire what means have been adopted to utilise the excess; what return has been received from this large capital, part of which is admittedly derived from the proceeds of interest-bearing loans? I cannot find in the explanation of the hon'ble member that these sums have not been lying idle, but have been made to subserve the interests of commerce, any satisfactory reply to this enquiry; for I submit that it is no part of the duty of the State to serve the interests of trade at the expense of the whole country, and that if the principle laid down be adopted there is nothing to prevent its further expansion, nothing to prevent the justification of an impost on all classes for the benefit of one class, or even of one section of a class. If the surplus cash balances of the past year had been utilised at even the most moderate rate of interest, the result would have been a very considerable increase in the revenue or decrease in the expenditure; and I hope in view of the large balances, which I infer the Treasury is likely to be filled with during the current year, that some means will be taken to make use of the surplus over requirements with such an end in view as any prudent private individual would endeavour to arrive at in his own case. It has often seemed to me that it would be advisable to publish a statement of the composition of the cash balances, that the public might know what portion of these is liable to be called up, and what portion may reasonably be reckoned on as more or less permanently available; and I would venture to call the hon'ble member's attention to this point as one worthy of his consideration. I have not overlooked the general information on the subject contained in his statement; but what I suggest is something more specific and detailed. My Lord, I cannot think that such general explanations as that 'time has been required for the elaboration of Canal projects and for determination of the Railway gauge,' and that there are 'times and seasons for borrowing,' are explanations which can justify such a course as that of raising loans in anticipation of requirements. I think, on the contrary, that the country has a right to expect that monies, the interest of which it is called upon to bear, shall not be raised until it is clear that they can be at once utilised. My hon'ble friend has alluded to the politico-economic defects of our fiscal system; but he has not seen his way to propose a remedy. I can understand the disadvatnage at which recent lamentable circumstances have placed him in this matter, and I shall here confine myself to expressing a hope that next year he may be able to tell the Council that he has taken these defects into his consideration with a view to definite action towards their removal. There is only one other point, my Lord, on which I desire to say a word—the subject of Local and Municipal taxation. The former I see has increased within the year by about three quarters of a million; respecting the latter I find no precise information. Together I have no doubt they form a sore burden on the people, one which should by no means be lost sight of in determining the amount and incidence of our taxation for imperial purposes. I think, too, that we shall do well to consider carefully and with extreme rigour any legislation to facilitate the raising of local and municipal taxes which may be asked at our hands by any of the Local Governments, for I agree with my hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman in much of what he said on this subject on a late occasion; and I do think that the power of indefinitely taxing the people, even for purposes in themselves the most laudable and desirable, is a power

which should not be lightly committed, and which, when committed, should not be lightly continued to any local administration My Lord, the finances of India are an enormous subject, and I am aware that, probably under any circumstances, and certainly with the limited time and opportunities at my disposal, it is impossible for me even to attempt a satisfactory review of the subject. I have, however, deemed it my duty frankly to express my views, and if in doing so I have spoken too strongly, I hope my hon'ble friend will believe that this has not arisen from any desire to under-estimate or overlook the arduous and most difficult duties of his great position."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said :—"MY LORD, looking to the exceptional position in which the Government of India are placed in consequence of the deplorable calamity which has so recently befallen the country, I do not consider your Lordship in Council could with propriety have pursued any course in respect to the Income Tax other than that now proposed.

"It seems to me that the issue is of far greater magnitude and importance than the mere consideration whether the Government could or could not afford to forego this comparatively small sum of £ 570,000. In my opinion the whole question of continuing direct taxation is to a great extent involved in the decision, for I am satisfied that, if the Government had decided on abandoning the income-tax this year, it would be impossible to reimpose it next year, and this would have embarrassed, to an unjustifiable extent, the action of your Lordship's successor in dealing finally with the question of direct taxation. Therefore, my Lord, on these grounds alone, I am fully prepared to support the Bill under consideration.

"But I feel that it behoves me to go further on this occasion, and to state it as my firm conviction, that the system of directly taxing the wealthy non-agricultural classes of the community of this country ought not to be given up. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of justice that traders and other rich inhabitants of our presidency towns and large centres of commerce, who are entirely dependent on the stability of our rule for their enjoyment of this world's good things should not contribute their fair share towards the public burthen. Whatever the defects of our government may be, there can be no question that we have afforded the most perfect protection against violent outrages and crimes, and I do think the wealthy classes ought to pay for this inestimable benefit.

"I do not say the income-tax is the best way of reaching them, but I do say that, until some better and more effectual means of getting at them can be suggested, I for one should be loth to see it abandoned.

"I have said that, to my mind, the question whether the Government can do without the tax this year is not the main point. For my own part, looking to the extremely cautious and prudent manner in which the estimates have been framed, I am inclined to think the Government would probably not have run much pecuniary risk if they had foregone it. But I am very decidedly of opinion that there are other interests and classes possessing a far stronger and preferential claim to relief than the income-tax payers. There are, first, the Sugar duties in Northern India, which, as I said on a previous occasion, are nothing more nor less than the most barbarous transit duties, and which realized £163,500; there are, next, the export duties on rice, realizing £500,000, the levy of which is directly opposed to the very first principles of economic science; and there are the claims of subordinate Governments and Administrations to additional contributions towards their provincial services, not with a view to enable them to increase their expenditure, but in order to allow of their reducing the burthens which, in some parts of the country, have been recently enhanced. Then, there is the great and most important question of the equalization of the Salt duties; for I take it that, if the facilities of communication continue to increase at the rapid rate they are now doing, it will be simply impossible to maintain much longer the

existing inequalities—Bengal paying Rs. 3-4-0; the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Panjáb Rs. 3; and Madras and Bombay Rs. 1-13-0 per maund.

"The manner in which these inequalities can best be removed is a most difficult problem, the solution of which will probably involve the sacrifice of considerable present revenue.

"The injustice and impolicy of maintaining these transit duties on Sugar, these export duties on Rice, and these unequal duties on Salt, are so patent, that I cannot understand how any one can for a moment defend them. Nor can I understand how any one can seriously say that, because we hear no complaint from the payers, because there is no loud outcry, therefore there is no necessity to afford relief.

"My contention is that the Government, supposing them to be in a position to deal finally with the question and to remit the income-tax (which I altogether deny); and supposing them to be able to do without this half million (which I am inclined to admit), could not, with justice to the claims of other classes and interests, have given up the tax.

"My Lord, the objections to the income-tax are chiefly based on the evils alleged to be inseparable from its administration. I admit these evils to have been great, but I do not admit that they are altogether irremediable. I consider they have been removed to a great extent by raising the minimum to rupees 1,000; and by the decision the Government have wisely arrived at of not interfering with existing assessments. The only wonder to me is that, considering the hap-hazard manner in which, at the last moment, year after year, the tax has been imposed on the country, the abuses have not been infinitely greater. Nothing could possibly be worse than the system by which the payers were subjected to all the oppression and annoyance incidental to an annually recurring assessment.

"My Lord, I do hope the suggestion thrown out last year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be carefully weighed, and that the Government will lose no time in taking into their earnest consideration the best means of dealing with this difficult problem of direct taxation on a broad and sound principle. I may state that, if the income-tax is to be retained, then I think the best system of assessment should be carefully devised, and the best procurable agency employed; in short, that the same care, trouble and expense should be bestowed on this most difficult operation as is now done with such marked success on the assessment of our land-revenue. The assessments thus made should hold good, as against Government, for a fixed period of, say, five years, and no income of less than rupees one thousand should be liable. I would absolutely exempt all incomes derived from lands the settlement of which is subject to periodical revision; I would keep the tax at one per cent. in ordinary times, and I would not allow it to be increased merely to cover short-returns from Opium or other sources of revenue, as was done by my hon'ble friend in 1870-71; but I would hold it in reserve for great national catastrophes, like war or invasion. I do not attach much weight to the objection that no Government would venture to impose an unpopular tax of the kind in times of extreme national danger, because I think that the interests of the classes who ought alone to be taxed are identical with those of the British Government, and that they would cheerfully and loyally come to the assistance of Government. I believe that, in times of real danger, a couple of millions might without difficulty be got by the tax. The Government have a year of plenty in which to mature their plans, and I do say that, by this time next year, if my hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, is not prepared to deal once for all with the question of direct taxation, the country will have just cause for complaint. I cordially agree with what has fallen from my hon'ble friend opposite, Mr. Bullen Smith, as to the grave objections there are to these irritating annual discussions. Such are my views on the income-

tax. I believe we have as yet everything to learn as to the best way of administering it. I believe the abuses to which it has given rise have been much modified. I believe a great deal of the odium it has occasioned is due to the unjustifiably high rate at which it was imposed in 1870-71. I believe the tax to be thoroughly just in principle, and I believe that relief is far more pressingly required in other directions. What I did object to, and objected to most strongly, two years ago was the unnecessarily high rate at which the tax was then imposed. There is, I need not point out, a very considerable difference between an income-tax at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on incomes of rupees five hundred, and a tax at one per cent. on incomes of not less than rupees one thousand.

"I beg to draw the special attention of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, to the following extract containing the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Sir W. Muir :—

'Sir William Muir has never condemned the main principle of the income-tax (if additional revenue must be raised) in its application to the moneyed classes and wealthy traders. It is apparently the only way in which they can be specially reached, and it is but right and fair that these should freely contribute to the expenses of a government in the benefits of which they so largely participate. But it may be questioned whether the tax should be made (as it has been to some extent of late) the mainstay for the adjustment of Imperial finance, resorted to as a means of squaring the accounts of the year, its rate and reach varying with the amount of the annual deficit of the prospects of the coming revenue. It would seem wiser and more statesmanlike, in dealing with a people so impatient of inquisition, so suspicious of change, and so difficult to reach by our explanations, to make the tax precise and unvarying, both in its reach and in the conditions of its assessment. In short, His Honour would urge on His Excellency's Government the principle that the rate of assessment, once fixed, on a wide view of the temper of the people and the capacity of their resources, at a reasonable figure, should remain so without variation; and that neither condition nor rate should be lightly changed, otherwise, than on the occurrence of a great emergency, such, indeed, as would both justify the change in the opinion of the people, and be capable of easy explanation to them. As in the assessment of landed profits, so in the assessment of incomes, the more fixity and permanency arrived at, the greater will be the feeling of rest and confidence In proportion as such a state of comparative permanency can be approached, the suspicion and irritation, the fraud and oppression, and the other evils now incident to the tax, would be diminished, the pressure on the people would be lightened, and the action of the Government would be better understood and its motives more fully appreciated.'

"I am happy to believe that everything I have said has the sanction of that eminent authority.

"I shall now notice, very briefly, what appear to me the most salient points in the regular estimate for the year just closed, 1871-72. Of the total surplus of two millions and three quarters, three-fourths are due to Opium, and my hon'ble friend takes credit for three quarters of a million as direct saving in expenditure. His explanations regarding the latter will be found at pages 9 to 11 of his statement. I wish I could see any indications of these savings having been effected by direct economy. A good number of the items are, I apprehend, mere adjustments. Thus, for example, the sum of £90,100, entered as a decrease in the allowances payable to village officers in the Bombay Presidency, is, I apprehend, due to an alteration in the manner of bringing these charges to account. Then, the reduction of £198,000 in military charges appears to be due, either to the estimates having been wrongly framed in the first instance, or else to outlay on account of the purchase of stores having been postponed. It really is impossible to arrive at any clear understanding from the gross entries in these statements. I should like to know, for example, the several items that constitute the sum of £82,200 under Administration. On the whole, I am willing to give my hon'ble friend credit for having done his best to be economical; and I am willing to believe that if, on the one hand, no actual savings have been effected, no considerable increase of expenditure has been incurred. And here I may remark that I believe the much-abused income-tax has practically effected much indirect good by checking extravagance. The Government are, as a rule, not likely to receive much support in their efforts towards retrenchment and economy from those

classes of the community who direct public opinion in this country; but it is surprising how virtuous all connected with the administration become when they know that increased expenditure may render it necessary to increase the burthens of the small but influential body of income-tax payers.

"As regards the estimates for 1872-73, I shall only remark that they are characterized by that extreme caution which has marked the financial administration of my hon'ble friend, and which has resulted, during the last two years, in surpluses, respectively, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions. I cannot help feeling that the Financial Department has gone to the extreme of control. Opium is, of course, the difficulty in their estimates; and I am not going to be presumptuous enough to state that my hon'ble friend is wrong in estimating for a nett decrease of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions, namely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ under receipts, and $\frac{3}{4}$ under expenditure. Speaking with very imperfect knowledge of the subject, it does seem that, as the average price last year was Rs. 1,338, a higher figure than Rs. 1,200 might have been taken. It would have been satisfactory to have had some detailed explanations as to the items composing the increase in expenditure of £56,500 under Land-Revenue; of £10,600 under Administration; of £56,100 in minor Departments; of £70,700 under Law and Justice, and of £44,000 under Political Agencies. A good number of these are, I dare say, accounted for by adjustments, as I see the charges under the head Miscellaneous are entered at £119,300 less than those of the past year. It would nevertheless be satisfactory if my hon'ble friend would furnish a detailed statement of all *bonâ fide* increases of charge. I think if such a statement were annually published it would be satisfactory to the Council, and might not be altogether inoperative as a check against extravagance.

"As regards the question of the cash balances, it seems to me the Council are entitled to some more lucid explanation than that which my hon'ble friend has given. As far as I can understand the explanation of the surplus—seven millions—it is this:—

"2 millions are due to the closing balance being better.

"$2\frac{1}{2}$ millions to positive and direct increased prosperity.

"2 millions to the extraordinary expenditure having been less than was anticipated.

"$\frac{3}{4}$ of a million held in deposit in India on account of money received for bills purchased by the Secretary of State in England which have to be paid for in India.

"I think the Government of India ought to furnish the Council and the public with a plain and simple statement of their assets and liabilities, and I think we should be told the minimum sum that prudence demands should be kept in hand to meet the ordinary current expenditure, the sum which, I suppose, a private firm or company would describe as working capital. If this were done, and liabilities—such as sums held on account of money borrowed for extraordinary works, and on account of deficits payable on demand—were clearly distinguished, then I think the existing mystery would, in a great measure, be solved, and the public would know what they are far from knowing at present, namely, the exact financial position of the Government. Till this is clearly placed before them, it will be impossible for them to know whether the burden of taxation to which they are subjected is or is not in excess of the exigencies of the State."

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said:—"My Lord, I have resolved to vote against passing this Bill to revive the dead income-tax in any form. I will do so because there is nothing whatever in the state of the finances of India which can in any way justify its revival and continuation, in order to maintain the credit or to fortify the position of the exchequer; and because the proved condition of the balance-sheet of the State finances and of the treasury condemns in the most absolute manner the legislation of the past year in this

respect. I will vote against this Bill because I think that in the very prosperous state of the finances and of the country the Government is pledged to withdraw this emergent tax—imposed as it was for the definite purpose of restoring an equilibrium which was attained two years ago, and of removing a deficit which no longer exists—and because the proceeds of the tax have gone to swell undue cash balances, or are being applied to purposes which were not contemplated by the Legislature when it sanctioned this emergent impost—such as liquidating past deficits, paying for public works extraordinary, improving the position of bank-shareholders, financing in loans to municipalities, and the like. I shall vote against this Bill because a general income-tax is inequitable and unjust as respects all incomes derived from land and rents in this country, and because I believe that an income-tax, which is theoretically defensible as respects incomes derived from public funds, professions, mercantile pursuits, and the like, cannot be administered in this country in anything like an efficient, fair, or inoppressive manner. I shall vote against the Bill because I believe that the income-tax has proved financially, morally, and politically a serious failure, because its enforcement is lowering the tone and impairing the good influences of the public services, because it is almost universally condemned by experienced official and inofficial public opinion, and is repellant to our Native fellow-subjects.

"Now, my Lord, it is not easy to discuss efficiently a subject of this kind in the absence of the papers which it has pleased your Lordship to withhold, and I do not wonder that our hon'ble colleague shrinks from examination under that sore light. Further, I think that the interval of a week—a week sorely burdened with other important legislation—or ten days, has been insufficient for the examination of so extensive a matter. Why, a reply could not be had by return of post from Madras within the time.

"I will venture, *in limine*, to recall to the memory of the Council the hard things which were said, and wrong motives which were imputed to me and others of my colleagues who ventured to advise this Council against continuing the income-tax last year, but I do so merely to enable me to disavow honestly and conscientiously every unworthy motive or influence in respect to any remarks I may now venture to offer for the consideration of this Council.

"The first question which I would ask is—will this Council endorse by, deliberately reviving special and emergent direct taxation, the astonishing assertion that the revenues of India fail to evince a safe elasticity? Why, my Lord, just twelve years ago, Mr. Wilson was dealing with an income of £37 millions only, and our hon'ble colleague has had an average income of 50 millions during the last three years. We dare not, my Lord, deliberately belie the economic facts of a country whose income evinces an elasticity almost without precedent anywhere.

"My Lord, the facts disclosed by the statement to which we listened on the 6th instant prove, I think, beyond cavil, that there was nothing in the state of the finances of India during the past year which can justify the hon'ble member in having come to this Council for a law to continue an emergent and obnoxious taxation during the year that has closed. These facts likewise conclusively show that there is nothing in the prospects of the future to justify an appeal to the legislature to revive or continue this emergent legislation and taxation. The single plea for imposing or maintaining an income-tax from year to year has been that the budget of income fell short, or threatened to fall short, of the expenditure of the year. This plea was, in fact, in a great measure, lacking in the year 1870-71. It was absolutely wanting in 1871-72; and its application to the circumstances of the year before us, is, I feel, utterly indefensible.

"The upshot of the financial year 1870-71 was a surplus of 1½ millions, the whole of which was derived from the income-tax—which having been inconsiderately dealt with in the previous year, was needlessly maintained at undue

rates in 1870-71. The proceeds of the income-tax in that year were 2 millions, and fully account for the surplus now proved to have existed throughout in that year. I will not go through the debits and credits of the budget-statements for 1870-71: suffice it to say that the hon'ble member failed to present the budget of income for that year within anything like its fair proportions—proportions which might very fairly have been estimated with reasonable exactness—and that *even* unbudgetted expenditure was more than met by the revenue realised—the balance being a large surplus derived, as I have remarked, from undue emergent taxation alone.

"I now come to the budget-statements of 1871-72, and the taxation which has been kept up during the past year, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory representation of the financial prospects of the year made by our hon'ble colleague.

"I earnestly warned this Council, when the discussion of the Income-Tax Bill took place last year, that the budget of income had been seriously under-estimated, that the prospective needs of the public service were overstated, and that the whole budget of expenditure was disfigured by evidence of relaxed economy. I therefore conscientiously argued—in vain, I regret to think—that a continuance of the income-tax, with those inherent evils which I and others endeavoured but too feebly to describe, could not be justified. Results have verified anticipations far beyond my confident hope—the obvious deductions which I ventured to make from an examination of the budget-statements.

"The regular estimate of 1870-71 had shown an income of 51 millions (£51,048,900)—an amount which has been exceeded by the actuals. Yet the budget-estimate of income of 1871-72 was taken by the hon'ble member at 49 millions (£49,098,900)—a sum which the regular estimate for the same year (£49,976,500) now shows to have been practically an under-estimate of well-nigh one million on the income side of the account alone.

"When we come to the expenditure side of 1871-72, we find a budget-estimate for ordinary expenditure of 49½ millions (£49,500,000), while the regular estimate now shows that 47½ millions (£47,276,500) was what was really required to carry on the State services, and this outlay include such "windfalls" as the unbudgetted Looshai expedition, the Delhi camp of exercise, &c., &c. The actual result arrived at by an under-estimate of income and an over-estimate of expenditure is a surplus which will not fall short of 2¾ millions, and may possibly, when all actuals are brought to account, reach near on 3 millions. Of this enormous surplus considerably more than a clear ¾ of a million (£824,600) accrued from the income-tax alone. Now, I ask, have these results justified the legislation of last year, or ratified the pleas under which it was instituted?

"And yet our hon'ble colleague again comes before this Council with the conclusively negatived assertion that he cannot make ends meet without reviving this obnoxious, but dead, emergent impost.

"I must withhold my confidence from the hon'ble gentleman's statement, and decline to be guided in my vote by one whose assurances have been so signally belied by results. And I do not think that this Council can again fairly endorse the only plea for reviving the income-tax, and enforce on the people the wrong conclusions which our hon'ble colleague asks us to accept. I therefore earnestly urge this Council to spare the people from a bootless revival of a tax by which, I confidently assert, they have been needlessly plagued during the past year through overweaning confidence in our hon'ble colleague's guidance; and I beg this Council not to endorse, with legislative approval, the under-estimate of income and over-estimate of expenditure which have characterised the statements of past years, nor a state of cash balances for which there is no conceivable justification

"I think that our hon'ble colleague is wrong when he tells us that such 'actual surpluses cannot be justly held to invalidate the policy of those special

measures of taxation which were resorted to in that year;' on the contrary, I say that they conclusively condemn alike the system followed by him in framing his budgets, and his propriety of asking the legislature to legalise special and emergent taxation both then and now.

"Our hon'ble colleague seems to hold that it is right to secure surpluses in this manner to counterbalance, as he states, the deficits of years past. In other words, he is asking this Council to revive this needless and vexatious taxation to recoup deficits of three or four years back—in fact, to pay off debts Now, I ask, is it the deliberate intention of this Council to tax the people anew for such objects, under the plea of raising money to meet shortcomings which have no existence whatever?

"I now come to the budget-statement which the hon'ble member submits for the coming year, on the faith of which he asks this Council to revive the income-tax. As already shown, a surplus of well nigh 3 millions accrued in the year that is past. The actuals of 1870-71 show the State income to have been 51½ millions (£51,413,685), including 2 millions of income-tax. The regular estimate of the year just closed shows that its income will not fall short of 50 millions (£49,976,000); and yet the hon'ble member asks this Council to accept a budget of income for the year before us of 48¾ millions only (£48,771,000), or 2¾ millions (£2,742,685) below the actuals of 1870-71, and 1¼ million (£1,205,500) below even the unadjusted regular estimate of the year that is closed. I confidently reject this estimate in the present state of the country and its finances and of the cash balances.

"On the side of expenditure for the ordinary State services, the hon'ble member shows a budget-estimate of 48½ millions (£48,534,000) for the year which is before us. Now, the military and the civil services of the country were fully and economically met during the year that has closed by an expenditure of 47¼ millions (£47,276,500), including the unbudgetted expenses of the Looshai expedition, the Delhi camp of exercise, &c., &c. It seems to me utterly unreasonable to ask the Council to accept such a budget at such a time, and with it the penalty of reviving the income-tax against the country. What is there, I ask, in our prospects which could justify an increased expenditure of 1¼ million over last year?

"As the result of this prospective financing operation, a small balance of £237,000 is elicited in favour of the exchequer. But the budget of income includes £570,000 as the expected proceeds of the income-tax proposed to be revived under the bill before the Council. So it is made to appear that if the Council reject this bill, there will be an apparent deficit of £333,000, utterly unreal and fabulous—as I believe—which cannot be overcome without reviving this miserable and contentious impost.

"In short, my Lord, I cannot accept the budget-statements before us as affording any justification for last year's legislation, or for reviving or enforcing exceptional and emergent taxation at this time—taxation which is in so many respects thoroughly objectionable, and in the eyes of the people odious and repulsive.

"I must now venture to trouble this Council with some remarks on the details of the budget of revenue and receipts for 1872-73.

"*Forests.*—I view, my Lord, an increase of the revenue under forests with serious jealousy and apprehension. I know not what may be taking place in the Forest Department in other parts of the country, but I confidently affirm that much—and I believe in general just—irritation is at this moment caused throughout South India amongst the rural populations in consequence of progressive and inconsiderate foreclosure, if not practical confiscation, of communal property and rights by the Forest Department, by invasion of immemorial easements and privileges, by the enforcement of licenses and revenual charges for State, not communal, purposes; by interference with village woodlands and pasture, and with the supply of fuel and manure, &c., &c., and by the disposal of firewood,

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in respect of which the people probably have claims, to what are practically for the present State railways, at prices for which the drain could not be replaced. The burden of these things on an agrarian population is not easily estimated, but it is great and searching. I hope the changes which have been proposed by the Madras Government may place these popular and very important interests in safer hands than they have been for some time past, and that legislation in the local Council, where the rights of the people are known, and their interests are represented, may lead to a wholesome political condition in these respects. The regulation of popular and communal rights, and the conservancy of woodlands in the interest of the country and of the people, are needed; but the thing must be done in a very different spirit from that which has prevailed hitherto. These things are not beside the subject before this Council, when the question is the needless revival of another cause of popular irritation.

"*Excise on spirits.*—I doubt also the sufficiency of the budget-estimate under excise. Allowing for the transfer of receipts for opium retailed in India, I find that our hon'ble colleague has budgetted, as appears to me, for an absolutely stationary condition of this head of revenue, if we compare the budget-estimate for 1872-73 with the regular estimate of 1871-72 and with actuals of 1870-71. The state of the country does not justify this, and I think that following the safe precedent of realized revenue in a former year, the budget-estimate of 1872-73 might safely be bettered by £10,000 or £12,000.

"*Customs.*—The next thing which I think deserves notice is customs. The actuals of 1869-70 were under 2½ millions (£2,429,000), and in 1870-71 exceeded £2,610,000, showing thus a steady and vigorous increase. The budget-estimate of 2½ millions for 1870-71 has been more than sustained by the regular estimate (notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the year), and I think that instead of showing good grounds for the loss and stationary estimate adopted for the year which is before us, our hon'ble colleague has presented facts which justify confident expectation that the customs revenue of 1872-73 will, at all events, touch the actual of 1870-71 namely, £2,610,789. The difference would add £40,000 to the budget.

"I am glad to find that no argument has been preferred by our hon'ble colleague in support of reviving the dead income-tax, on the ground of relieving the transit duties on sugar, &c., in the North-West Provinces, or the export duties on rice in Bengal and Burma; but the thing has been alluded to in this spirit. Both duties are of course thoroughly bad as a part of our imperial fiscal system, but the claim of neither entitles them to tax the incomes of all India for their respective relief.

"I do not know much about the sugar duties in the North-West Provinces, but their indirect practical effect is of course to raise the cost of production of the article so taxed, and they may fairly enough be described as a *quasi* land-tax on the soil producing the commodity. Now, considering that the assessment on landed income and the land-tax of the North-West Provinces has recently been, or is now in course of being, very largely enhanced by a revision of settlements, it is sufficiently clear that these exceptional burdens on the land should at once be merged in that operation, and be removed altogether, in consideration of the largely increased revenue which is being obtained from an enhancement of the land-tax. At all events, the question is a local one, and has no right to consideration with reference to a general income-tax.

"As regards the rice duties in Bengal and Burma, I suppose I may at once assume that these are likewise in their incidence very much of the same nature as an additional land-tax on rice-producing land. Now, these export duties are paid almost exclusively in Bengal and Burma. I cannot say, and suppose no one can tell me, what is the average acreable land-tax on rice-land in Bengal, but no doubt it is moderate. I have, however, under my hand what enables me to calculate the average rate of assessment per acre on rice-land in Burma. It amounts to about Rs. 1-10 per acre. The rice-duties levied in that country, if transposed into an additional tax on the land on rice-lands, would raise this burden to about Rs. 2-12 per acre. Now, the

average land-tax on rice-lands (excluding rice duties from consideration) in Madras is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per acre, and I believe that in Bombay—I speak under correction—the average acreable rate is even higher. I need not therefore tell this Council that it would simply be preposterous to go on levying an income-tax on the people of all India generally, in order to relieve Burmese land of a comparatively light assessment, or to further relieve the still more lightly assessed rice-land of Bengal.

"*Salt.*—Sir Richard Temple has treated very lightly on the subject of salt. I observe that in 1869-70 the actual revenue was close on 6 millions (£5,889,000) and few branches of revenue were more elastic than this was up to that date. In 1870-71 there was a slight increase (£6,106,000) in revenue. The regular estimate (£5,996,200) of the year 1871-72 shows a slight decline last year, and the Hon'ble Member has now estimated for an absolutely stationary condition during the year that is before us. Now, I think that I am justified in asking the Hon'ble Member whether there are any grounds for inferring that this very unhappy result does not arise from the measures taken two years ago for greatly increasing the burden of this heavy demand on the incomes of the poor and labouring classes of the country? The imperial income has just been maintained, and no more, since the change; but the people have had much less of this necessary of life. If this be so, the financial policy of the past is emphatically to be condemned. The salt manufacture of Bengal has been transferred to Cheshire. Has this proved a wise policy?

"I have been much struck by reading the sagacious resistance of Lord Lawrence's Government to any increase of this very serious tax on the incomes, comfort and health of the poor; and I venture to remind the Council that these are all matters which require their serious consideration while weighing the question before us, namely, that of reviving the income-tax.

"*Opium.*—I venture to think that the opium-estimate for the year is likewise too low. The opium revenue has been shown by Finance Ministers who have preceded our hon'ble colleague to be an *abnormal* but by no means *precarious* or uncertain source of revenue; and the result of my enquiry about Bengal opium alone shows that, with the exception of one unfavourable year, the prices realised during the last five years have been very far in excess of the budget-estimates of their respective years. In fact, the average price of the last five years is nearly Rs. 100 per chest in excess of what our hon'ble colleague has assumed in the budget for this year. Now, judging by results and the recent official reports from China, I venture to think that our hon'ble colleague has erred in repeating the oft-refuted mysteries about danger to this head of revenue, and that the year's estimate, which is nearly Rs. 200 per chest below the actuals of the last year, is assumed at an unnecessarily low rate for a time when the grave question before the Council is whether the people should be relieved from objectionable emergent taxation or not. The addition of Rs. 50 to the price of each chest would almost wipe out even the imaginary appearance of a deficit which, it is said, might be created by the rejection of this Bill. Fanciful caution is out of place here.

Year.	Price assumed in Budget.			Price realized.			Difference.	
	No. of chests.	Average per chest.	Gross income.	No. of chests.	Average per chest.	Gross income.	Average (cols. 3 & 6).	Gross (cols. 4 & 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1867-68	47,250	1,150	5,43,37,500	47,999	1,332	6,39,27.309	+ 182	+ 95,89,809
1868-69	48,000	1,250	6,00,00,000	47,235	1,376	6,50,21,769	+ 126	+ 50,21,769
1869-70	43,680	1,330	5,80,94,400	45,680	1,200	5,47,82.625	— 100	— 33,11,775
1870-71	49,000	975	4,77,75,000	49,030	1,121	5,49,89,179	+ 146	+ 72,14,179
1871-72	52,470	1,075	5,64,04,000	49,695	1,390	6,89,75,308	+ 315	+ 1,25,71,308
1872-73	44,175	1,200	5,30,10,000	...	...	...	...	...

"*Stamps.*—I would next ask why, when the sources of revenue have been greatly increased by recent legislation, the stamp revenue fell off in the past year by £14,000 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year (£2,510,316), and why this head of revenue appears in the budget of next year at the lower and declining figure of £2,500,000? If this be a real and not merely an apparent falling off, the state of the country in no way whatever justifies such a very unsatisfactory and suspicious condition. These facts suggest to me that either our hon'ble colleague may, in his caution, have largely under-estimated our financial prospects, or that there is real truth in the oft-asserted and thereby much strengthened allegation, that the very largely increased burden imposed on the country, and especially on the land, by the stamp-laws recently revised with most vexatious enhancements, and by the Court Fees Act, is too great for the people to bear, and that good rights are being abandoned all over the country because their vindication is beyond the resources of the wronged. Either inference must be unsatisfactory, and I hope that the hon'ble financial member will be able to give some more satisfactory explanation of facts and things than the light historical sketch we listened to on the 6th instant. I have carefully perused former debates, and have been making enquiries about this matter, and am told that the cost of litigation, in respect to land at all events, has increased by several folds under the legislation of late years. A carefully drawn comparative memorandum which I hold in my hand shows that the increase may be as much as five to six folds above the cost of some years back. I speak under correction, but I think, however, that the incidence of this increased taxation will require very early investigation, and that the Council should not pass a taxation bill until such things are fully before them.

"*Public Works—Irrigation.*—The only other item of revenue on which I would venture to make a remark is that derived under the head of Public Works—Irrigation.

"The actual revenue derived from this source in 1869-70 was £535,000; that in 1870-71, £485,500; and the regular estimate of the year just closed shows a decreasing revenue of £476,600. Thus we have a steadily falling revenue during three years. The budget-estimate for 1872-73 is still below the actuals of 1869-70 and of 1870-71. No wonder that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple remarked that 'such fallings off, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of capital on these works, is not satisfactory.' I admit that I entertain great apprehension from the information accorded last year, that the Government of India are pledged to borrow some 50 millions to be spent in this manner, and I ask where the interest is to come from? I only trust that His Grace the Secretary of State's prohibition against laying on compulsory general 'guarantee taxation' will not be offended against, and that this is not one of the objects for desiring to maintain needless emergent taxation like the income-tax.

"On the whole, my Lord, I am thoroughly satisfied that no good ground whatever exists—considering the very prosperous condition of the country and the state of the cash balances—for estimating the income of the year which is before us at 48¾ millions (£48,771,000) when the average of the actuals of the last three years (including 1871-72) is 50¾ millions (£50,767,088). We must not, I am sure, estimate for a declining revenue when every indication justifies the reverse prospect. I cannot vote for a Bill to raise the income-tax under assurances which neither fact nor fair inference justifies. Nor do I feel that we are right in endeavouring to justify in this manner, in the eyes of the tax-payers, a policy of withholding relief at such a time from an impost which can only be said to be reasonable under very serious financial difficulties.

"I will now venture to make some remarks on the expenditure side of the budget before us. In my remarks on the budget of expenditure for the last year, I noticed that the proposed additional outlay under a number of heads of civil services gave cause to fear a serious relaxation of economy; and I ventured to indicate a variety of heads under which, by persistent frugality in administration, that equilibrium which should enable the Government of

India to dispense with the income-tax even last year would have been secured. I am rejoiced to find that not only was the increased expenditure budgetted for last year not, on the whole, necessary, but that the economies enforced during the year that is past have far exceeded my most sanguine hopes; for, irrespective of decrease of expenditure under the head of opium of nearly half a million, the difference between the budget-estimate of expenditure under other heads and the regular estimate shows a saving of well nigh a million of money. Now, I think that this fact reflects the highest credit on the administration of the expenditure by our hon'ble colleague during the year that is past.

"But I must demur absolutely to the following assertion of our hon'ble colleague, namely, 'that these deductions are largely, if not wholly, derived from real savings of various sorts all over the country, apparently small if reckoned singly, but making up a considerable aggregate when taken collectively.' The apparent reductions are, on the contrary, in the main, I believe, attributable to over-estimate and want of sufficient foresight in retrenching budgetted expenditure. I regret to think that these errors of estimate were not sooner checked, for they went to make plausible (if they could not justify) the taxation which, as I held last year, and still believe, was being again needlessly and unwisely forced on the people.

"I think that this Council must be fully sensible of the justice of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member in respect to the military expenditure of the year, for the budget-estimate has not been exceeded, although the Looshai campaign has been carried to a successful and honourable issue at a cost of £200,000, and the expenses of the Camp of Exercise (£40,000) have been defrayed—in all about ¼ of a million of unbudgetted expenditure—within the budget for the military services of the year that is past. No instance of a more satisfactory result is probably on record. The military budget of the ensuing year is likewise moderate.

"I trust that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not think it out of place in me to remark that the branch of Her Majesty's service which he so honourably commands is in no way responsible for the special emergent taxation of which he estimates the evils, and spares the necessity of the past or coming year. The defence of the empire and the efficiency of our armies needed no special tax last year, and call for none in the one that is before us. These things are due to the civil services and their budgets alone.

"When we come to the budget-estimate of expenditure under Civil Services, we find it breaking out all over with increased expenditure. There are 25 heads of Civil Services, and in 22 of these an increase of expenditure has been admitted and budgetted for, at a total addition of upwards of 1¼ million over the ample expenditure of the year which has closed. This obvious relaxation of economy, while special emergent taxation is plaguing the country, deserves the gravest remark. And I do not think that the Council ought to be satisfied that any sufficient reason whatever has been shown for this want of economy, or that we can fairly be asked to revive emergent taxation while objections so patent stand on the face of estimates which are put forward as a justification for such legislation.

"Upwards of £700,000—a sum which more than absorbs the whole of the estimated receipts for the income-tax for the year—appears in the budget as proposed to be laid out for the extension of the opium industry. Thus, this obnoxious tax is proposed to be kept on for a purpose absolutely alien to it, and at a time when nearly 2¼ millions have actually accrued within the last two years, mainly under the head of opium, and the cash balances amounted to 24 millions.

"My Lord, if anything like the same economy be observed in the ensuing year which marked the year that has closed, the half million of money that is sought to be raised by reviving the dead income-tax never can be needed. If it be persisted in, the tax-payers will assuredly infer from its revival—in the face

of 2¾ millions surplus and enormous cash balances—that the Government of India are not minded to grant the relief they need, and are determined to spend up to any income that may be raised from them, from whatever source derived, and under whatever plea imposed.

"There is only one individual item of this expenditure to which I would draw special attention with reference to the remarks made on the subject of local taxation in the financial statement and the discussion which followed on the exposition. It is the transfer of £51,800 to Provincial Services.

"The glossy and fragmentary character of the remarks of our hon'ble colleague on the subject of local taxation were, I think, very unsatisfactory. I can only tell this Council that facts and things important beyond all compare with what the Hon'ble Member calls 'the expression of satisfaction on the part of local authorities,' are involved in these things. Local taxation has been stimulated far beyond what the Hon'ble Member wished us to understand in his exposition, and can be carried, under the laws recently passed, far beyond what has occurred in this, the first year. The matter has, indeed, a side which is absolutely the reverse of what the Hon'ble Member sketched. The Hon'ble Member has probably no complete knowledge of these things, and his heart is light about them; but I can tell him and this Council, that the people of the town and rural districts alike are dissatisfied under the increased burden of taxation which has been laid upon them by the recent financial policy of the Government.

"The Hon'ble Member has not yet communicated to the Council the total of these burdens. His attempts to sum them up in his budget statement was fragmentary and incomplete, and I believe that there is nothing more important than that this great matter should be fully before the Council before any Bill for special imperial taxation is passed. No income-tax legislation should be revived until this matter is thoroughly before the Legislature.

"I venture here to recall to the memory of the Council an incident which occurred in the debate on the passing of the Panjáb Municipalities Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, in animadverting on the conduct of certain Members of this Council, observed that the prosperity of about 300 towns in the Panjáb was imperilled by the delay occasioned in making that measure permanent. Now, my Lord, I know with almost absolute certainty that there are not 300 cities in that province which are fit objects for municipal administration, town duties, octroi and other municipal taxes. I feel a strong impression that the local authorities may be driving, under this specious name, special 'city-taxation' among rural and possibly village communities, in the teeth of Lord Lawrence's assurance that such should not be the case, in the debate of 1857. The thing requires the careful examination of the Legislature and Government. Judging from the returns from some parts of Bombay, I believe that there, too, local authorities are in the same boat. Now, my Lord, you are aware that in Madras, with one-third more area and population than there is in the Panjáb, we have only been able to find 45 towns to which taxation of this character can with any reason be extended. Is it then to be wondered that some of us entertain a very anxious feeling in regard to taxation which has been thrown off in relief of the imperial finances, and saddled with increasing stringency and weight on local Governments and their populations? And I hope that this Council will give deep consideration to this thing before they admit the revival of harassing special and emergent taxation for imperial purposes. My Lord, I listened to the Hon'ble Member's statements, which treated so cheerfully, but so incompletely of these things, with much misgiving.

"As connected with this matter, I think that the Government was, to a certain extent, pledged to abandon at least a part of this branch of taxation when the financial policy of last year was inaugurated. The Hon'ble Mr. Laing was specially struck in 1861 by the absence of local taxation and the dependance on the Central Government which characterised Indian adminis-

tration, and he first mooted the transfer of certain sources of taxation—amongst them the income-tax—with certain branches of administration, to local Governments and their populations.

"The thing was further noticed from time to time between then and 1867, when Lord Lawrence's Government imposed the license-tax, which was in fact a part of this 'income-tax in disguise.' In the debate on that tax, the Hon'ble Mr. Massey said: 'I must add that the Government, without giving a definite pledge, does not propose that this tax should form a permanent source of imperial revenue. During the first year the duties will be collected and credited like any other tax, but, in our opinion, a tax of this nature is better suited to local purposes than to the general purposes of the State. We intend therefore in another year to transfer it—modified, if experience should suggest such modifications, together with the corresponding amount of charges of a local character—to the several Governments and their administration.'

"The charges he here alluded to have been transferred with very inadequate assignments from the general fix, and the Governments have been told, in the words of Mr. Laing in 1862,—'Take what we are able to give you, and for the residue take certain powers of local taxation and raise it for yourselves.' But this branch of the imperial income-tax has not disappeared under the pledge then given, and several local Governments are at this present moment, I believe, raising a second income-tax on the same incomes for those local purposes which Lord Lawrence's Government then contemplated.

"I am inclined indeed to agree with the views expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—as I gathered them from what fell from him last year at this time—namely that if an income-tax, in the only form in which it can be tolerated, namely on incomes other than those derived from land, can succeed at all, it might do so as a local tax administered by Local Boards and Local Governments. And in this form it might be tried. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that His Honour is right in surmising that these taxes are local taxes in their nature; for the immemorial income-taxes of Madras—the Martafa and Vessabuddi—were originally a local *kávali*, or watch-and-ward taxes, and of a purely local character.

"But this is not the question here. There can be no doubt that as an imperial tax, an income-tax in every form has proved, and must continue to prove, a failure and a blunder, and ought to be abrogated.

"My Lord, I will not weary this Council by quoting the numerous assurances and statements of former Finance Ministers and others of a distinct and authoritative kind as to the temporary and emergent character of the income-tax. They are to be met with all through the debates and public correspondences which have taken place from time to time on this branch of taxation—assurances on which doubtless former Legislatures have relied, and from which the tax-payers throughout the empire have assuredly and reasonably inferred a pledge that the income-tax shall not be continued beyond the time when real and urgent financial necessity for it exists.

"This time has fully passed, and I partake in the conviction that we are bound to abandon it forthwith. To my mind an endeavour to evade or explain away this emergent and conditional character of the income-tax is to endeavour to deny the facts, the history, and the recorded evidence of our financial policy ever since the Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson's time. I must vote in accordance with this my belief and faith—the faith which I feel assured is the faith of the whole country.

"I repudiate the argument that if we relinquish the income-tax now, we cannot again resort to direct taxation or tap this 'great reserve' in case of emergency. I do not think that this is the case, but be this as it may, we are bound by present obligations. Nor do I believe in the policy of keeping open a needless blister in order that we may at a more convenient time apply to the same a still severer stimulant. Let us keep faith with the country now, and

when emergency again arises—if ever—let the subject be carefully and frankly dealt with on its merits. It will be again loyally accepted by the people when its need is established.

"This is the more important, as what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in the debate of the 6th instant will, I think, be read in the country as indicating that a covert intention to make the tax permanent is really at the bottom of this attempt to revive the income-tax at this time.

"But, my Lord, the main objection to the revival of the late income-tax lies in the fact that it was inequitable and unfair as regards incomes derived from land. I alluded to this objection last year, and must solicit a fuller hearing now.

"Incomes and profits derived from landed property and cultivation already pay an exceedingly heavy burden of taxation throughout India—a tax more or less equal to from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the whole rental or nett yield, and often more—in fact, one $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole property of these persons is under *quasi*-sequestration to public uses. There is, therefore, no parity in the condition of property or of incomes in this country, as there is in England, which can justify an equal demand for income-tax against all alike, including the landed interests, simply because it is right or is desired to reach the incomes of fund-holders, merchants, bankers, and professional men, or the profits of various industries, which are not directly connected with the land, and do not happen to contribute to the public exchequer.

This, of course, is not the place for the discussion of the principles and conditions of property, or the incidence of taxation in this country. Still the fact remains that its landed classes do already contribute very largely and most unequally to the wants of the State; and that they are subject to what may be termed a peculiar law of imperial taxation applicable to themselves and their incomes. They cannot, therefore, with fairness be taxed over again on the same incomes, on equal terms with those who now pay nothing to the State. Nor is this the place for the discussion of the great weight or the inequality of the existing burdens on the rent-roll of the country in many parts of the Empire. Suffice it to say, that both these existing considerations constitute very serious and aggravated objections against including these classes in a general income-tax. There can be no doubt that the long-continued poverty of the agricultural classes, that the persistent backwardness and slow development which have on the whole characterised the people of India, notwithstanding its genial climate, prolific soil, and industrious peasantry, are in the main due to an exorbitant demand of the State on the land, and to the sore gripe which the imperial tax-gatherer has long held on the very vitals of national wealth. But we inherited these evil conditions from extortionate predecessors, and have never, perhaps, been able to afford to repent. So things must stand now. But we can eschew, on behalf of these heavily-burdened classes, the grave errors and obvious injustice with which the dead income-tax was fraught. We can now let past wrongs sleep, and do right for the future.

"Now the reiterated wrongs of the past ten years in respect to landed incomes have been inflicted by our Financiers alone—for Indian economic science and usage has never erred here. These have clearly recognised the peculiar and exceptional position of landed property and income in India in respect to taxation.

"In the well known programme of the sources from which revenue may be drawn under the immemorial law and usage of India, which Mr. Wilson drew up, the double income-tax on the landed interests finds no place. That right hon'ble gentleman justly said that that Bill of Fare was indeed 'enough for the most needy exchequer, and for the most voracious minister,' a Bill of Fare which suggested to him the idea that (to use his own words)—'the Revenue Laws of the ancient Hindús must have been contributed to the sacred compiler (Menú) by some very needy Finance Minister of the day—'

still not so greedy as to tax twice the same source! But to return to the programme, it is therein stated that 'the revenue consists of a share of grain, and of all other agricultural produce.' * * * 'The following are the rates of taxation on grain:—one-twelfth, one-eighth, one-sixth, according to the soil and labor necessary to cultivate it. This may also be raised as far as one-fourth in cases of emergency.' The other landed resources of the State, enumerated in that programme, are escheats and royalties only. No imperial right to tax the agricultural incomes over again, or to assume the rights of a great landowner of the soil, are assented to by the ancient law or immemorial usage of the country. So much for the tax on land and landed incomes.

"In quite a separate category are shown taxes on commerce and trades, and on the incomes of mercantile and professional classes, manufacturers and the like, and the rates at which these taxes may be demanded, namely, two per cent. of the income.

"There is no confusion here, my Lord, about the sources of revenue. No uncertain sound about the claims of the State on the different classes of its subjects and their property.

"How far, and at one time how cruelly, our demand on the land has transgressed, in most parts of India, the ancient law and usage of the country, is not the subject before us. But it belongs to it to state that, in South India at least, we have recognized in the main these immemorial laws and usages, and have practically ratified these principles of taxation. The heavily-taxed owners and cultivators of the soil have enjoyed both under Native and British rule immunity from those other general State taxes which have been enforced against non-agricultural classes and industries, and they have enjoyed a variety of agrarian privileges and immunities as regards sites for houses, supplies of wood, fuel, &c., services of village servants and the like, which were not accorded to non-agricultural classes. These facts, and others taken in the aggregate, indicate conclusively that the State has recognized that it has no further claim against these landed classes for general Imperial purposes. Let us not again transgress on those rights and obviously reasonable immunities.

"Mr. Wilson, it is true, committed in the first few months of his career the error of confounding the sources of revenue and classes of persons who might fairly be subjected to an income-tax. He was hungry and in sore distress. But his error was recognized and it was allowed to pass away. And succeeding Financiers and Governments declined to continue or respect it.

"Lord Lawrence's Government absolutely refused, though earnestly pressed, to do that unfair thing again in 1867 and in 1868.

"Mr. Massey said in the debate of 1867,—'that it was idle to discuss the question whether the land-holder contributes his just proportion to the needs of the State." They already paid, he held, very largely, and could not be included in the rough income-tax (the license-tax), which Lord Lawrence's Government assented to re-impose in that year on non-agricultural classes and other industries alone.

"So recently as 1868, Lord Lawrence again firmly refused to add to the burdens of those who live by the land; and in the debate on the certificate-tax made the following pregnant remarks:—'It cannot be denied,' he said, 'that the burdens which that class bore were very high, and in fact were undeniably greater than any other class had to bear. There is no doubt,' he said, 'that the land-tax is very large; in fact, the burden in former days in many provinces was so great that it seriously impeded the improvement of the country by preventing the cultivation of the soil and the investment of capital in land. He (Lord Lawrence) could well recollect the day when in the Upper Provinces, in Madras, and all over India, except Bengal, our land-tax was so high that it had a most serious effect on the progress of the country and the condition of the people. That day had passed by, but nevertheless it was undeniable that even now the land revenue bore a very large proportion to the rent.' Lord

Lawrence's words but feebly describe what I have myself witnessed in South India.

Mr. Massey, in the same debate, maintained that a general income-tax could not be imposed on the land-holders in India, because that class, he said, already pays largely. 'It is merely,' he added, 'a war of words to say that the land-tax is rent. The fact remains that land-holders, whose title is indefensible so long as they pay the tax, contribute 20 millions a year to our revenue. 'It may be,' he added, 'that the land-tax is not sufficient; that those who pay it, at least under the Bengal settlement, have made a very good bargain. But it is a bargain, and we are bound by it.'

"There is an honest ring about these words of Lord Lawrence's Government. And they appear to me to dispose of the partial and local plea—curious enough it seems to be—put forward for the income-tax, namely, that it has at least the virtue of catching the Bengal zámindárs and taxing them, in consideration of the comparatively easy terms on which they pay land revenue. Even if this plea were sound as respects Bengal, it cannot justify such a tax being enforced where the 'Bengal settlement' does not obtain, *viz.*, in four-fifths of the whole Empire. Of course Lord Lawrence's and Mr. Massey's remarks had no reference to *quasi*-county-rates for local purposes; neither has the argument for which I am endeavouring to obtain a hearing.

"In short, Lord Lawrence's Government would not hear of any general income-tax which should include the already heavily-taxed landed incomes of the community. Were that sagacious and discriminating statesman amongst us this day, we should not, I think, be discussing the propriety of reviving this needless and dead income-tax against the heavily-taxed landed interests of the country, at a time when the revenue is in surplus and cash balances very large.

"We are happily again in that position, in regard to this part of the tax, in which Lord Lawrence left us. The income-tax is dead. Let it lie, and let us refuse to endorse the errors of the past, which he condemned, but which the Bill seeks to revive.

"It is a very significant and scarce credible fact that I find, in endeavouring to analyse the incidence of this branch of the late income-tax, that the Account Department are absolutely ignorant alike of the amount of the taxation raised by this double tax on landed incomes, and of the number of assessees enrolled on the Collectors' books.

"I should guess that one-third to one-half of the whole amount has been collected from the incomes of land-holders. But I fear that no fairly accurate conjecture can be made as to the number of those who pay the tax on incomes wholly or in part derived from land. But it is not a few who are offended against in this respect, and I fear, my Lord, that truth and the reality of things will, in many instances, multiply Sir Richard Temple's units in this respect by tens, if not by several hundreds. The land-holders of India are, there is too much reason to believe, passing down their emergent burdens and obligations to their tenants and poor cultivators with the usual aggravations and additions. The rich are here again preying on the poor and the laboring classes, and, under the cover of this detested impost, the poorest of the community are probably liquidating no insignificant part of a demand which our hon'ble colleague tells us he has always meant only for those who are in easy circumstances. You cannot prevent this, my Lord; you cannot protect your poor cultivators of the soil from the evils which are inherent in this form of taxation.

"But this is not all, my Lord! As already observed, the incomes and rent-rolls of the land-holders of the whole country are subjected to a special rule of taxation of their own. And we are at this moment acting all over India on our right to take by taxation a largely enhanced portion of the rent of the land or of the nett produce. We are now very generally re-assessing, or have very recently re-assessed, the tax on rents and on the land, with a serious

enhancement of the demand throughout the country, save in Bengal. We are at this moment adding very largely to the direct burdens of the country, under the special conditions which apply to the land and incomes derived therefrom; there is no doubt that the demand on the land and on landed incomes is now being quite sufficiently raised in this manner already. If we now revive the dead income-tax, we shall be adding to taxation with both hands. We shall be reducing the incomes from land by re-assessments under the land revenue rules, with the one hand; and in addition we shall be imposing a further tax on this attenuated rent-roll by an income-tax with the other hand.

"This is not the place to enter into the consideration of the policy of thus keeping open or exciting what must sooner or later lead us up to our 'Land question' with the people of India, nor is this the time for canvassing the effect of thus absorbing a much larger share of that improving rent-roll of the country, on which its prosperity and advancement depend in so very serious a degree—a prosperity which needless taxation greatly impairs. Nor can we here consider the consequence of periodically causing general agrarian anxiety and uncertainty, of throwing back the advancing market value of the whole landed property of this country, and of from time to time imperilling (if not wiping out) the investment of the people's savings in the purchase or improvement of their land. But all these things are well worthy of deep consideration when the question before us is the justice and policy of reviving a tax on incomes which are being so seriously affected by the facts to which I have alluded.

Suffice it to say that in Madras, at all events, we are altering by a settlement which was commenced with a view to reduction and relief, and district by district, the more or less permanent and very heavy demand which has underlain, for the last three quarters of a century, the value of all land as a means of subsistence and an object for the investment of capital. This has been done, as Your Lordship knows, with great consideration by our Revenue Officers in respect to the few districts to which the new settlements have been extended. But the tide has turned, and we are now altering the value of every acre more or less to the disadvantage of its anxious owners, and of the value of the land in the market. And the percentage added to the demand is simply changing the worth of (probably annihilating) all the investments of years, which have been made in this, almost the only object in which an agricultural population invest their savings. Can it be wondered that the people ask for rest and are anxious? Will this Council again assent to lay on, on the top of all this, the unfair and needless impost which I am earnestly pleading against?

"In Oude, in the North-Western Provinces, in the Panjáb, everywhere, the same process is going on or has been effected, with the same disadvantageous effects on the incomes of the landed interests, and on the value of the land. And rents are now taxed, or are soon to be taxed, at from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. in advance of the demand which the land has hitherto borne.

"In Bombay the same has been done, or is in the course of being done.

"Why, my Lord, you have a suit pending there before the High Court of Bombay, from the facts of which I gather that all the ancient settlements which have subsisted for more than four centuries in the proprietary district of Canara are being set aside in favour of a revision of the land-tax in South Canara—settlements which in the eyes of the people at all events, and perhaps of the Madras authorities under whom the district was until 1861, have had all the sanctity of an ancient permanence which was more or less ratified to them by our early settlements in the beginning of the century, and again fifty years ago by the settlement locally known by the name of the Tharao settlement. A very great increase in the demand is apparently being laid on the incomes of the land-owners of that Province, for, from the circumstances of the case I allude to, it appears that the increased demand has much more than doubled the ancient land-tax, and the owners' incomes are reduced in that proportion. Can we lay on a

revived income-tax on the burdened rent rolls of the land-holders of districts which are being brought under enhancements of this kind? These operations of the Bombay Government carry a very serious menace against all the long customary settlement of the west coast of India, and deserve the serious consideration of the Madras Government and of the Government of India.

"In short, I maintain that a special and sufficiently exacting rule of assessment and of imperial taxation is applicable to the land-tax, and this assessment of taxation on the rents and incomes of land-holders of this country, and we must confine ourselves to that rule and principle, and must not inaugurate a new and inapplicable system of double taxation.

"I need scarcely say, my Lord, that I know the argument advanced in favour of the double imposition which I am contending against, namely, for the income-tax on landed incomes plus the enhancements of land revenue which I have endeavoured so fully to describe, on the ground that the land revenue of India is not taxation but rent in the European sense of that word. I have read such assertions as that the land of India is universally 'Crown-land,' and that its Native proprietary are mere 'Crown-tenants' of the State. I may cite the ideas and use the words of Professor Fawcett, the apostle of this doctrine. That school apparently holds that we are here as conquerors who have acquired the actual ownership of the soil from our predecessors by the right of the sword, and that our Indian subjects are mere 'tenants who pay rent for permission to cultivate the soil; that the State exercises over it (the soil) the same rights of property as an English landlord exercises over his own estate. That the Government of India takes the place of individual landlords, and the cultivators of the soil rent their land from Government instead of from private land-holders.' In fact this school holds that India is at our feet, devoid of rights or property; that no property in the land whatever appertains to its people, and that they who till their native soil are the agricultural serfs of the State.

"I believe, my Lord, that these sentiments are absolutely at variance with the constitutional conditions and the agricultural history of this country, are at variance with the truth and real facts of the people's agrarian institutions and rights, and are utterly repellant to the just, sound, and conciliatory policy which has built up this Empire.

"The agricultural laws and usages of this country are, I believe, absolutely saturated with the principle of popular proprietary right—Oriental indeed in its character and incidents, yet ancient, real, and fondly cherished. In practice, our treatment of these rights has not been at variance with this immemorial condition, and our policy has in general tended to comfort these conditions. They are, of course, quite consistent with the demand of a moderate and fair contribution from the land-owners and their property, towards the needs of the State, as recognised by the immemorial law of the country.

"No, my Lord, the appropriated and agricultural land of South India at least is not, and never has been, as a rule, 'Crown-land.' The proprietary right of the State in any actual soil has been limited to escheats and unclaimed waste.

"The right which the State has possessed is that of imposing, what in practice became an unlimited amount of fiscal burdens; and our predecessors exercised that right too often to the extinction of the value of the land and practical destruction of the owner's rights. But there was, as a rule, in South India at least, no confiscation. Lord Lawrence's words inadequately pourtray what has occurred in our times in many parts of India. Happily improved prices have now relieved the land. May we not again exceed.

"The theory is, I believe, 'a mere war of words,' as was said by Mr. Massey, a mere confusion of ideas, and I should not have ventured to trouble this Council with any remarks on this matter had this thing not been used here, in my hearing, for the disheartening purpose of removing altogether from the list of India's burdens, the liberal and increasing contributions to imperial needs of over pounds 20 millions sterling now paid by the land-owners and peasant proprietary

of India. Had it not been used in order to justify an assertion which I conscientiously believe to be an error, namely, that, instead of having been amongst the most heavily-burdened of people, our Indian subjects are the most lightly-taxed of any country under civilised Government, and that therefore the income-tax on landed incomes is justifiable, and is in fact the only form in which the landed interests are now made to contribute anything to the public exchequer.

"I dissent absolutely from this view of the matter. In many parts of the Continent, the land-tax forms, as it does here, a larger proportion of the public revenue; but this fact has never been used in support of the confiscatory doctrine which I am venturing to repudiate. The proprietary are not tenancy.

"No, my Lord, the native soil of India is the property of its rural population, and the very heavy contributions derived from the land and its proprietors are in the strictest sense of the word direct taxation in its most drastic and searching form. It is heavy enough.

"The very essence of our settlements is to ascertain the rental, or net profit of cultivation, and then to take, in *the* form of direct taxation fifty per cent. of that income as public revenue. Our Land Revenue Collector exercises no one of the functions which would belong to the agent of a great State landlord. He cannot collect the rent-roll, oust a single occupant, or change a single tenure. He cannot succeed to, transfer, sell, appropriate, nor interfere with the ownership of a single acre of appropriated land. He cannot dictate a rotation of crops or meddle with the cultivation of the soil in any way. These incidences of property belong to the Native proprietary. The State can only tax; and it has used that right, with most stringent severity, in times now happily past, and still its hand is not light. Even when default is made in respect to the limited claim of the State on the land, the Collector can only realize the demand by the sale of his debtor's property, moveable or immoveable, and by the incarceration of the defaulter, in the same manner as any other ordinary creditor. In short, the land revenue is, I hold, heavy direct taxation, and not rent, and we cannot fairly tax—with periodical enhancement—the rent-rolls of the country by double direct taxation under a land revenue rule and also by an imperial income-tax, such as that which has expired.

"But, my Lord, while I hold that an income-tax, levied on already very heavily-taxed incomes derived from land, is unjust, and that therein the analogy of England in no way holds good in India, I freely avow that a tax on incomes derived from other property and from taxable industries is a fair and equitable impost, if the emergent necessities of the State justify recourse to a form of taxation which is, in all lands, so unfair in its incidence from moral and other causes; and is so odious, from its inquisitorial and arbitrary character, to every people of every clime and nationality.

"I fully recognize the principle of this form of direct taxation, but as a practical question I cannot advocate an imperial tax of this character for India. I have had lengthened experience of the administration of such taxation from its existence in certain forms in the Madras Presidency during the first twenty years of my acquaintance with that part of India; and I have extensively studied its working and its effects during the last twelve years under a variety of enactments, and I consider that taxes on such incomes are eminently unsuccessful as imperial taxes. Still what is practically an income-tax on moveable property, profits, and various industries has had a prominent place in Oriental Economic Science in all times. Among the sources of revenue enumerated in Mr. Wilson's programme of Indian taxable sources already quoted, we find 'taxes on commerce, and a very small annual imposition on petty traders and shop-keepers' * * * 'Merchants are to be taxed, it is added, 'on consideration of the prime cost of their commodities, the expense of their travelling and their nett profits,' and so on; and again, quoting from the words of the late Sir Walter Elliott, we read 'it (an income-tax) is an

ancient tax declared to be legitimate in old Hindú books, and the verse (in Menú) which restricts the land tax to one-sixth of the produce, and declares two per cent. or one-fiftieth to be the proper tax on the profits of trade, and that a mere trifle should be taken from meaner persons who subsist by traffic.' There is, therefore, no doubt that taxes on such incomes are sanctioned by ancient Hindú law and usage. The *Mortupha* and *Vesabuddy* taxes of the Madras Presidency are immemorial examples of this law and usage, and it appears from the reports of the late Hon'ble Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone (cited at page 564 of the same debate), and other information carefully collated by Mr. Wilson, that taxation of this character has found a place in the fiscal system throughout India. Every argument, therefore, that can be advanced in support of an income-tax of this limited character, prevails in respect to an income-tax on moveable property, mercantile profits, and industries and the like in this country.

"But there can be no question that every moral and practical objection and difficulty which finds place in Europe, America and elsewhere, in respect to the enforcement of a tax on incomes derived from such sources, is erroneously exaggerated, is far more insuperable in this country than anywhere else. Nowhere does graver truth and weight attach to the careful summing up of the practical and moral obstacles to its enforcement which Mr. John Stuart Mill, himself an advocate for such direct taxation, has recorded in the following pregnant paragraph of his great work.—'It is,' he says, 'to be feared, therefore, that the fairness which belongs to the principle of an income-tax cannot be made to attach to it in practice; and that the tax, while apparently the most just of all modes of raising a revenue, is in effect more unjust than many others which are *primâ facie* more objectionable. This condition would lead me to concur in the opinion which, until of late, has usually prevailed that direct taxes on incomes should be reserved as an extraordinary resource for great national emergency in which the necessity of a large additional revenue overrules all objections'

This, my Lord, is I believe specially and absolutely true of India. These views are confirmed by the opinions of more than one of our Finance Ministers, and of many experienced and hon'ble gentlemen who have sat in this Council, and I think that the opinion of the majority of officials who are competent to form a sound judgment, together with the consensus of all public opinion outside, is that an imperial income-tax of this kind has at all times proved financially a failure, morally an evil, and politically a blunder in this country. It was so with the Mortupha and Vesabuddy taxes in the Madras Presidency, and other instances might be cited. But new financiers will not believe that the thing has been tried over and over again in vain. I can assure your Lordship that nothing which has occurred, or which has been said or written about the income-tax of these latter days, can exceed in condemnatory force the facts which had occurred and truths which had been recorded in respect to our endeavours to carry out the old native income-taxes of South India in days gone bye. It all applies to the tax under consideration, and the conclusions are strengthened and vindicated by the story of its administration.

"My Lord, an income-tax of the kind which I admit to be just, has failed ever since we held the country, at all events ever since we attempted to rule it without resort to native practices and fiscal torture. Our late income-tax has fared no better, and it was really only administered, even lamely, by the steady application of that moral torture, that fiscal thumb-screw—arbitrary surcharge. As it seems to me, the mere facts that we are forced to adopt what is a very high rate of income for this country, as the minimum below which we scarcely dare carry our assessments, and that we are forced to attach to its administration the impossible condition that none below the rank of a Tahsildar or Deputy Collector shall be employed in rating incomes and profits, are pregnant proofs of failure and inherent difficulties.

"As I said last year, I am perfectly willing myself to pay an income-tax at a much higher percentage than I did under the dead law; and I believe that every European in the country would be equally loyal, did he see the necessity. But I do not believe that it is possible to raise anything like a true percentage on the incomes of natives of this country which are derived from these sources, or to administer the tax with any sort of efficiency or certainty, and without resort to most objectionable practices in order to ascertain profits and estimate incomes. While a door for great and almost irrepressible irregularity on all sides is set wide open by the attempt thus to reach results which at best can only be insignificant and dearly bought.

"I think that it is proved beyond doubt that the income-tax is driving the people of the country into sullen antagonism with, and suspicious alienation from, the Government and its officers. Those practices for the concealment of property are reviving which were rife under Native Government, but were disappearing before a more enlightened administration when this income-tax policy was unhappily inaugurated. Even respectable and educated classes are again satisfied to put up with bad accommodation, different clothing and the outward feints of poverty. While on the other hand, falsification of accounts, bribery, corruption and evasion are resorted to in a manner which it would have been worth ten times the proceeds of the tax to avoid.

"My Lord, I cannot conceive how this Council can require or expect any one to administer effectively or well in this country a tax which (under schedule D) is, we know, very largely abused and evaded, even in England, which is repudiated by financiers in France, condemned by financiers in America, and by many of the best judges, wherever it is known, condemned for those very reasons, moral, political and social, which must even wreck such taxation in this country.

"My Lord, facts have proved beyond cavil that we cannot do so. Railing and disheartening imputations against hard-worked and honest servants of the State of all grades will not better things, for the evils are inherent and absolutely inseparable from imposts of this kind, tried wherever they may be.

"One further remark and I have done. I have been equally astonished by the excitement which has been caused by the honest hometruths told in the Council by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, and others last year, and by our hon'ble colleague's (Sir R. Temple's) wilful reluctance to believe us and the host of testimony which has transpired, although your Excellency has not been pleased to give us access to all the papers. Nothing has been said, which has not been repeated over and over again by those who have best known the country, from its earliest time to its latest. In this Council the late Sir Henry Harington, in words quite as strong as my hon'ble friend's, Sir Bartle Frere and various others, have borne like testimony. And were I to dare to endorse the assurances which the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple has ventured now to offer to this Council, in respect to the removal of abuses, I should simply belie what the political, social and fiscal history of India teaches us in these matters, namely, that the strong will prey on the weak, and that the most respectable will resort to corruption and evasion under fiscal imposts of this character.

"My Lord, I cannot accept the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple's strange assurances. I do not believe in the possibility of removing the exaggerated forms of the abuses which are inherent in taxation of this character, and I will, therefore, vote against reviving the condemned and dead thing in any form whatever."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said:—"MY LORD,—I shall vote against this Bill. I do so because I am convinced that the imposition of an income-tax this year is altogether unnecessary. The only semblance of an excuse that can be urged in favour of the measure on financial grounds is the small deficit shewn in the budget estimate prepared by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple for the current year. Now, I think that our experience of the hon'ble gentleman's past budgets would fully justify us, were we to determine to leave this small

deficit to be provided for at the close of the year, if it had not by that time disappeared of itself, as it most probably will have done. In 1870-71, the hon'ble gentleman estimated for a deficit and put on an income-tax to meet it. The result was a surplus of over 1½ millions. In 1871-72, he again estimated for a deficit and again put on the income-tax to meet it. The result is a surplus of over 2½ millions. He now comes before us for the third time with a small deficit, which he proposes to meet in the old way. I think that our knowledge of the hon'ble gentleman's tendency to under-estimate his receipts in past years warrants the conclusion that he has again fallen into the same mistake; and that this year, ushered in like its predecessors with a small deficit, will like them close with a goodly surplus; but even if it were thought inexpedient to rely on this expectation, and to leave the small deficit to take care of itself, I think it would have been better, with the cash balances standing at 24 millions, or more than double the amount Mr. Wilson thought necessary, to have charged the deficit to the surplus of past years, rather than to provide for it by the re-imposition of this mischievous tax; for I deny that its re-imposition this year, when it is not wanted, will in any degree remove the difficulties in the way of making it a permanent source of income, should this ever be considered desirable; any more than its abandonment now would have added to these difficulties.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman was good enough just now to draw my particular attention to an extract he read from a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and to suggest that I should give the opinion therein expressed my very serious consideration before voting on the Bill now before us. I am happy to be able to inform the hon'ble gentleman that I saw the letter he refers to some time ago, and that I have given it very careful consideration. He will pardon me, however, if I say that I fail to perceive how the opinion expressed by Sir William Muir supports the position he has taken up. Sir William Muir says that, if *money must be had*, he would not object to raising it by an income-tax fenced in by restrictions and conditions far more stringent than any that have as yet been adopted. Now, the hon'ble gentleman throughout his whole speech has carefully explained to us that he does not vote for an income-tax this year because he considers it financially necessary; in other words, because *money must be had;* but he tells us that he votes for the tax because its re-imposition this year is in accordance with some crotchets he entertains on the subject of direct taxation. I can see no connection between this opinion and that expressed by Sir William Muir.

"I do not intend to say much to-day on the bribery and corruption, the extortion and oppression which have been so generally charged against the tax; it seems unnecessary to do, as all that has been urged against the tax on this score has been fully corroborated by the reports made public during the year, and would, I am convinced, receive further confirmation were the papers asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith produced, as I have no doubt they will be, should the hon'ble gentleman at the head of the Financial Department ever ask leave to introduce into this Council a Bill to make the tax permanent. I wish to say, however, that I deny that the change in the limit of taxable incomes from Rs. 750 to 1,000 will do away with bribery and corruption. I readily allow that this alteration will relieve a large number of the poorer classes from much suffering, and that the opportunities for oppression and extortion will be considerably diminished, but I am certain that whatever be the limit fixed, bribery and corruption will always accompany the levy of this tax in India.

"I say this from my own personal knowledge of how utterly impossible it is for any District Officer to make the assessments to the tax without relying on information obtained through the lower classes of Native officials, who alone possess the requisite local knowledge. It would really seem as if some people thought that the District Officers could tell a man's income by merely looking

at him. Unfortunately they do not possess this faculty, and are compelled to rely on information obtained from Native officials and others in the first place the lists of persons liable to assessment can only be prepared after local inquiry carried on through the lower classes of Native officials, now local inquiry by Natives as to who is, and who is not, to pay income-tax is merely another name for bribery and corruption: and, further when these lists have been made out, the District Officer must fall back upon information obtained from the same sources to enable him to estimate the individual income of the persons liable to the tax; for it must be remembered that the assessments are rarely made on the returns given in. If this were the case, the estimate of the probable yield of the tax framed by the hon'ble gentleman at the head of the Financial Department would have to be very considerably reduced; to what extent this surcharging has gone lately it is impossible to say, as no returns on this point have been called for, but the statements submitted with the reports on Mr. Wilson's tax shewed that of every 100 persons assessed to the tax only three were assessed in accordance with their returns; while the amount surcharged was nearly 300 per cent. above the amount of the income stated in the returns given in.

"To shew the difficulties the District Officers have to contend against when assessing their Districts to this tax, I will read a few extracts from reports of officers who have taken considerable interest in the matter.

"The Collector of Cawnpur says:—

'The District Officer must of necessity, in the first instance, employ his tahsildars to prepare the assessment lists, and the latter must get his information as he best can; his only available source is the village patwari, *who as a rule will only include those who have not paid him to omit their names.* The tahsildar always, provided he has been resident any time, will of course have his local knowledge to fall back upon, and he will be able in a measure by local investigation to find out whether the patwari has entered the names of men *not* liable to assessment; but as to finding out those who are liable, but have been omitted, if he did little else during the whole year, he would not discover 30 per cent. of them, so determined are all to conceal the incomes of one another. I apprehend, then, even the most acute and energetic Assistant and Deputy Collector when on tour, which, on account of his other equally pressing duties, must necessarily be short, can do little more than remit unfair assessments, flooded as he is sure to be by appeals, if he goes into the sub-division at the time of assessment and with every one bent upon misleading him.

'To put this in a stronger light, we will take the case of a tahsildar in charge of an average sub-division in the Doab containing about 300 villages, an area of 260 square miles, and a population of 130,000. His local knowledge must indeed be great, if he is in a position to state accurately how many people there are whose incomes exceed Rs. 500 per annum; and if this is, as I hold, nearly impossible for him, how much more so for the Assistant Collector, who probably has not been connected with the District one quarter the time the tahsildar has, and perhaps hardly at all with the sub-division over the assessment of which he presides.

'I have already enlarged on the difficulty of obtaining information, and I only now want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that *ab initio* the Collector's work is guess work, founded on information more or less trustworthy. This guess work, when put to the test of appeal, resolves itself into certainty only when documents are produced. When, however, as is most frequently the case, there is no documentary evidence, the Collector has to defend his guess work by simply disbelieving the evidence of the appellants' friends—undoubtedly a very unsatisfactory dilemma for the Collector, and one which certainly goes far to make the work distasteful.'

"The Collector of Azimgarh says:—

'The more I see of the working of the income-tax year by year the more I feel convinced of the utter hopelessness of expecting to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what a Native's income is. It is a subject upon which Natives are very averse to interrogation, and on which they are prepared to deceive the assessor as far as lies in their power, while at the same time there really are in most instances no reliable means of ascertaining the truth.'

"The Collector of Ghazipur says:—

'I may here mention that, as it seems to me, a fallacy lurks in the opinion which has been expressed that because the actual percentage of tax-payers to the population is not large, that the tax is not unpopular. In this district the tax is disliked not only by the persons who ultimately pay it, but also by those who, after assessment, obtain remission at last with considerable trouble, and also by those men who are never actually assessed, but who expend considerable sums in

fees to pargana and village accountants, and other subordinate officials to save themselves from being mentioned to the tahsildar or Collector for entry in the assessment rolls.'

"The Collector of Mynpurie says :—

'It will not probably be saying anything the Board do not know already when I remark that the tax is a very unpopular one. Europeans are more or less accustomed to it, but Natives have a peculiar dislike to all direct taxation, and especially to a tax of this description which is not universal, but falls on some, while others, but slightly differing in means, escape. The inevitable and immediate result of all inquiry, with a view to the administration of the law, is an unblushing course of deception by those coming within its operation. There are honourable exceptions of course, but the rule is what I have stated, and evasion and deception, with a view to escape, is not considered dishonourable in any way to those who practise it.

'In such light is the tax regarded that influential and thoroughly respectable persons draw back from rendering any assistance to the assessing officers, unless great pressure is brought to bear, on account of the odium that attaches to those who are considered to betray their friends by giving information regarding their means.'

"The Officiating Collector of Allahabad says :—

'The utter absence of any trustworthy data on which to estimate the income of a petty trader who keeps no accounts, and the all but impossibility of obtaining any information about his business and his habits except from his enemies, render the proper assessment of this tax, in the majority of instances, simply impossible. In many instances, no doubt, a fair estimate of income is arrived at, but there must be numerous cases in which it is very far from correct.'

"The Collector of Goruckpúr says :—

'It is possible for a very painstaking tahsildar, possessed of some conscience and a great deal of *prestige* in his jurisdiction, so to keep his patwaris in hand that gross *relative* mis-assessments be not made—*i. e.*, that if Loutun, banian, has (reputedly) three times or four times the income of certain others, say, Roushun, and Pubbaroo, and Seetul Pershad, then that Loutun shall be assessed, say, twice or thrice higher than the three others, and not less than them (as constantly happens where the patwari is *not* looked after).

'Much more accuracy than this I do *not* believe in. Any amount of figures can be cooked up by a wealthy mahajun, and a *rechauffé* can be made thereof by a Collector or Deputy Collector.

'Few officers, I imagine, have any faith in such figures. For my own part, I candidly confess I have none whatever in nine cases out of ten where *buhes* are produced, and in the tenth there is generally some fundamental omission which vitiates all deductions.

'It comes, then, to this: that the tax is of the nature of a '*beñevolence*' or '*aid*,' and that the Collector is the almost irresponsible estimater and fixer of the quota which each man has to pay.'

"These extracts show very clearly the difficulties that beset District Officers when making assessments to this tax; the worthlessness of the implements they are compelled to use, and how impossible it is for them, few in number as they are, to prevent the bribery and corruption that goes on.

"But over and above this bribery and corruption, which the District Officers are powerless to prevent, there are many other very serious and grave objections to the tax, which would remain unaffected by any alteration in the taxable limit, or any change in the time of year the assessments are made, and which would not be removed by making the tax a permanent one.

"It seems to me that latterly we have fixed our attention rather too exclusively on the bribery and corruption, the oppression and extortion that are inseparable from this tax, and that, consequently, we have allowed other evils attendant on its imposition, grave and important though they are, to drop in some degree out of sight. I shall therefore notice a few of these. I shall do so very briefly, as I have no desire to weary the Council, or to protract unnecessarily this already lengthy debate.

"First of all, then, the tax is, from its inquisitorial character, the form of taxation most disliked and detested by the Natives of this country. They all dislike, with an intensity we have no conception of, to make known the amount or the sources of their incomes, while the inquiries that have to be made on these points are most distasteful to them. The existence of this feeling is so well known, and the impolicy and danger of running counter to

it is so thoroughly understood by all Native Rulers, that there is no instance on record of any Native Government having resorted to a general income-tax, although they have at one time or another imposed almost every other conceivable form of taxation on their subjects.

"I think, my Lord, that this general and strong feeling of dislike to this form of taxation on the part of the people of this country, about which there is no doubt, and which I have never heard the most thorough-going advocate of the tax attempt to deny, is of itself a sufficient and unanswerable argument against the imposition of the tax by a Government situated as ours is.

"Again; the assessments to the tax are in this country pure guess work from first to last,—guess work based on information which is known to be worthless. The argument that an income-tax falls with equal pressure on all who come within its scope,—that by it, persons who would not otherwise contribute towards the cost of the Government under whose protection they live, are made to pay a fair and equal proportion of their incomes whatever may be its worth—and I have not much opinion of it myself—applies in this country only to fund-holders, and to persons holding appointments the salaries of which are known. The assessments on the mass of the people are pure guess work and can be reduced to no fixed percentage on incomes whatever. They are based on estimates made by the District Officers of the amount of individual incomes from such information as they can collect, but are made on no reliable data whatever simply because it is impossible to get any. The tax consequently falls heavily on some; lightly on others; while some get off altogether; but very few others actually pay one per cent. on their real incomes; the tax is really what it was styled in the extract I read out from the report of the Collector of Goruckpúr, a 'benevolence' or 'aid' extorted from the people. It has no pretension whatever in this country to be called an income-tax in the meaning usually attached to those words.

"Again, the imposition of this tax on the interest of the Government debt is regarded by every Native throughout the country as a direct breach of faith on the part of Government. Over and over again when the tax was first put on, Natives came to me with their Government notes, saying—'look here, in this paper the Government distinctly promises to pay me Rs. 50 a year for every Rs. 1,000 they have borrowed of me. I send my note to the Treasury and get only Rs. 48. How do I know that next year something more may not be cut, and eventually they may perhaps pay me nothing at all'. Our credit in this country has thus been very seriously damaged by this tax. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple will presently tell the Council that the price of the Government Securities was never so high as it is at present, and that this fact is scarcely compatible with a damaged credit. I reply to this that the prices now ruling are solely due to investments in England, and do not in any way affect the truth of what I have just said. I find from a statement I obtained from the Financial Department, that of the whole debt due by India only 16 millions are held by Natives of this country, while of this sum only 3½ millions are held by Natives out of the three Presidency towns; if we deduct from this 3½ millions the sums invested by Native Princes, some of whom pride themselves on lending money to the Government, and the sums invested by persons who are obliged to give security in Government paper for the due performance of contracts or for the proper discharge of the duties of offices held by them, the balance in the hands of the general public will be found to be very small, and small as it is, the amount is, I believe, diminishing every day. Lord Macaulay in one of his essays boasts that such was the confidence felt in former days by the people of this country in the good faith of the Company, that the Government had only to open their treasuries throughout the country, with the promise of a small rate of interest, to obtain any amount of money they wanted, while the Native Princes were unable to obtain a rupee on loan from their subjects, although they offered fabulous rates of interest. If he were writing now, he would have to modify these

expressions very considerably, for I believe that if a loan were now opened in India and confined to Natives, the amount of subscriptions offered would be very trifling. I charge the income-tax with this.

"Lastly, the income-tax has brought about a most unfortunate change in the relations hitherto existing between the district officers and the people. Formerly the district officer was looked upon as the friend of all, the man to whom all might go for assistance and advice, whose advent, when out on tour in the cold weather, was everywhere welcomed: all this is changing now: the District Officer is beginning to be looked upon as the common foe, as the tax-gatherer whom all should shun, and to whom no information should be given that can by any possibility be withheld; in short, as the Amil or the Chakladar of a Native Government was regarded; with reference to this, I will read extracts from the following reports:—

"The Officiating Collector of Saharunpur says:—

'But there never was such unsatisfactory work as the assessment of an income-tax in India. I have, in my former reports, expressed my opinion freely against the tax, and the more I see of it, the more convinced I am of its unsuitability to this country and of the impossibility of assessing it justly. It is a tax which has been truly described as 'odious to the people and to the officers who have to assess it.' It is not only a mistake financially, but it is a mistake politically: it keeps up discontent and irritation among the people; it is demoralizing to the subordinate officials who assist us in assessing it, &c.; worst, perhaps, of all, it weakens our administration and lessens our power for doing good, by undermining and destroying the influence of our District Officers. The same people who many years ago used to crowd round and delight to talk to a District Officer when he visited their villages, now distrust him and fly from him because he is a tax-collector. A District Officer can hardly ask a question from a Native now without exciting the suspicion that he is trying to worm out some information about his or his neighbour's income. It is our duty unfortunately, as servants of Government, to assess this tax. But still it is also our duty to protest as loudly as we can against it—to point out the evils attending it—in the hope that some day the Supreme Government may listen to us, and may be convinced that the tax is not one which is suited to India.'

"The Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division says:—

'The Collector's remark regarding the unpopularity of the tax and of its injurious influence in tampering with the loyalty of the people, is only an echo of the opinion of every District Officer with whom I have spoken on the subject. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt as to the truth of Mr. Jenkinson's remarks, and I would observe that no one is in a better position to pronounce on such a subject than a District Officer who is constantly in intercourse with the people of his district.

'It is not fair to discredit the unpopularity of the tax, simply because the provisions of the Act are carried out. The people see the utter uselessness of opposition, and District Officers feel their own helplessness. The position of the District Officer is rendered a most odious one, and the affection and good will of the people are alienated. It would be hard to sum up the indirect evil thus caused by the estrangement between the governed and the rulers, but it is an estrangement which creates many difficulties, not only in ordinary intercourse, but also in the collection of information on any new subject.'

"I believe that what is said in these extracts will be confirmed by every District Officer who has been in the habit of associating freely with the people; they all feel the change and lament it.

"To illustrate my meaning I will give two instances, out of dozens that I might quote, that have occurred lately.

"When Lord Mayo went up country last year the stud stallions were called in at one of the stations he stopped at to be shown to him. The zamíndárs in whose charge they were came in wretchedly dressed. The Stud Officer told them that they were about to see the Viceroy, and that they ought therefore to come in their best clothes. They replied, 'yes, we know that, but the Collector Sahib will be present too, and if we dress ourselves well, he is certain to put us down for the income-tax.'

"A Deputy Commissioner in one of the Non-Regulation Provinces a short time ago, when on his cold weather tour, came to a town celebrated in that part of the country for its manufactures of brass utensils. The main bazar is one long line of workshops, where, as the natives say, 'the sound of the hammer

is heard day and night': this is one of the sights of those parts. Accordingly, the Deputy Commissioner said he would ride down and see the people at work. When he got to the town, he found every shop closed, and all work stopped. On asking the cause of this, he found that a report had got about that he was coming to make some inquiries relating to the income-tax. Accordingly, they thought the best way to treat him was to act as they had been accustomed to do towards the Chakladar under the native rule, and shut up their shops.

"Now, when we recollect that in the Mofussil the District Officer is in the eyes of the people the representative of the British Government—in fact the British Government itself—this change in their feelings towards him indicates matter for very serious thought, on which, however, I will not enlarge now.

"I affirm, then, my Lord, without fear of contradiction, that this tax is of all forms of taxation that can be devised the one most disliked and detested by the people of this country; that its assessment is everywhere attended by bribery and corruption, and, when the limit is low, by extortion and oppression, as well; that the assessments when made are pure guess work; that it has caused widespread discontent and disaffection; that it has seriously damaged our credit in this country; and that it has brought about a change in the feelings of the people towards the District Officer which is fraught with evil consequences.

"I have no doubt that I shall be told presently by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, as he has told me on one or two occasions previously, that of the evils I have charged against the tax some are imaginary; others are too highly coloured; while those that do exist are mainly owing to mal-administration on the part of the officers charged with the assessment of the tax. Now, I would assure your Lordship that these are grievous mistakes. I believe that it would be impossible to describe in too strong terms the dislike felt by the people to this tax—to over-estimate the evil effects that have resulted from its imposition—or to expose fully the bribery and corruption that have everywhere throughout India attended its assessment. I affirm that this bribery and corruption goes on and will go on in spite of the strenuous efforts of the District Officer to prevent them, and that there is no remedy for this as long as the tax has to be assessed by a few English officers on the vast population of this country. I maintain that if the District Officers had not been men, unsurpassed by the members of any service in the world for their devotion and zeal in the discharge of their duties, and for their unsparing self-sacrifice in their efforts to protect the people from extortion and wrong, that the difficulties which have attended the assessment and collection of this tax would have been far greater than they have been, the discontent engendered by it would have been more general, and the bribery and corruption far worse.

"We impose an impossible task on our officers when we order them to assess this tax, and tell them at the same time to prevent the bribery and corruption which are inseparable from its assessment in this country, and when they fail, as fail they must, it is unfair to attribute this failure to any neglect or supineness on their parts."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he did not mean to commit himself one way or another as to the question of an income-tax. When the Bill was introduced, he had given his reason for assenting to it on the present occasion, and he would not now go beyond that. He had listened with much interest to the speech of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, and he was quite sure that the objections to an income-tax could not have been put in a better way than that in which they had been put forward by his hon'ble friend in one of the very best speeches which HIS HONOUR had had the good fortune to listen to in this or any other Council. It appeared to HIS HONOUR, however, that there was a great deal to be said upon both sides of this question. There was not the slightest doubt that the tax was in a great degree open to most of the

objections which Mr. Inglis had so forcibly put before the Council. There must always be inequalities in the assessment of an income-tax, and in this country it was especially so. If the tax was to be retained, His Honour was inclined to think that we ought considerably to alter its form. He had before expressed the opinion that the tax fell unfairly upon Europeans, and he thought there should be a distinction between property and income; still some tax on the rich was much wanted. Allusion had been made to the salt system of India; he thought he might say that, in his opinion, the evils of the income-tax would be counterbalanced if it gave us the means of putting the salt-tax upon a complete and satisfactory footing. And altogether he was inclined to believe that if we gave up the income-tax, we must find some other tax in its place. The opportunity had lately been afforded to the Local Governments to make experiments in taxation. It was perfectly true, as his hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, and others had told the Council, that, in some parts of India, the Government had raised considerable sums by means of local taxation. That taxation had principally taken the shape of an extra cess upon the land His Honour believed that there had been also a sort of poll-tax on the non-agricultural population in the Bombay Presidency, which he understood had not been very successful. He thought that was the only new tax tried in any part of India. We had not been successful in finding new modes of taxation. It seemed to him that, when the expenses were increasing from the growing wants of civilization and the diminishing value of money, somehow or other we must find the means of meeting that expenditure; and if we pursued the plan lately in vogue of limiting the land-revenue, we must find some other means of meeting the growing expenditure where the revenue did not grow in proportion.

His Honour might more especially illustrate the matter by referring to the provinces which were under his administration, where the tax upon the land was fixed for ever. In those provinces it was indisputable that the land-revenue was now reduced to what he might almost call a small quit-rent. It seemed clear that, if we were to improve the mode of government by introducing expensive modern systems, we must find other modes of taxation. He was inclined to think that Bengal was, as regards the rich, one of the most lightly taxed country in the world. The well-to-do people of Bengal, especially those in the permanently settled districts, had derived the greatest benefits from British rule, and for those benefits they paid an almost infinitesimal sum in the way of taxation. He had prepared some figures which he wished to lay before the Council upon this subject. He would only ask the Council and his Native friends who complained of excessive taxation to consider these figures, and then to say whether the rich and wealthy people of Bengal paid more than an infinitesimal amount of taxation. He thought even his hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, would not assert that the small quit-rent levied from landholders in Bengal was in the nature of taxation. On the contrary, he said that, so far from taking from the landholders any tax on account of the land, we had created in their favour an enormous property which never existed before. We knew very little of the resources of the land; but this he might say, that the revenue derived by landholders was, out of all proportion, large compared to the revenue paid by them to the Government. Take the heaviest assessed district in all Bengal, namely, Bardwán, in which the public revenue was so much as thirty lákhs of rupees, and even in that district the result of a reference made to the landholders themselves under the late rule was such as to show that the rent received by them was at least four times the land-revenue paid to Government; and in many places it was six, seven and even eight times in amount. If that were so in the Bardwán district, which was by far the most heavily-assessed district in Bengal, what was the proportion in some of the Eastern Districts, where the revenue was a mere flea-bite in proportion to the rent of the land? His Honour thought he might say that the annual revenue which we had created in favour of the various classes of landholders of these Provinces, was pro-

bably more than twenty millions; possibly it might be soon even forty millions sterling. He had observed in some papers that exception had been taken as to what had been said regarding the wealth created in favour of the zamíndárs. It was argued that the zamíndárs had created numerous sub-tenures, and that it was only in exceptional cases that it could be said that they were very rich. That was probably to some extent true. He was inclined to think that these sub-tenures were beneficial to the country: the benefit of property in land was thus distributed among a large middle class. At any rate, whoever held the land, it was held by the various classes of upper and under-holders, and there was a very numerous class of well-to-do people who had the means of living in idleness on the profits derived from their rents. He might say that the revenue derived from the land, whether it amounted to twenty or thirty or forty millions, was a property which was utterly unknown to any Native State; and the four millions which we took as land-revenue was in no possible sense a tax.

Then we came to a larger source of revenue in the Bengal accounts, namely, the Opium.

His Honour did not think that any gentleman present would say that the opium revenue was a tax taken from the people of Bengal. On the contrary, the opium cultivation was a means of enriching the people of the districts in which the poppy was grown. It was not a tax upon the people of Bengal. Well, then, what were the taxes which were really paid by these great provinces of Bengal, with a population which, he might say, the census would show to be nearer sixty millions than forty millions? What was the taxation borne by this people? The taxation consisted in this—

The Salt duties	£ 2,650,000
The Excise duties	£ 700,000
The Customs duties, assuming ⅔rds of the total collections to be attributable to Bengal...	£ 730,000
Stamp duties, by far the greater part of which were Court fees	£ 800,000
Income-tax	£ 200,000
Total ...	£ 5,080,000

Including, then, the large amount of Court fees which are not usually reckoned as taxation, the amount of taxes levied from these sixty millions of people was, in round numbers, about five millions sterling, or on an average about one shilling and eight pence, or thirteen annas per head of the population.

Then, how was this taxation distributed? It appeared to His Honour that it was distributed in a manner which fell infinitely more heavily on the poor than upon the rich. A good deal more than one-half of the revenue was derived from salt, or about one shilling per head. That was a poll-tax which fell equally upon the rich and upon the poor. The duty on salt was generally reckoned to fall at about one shilling per head, and it was sometimes said—it was in fact constantly said by the rich—that one shilling a head could not be considered very heavy taxation; it had been often repeated that a shilling per head per annum was no great thing. But His Honour would ask the Council to consider that the shilling a head was taken on the whole population—men, women and children; but it must be paid by the heads of families. Therefore taking an average of five in a family, which the census showed to be somewhat below the truth, every head of a family bore a tax of five shillings, or Rs. 2-8 a year, on account of salt. Now, what proportion did Rs. 2-8 a year bear to the income of a labouring man? it was at the very least half a month's income; and it was therefore equivalent to an income-tax of more than four per cent. taken by this single tax. That being so, he did not think it could be said that the poor of Bengal were very lightly taxed.

On the other hand, a very small proportion of taxation was borne by the rich and the middle and the well-to-do classes of the people. He would take

next the item of excise. That was the most legitimate of all sources of revenue—the tax on spirits and drugs—so long as we do not stimulate the consumption, but rather check it by taxation. At the same time, he thought he might say that, in this country, the excise revenue was also mainly paid by the poor. If the rich were unfortunately learning from us the consumption of something stronger than water, they consumed spirits of European manufacture, the duty upon which went to the Customs revenue and not to the Excise; and therefore he might say that the Excise duty was mainly, or almost entirely, paid by the poorer classes.

Then we came to the Customs revenue, under a tariff which His Honour apprehended was one of the lightest in the world. In India a disproportionately large amount of the Customs revenue was paid by the European community, and taxation on the rich Natives by means of the Customs under the very light tariff was excessively small.

The Stamp revenue was, as he had said, principally made up of Court fees, for which the people who paid got a *quid pro quo* in the shape of litigation in the Courts. And the result seemed to be that, except a very moderate proportion of the Customs, and a very small proportion of the salt-tax, which the rich bore in common with the poor, the rich bore no other tax than the income-tax which stood at only £200,000 for this great Province. That being so, it must be admitted that the real amount of imperial taxation on the rich was not great. But, then, it was said—"yes, but there is the local taxation." He said that the cry which had been raised of the enormous burden of local taxation was without foundation. That cry had been taken up and repeated and believed in by the Natives of Bengal. If we were to accept it, we must suppose that the people were crushed by the most tremendous local taxation. He had seen it stated somewhere, that 250 of the cream of the inhabitants of the city of Murshidábád had been forced to abandon their hearths and homes and to fly to other lands owing to the weight of taxation imposed upon them. His Honour was surprised on a late occasion, that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, did not seem to be aware that the Local Governments had been called upon to give full information and figures about local taxation. He might state that, in answer to a call from the House of Commons, the Government of India had called upon the Local Governments to give an account of the whole amount of taxation in their respective provinces, imperial, local and municipal. That information had been prepared by the Government of Bengal, and was entirely at the disposal of hon'ble members. The return referred to the years 1870-71 and 1871-72. No additional taxation had been levied in Bengal within the last two years. The total local taxation in Bengal consisted of the following items: In one district of Bihár there was a very old one per cent. road-fund levied in addition to the land-revenue, which might be said to be the predecessor, if not progenitor, of the one per cent. local-fund of the North-Western Provinces, and which had been imposed on newly settled estates. The total amount of this tax in these provinces was the very insignificant sum of Rs. 37,569. Another local tax was the commutation of the duty of the zamíndárs to convey the local posts. Under a Bengal law this duty had been commuted to a money payment, which amounted to a sum of Rs. 2,47,219. There were no other local taxes except the two trifling items which His Honour had mentioned.

He would now come to municipal taxation. Municipal taxation did altogether come up to a tolerable sum; but when the figures of which it was composed were examined, it would be found that nearly three-fourths of it was paid by the great town of Calcutta, and other places inhabited by European communities. He found that the town of Calcutta, with the European communities of Howrah and the Alipore suburbs, contributed altogether as municipal taxation the sum of Rs. 32,28,921, whereas the whole of the rest of the inhabitants of the Bengal Provinces paid no more than Rs. 11,32,338, of which nearly Rs. 2,00,000 was derived from tolls, fines, and

such miscellaneous items. The real municipal taxation of Bengal amounted only to Rs. 9,53,107. Adding the several items of Local and Municipal taxation together, it stood as follows:—

One per cent. Road Fund	... Rs.	37,569
Commutation of the Local Post	... „	2,47,219
Municipal taxation	... „	9,53,107
Total ...	... Rs.	12,37,895

or £123,789-10, as the sum total of local taxation of all kinds in this great Province of Bengal. He said that this was a most infinitesimal amount of taxation, and to call it excess of taxation was the most preposterous thing that had ever been heard.

Then, it was said that municipal taxation pressed with great severity in particular towns. For instance, take the town of Murshidábád, which, it was said, the 250 respectable inhabitants had abandoned from the pressure of taxation. What did the Council think was the terrible taxation which was supposed to have driven those people from their homes? It amounted to the sum of Rs. 21,612, or £2,161, paid by the great capital of our predecessors in the Government of Bengal, the present seat of the ex-ruler and his Court, of many great bankers and traders, and of a large community. That sum, His Honour apprehended, would be borne by any petty towns in England, and it was preposterous to speak of it as an amount of taxation which had driven people from their homes in Murshidábád. Calcutta was undoubtedly heavily taxed.

Excluding miscellaneous items, Calcutta proper had an annual taxation of about twenty-five lákhs of rupees. In the Suburban Municipality of Alipore, &c., the taxation amounted to about three lákhs, and in Howrah to about one and-a-half lákhs. But when he took the other Suburbs of Calcutta, where we had two Municipalities called the North Suburban and South Suburban Municipalities, which were inhabited by a large class of well-to-do Natives, what was the taxation there? In North Suburban Municipality, it amounted to Rs. 11,847, or £1,184, and in the South Suburban Municipality to Rs. 21,895, or £2,189. It might be said that there might be exceptions; that, in some towns, the taxation might be excessive. His Honour would give the Council the figures of the highest taxed municipalities. The municipality in which the highest amount of taxation was realised was the town of Patna, which was a very large town, the seat of great wealth, trade, and resources. The taxation in Patna amounted to Rs. 51,289. Then there was the town of Dacca, which was a rich and populous town: the people of Dacca were very sensitive of taxation, as he knew by personal experience, and were said to be undergoing very hard and severe taxation. What was the amount of taxation there? It came to the sum of Rs. 34,477.

His hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, wished to know the sources from which this municipal taxation was derived. In the North and South Suburban Municipalities of Calcutta, and in the town of Murshidábád, the municipalities were administered under the local Act VI of 1868, where the tax levied was a sort of rough property and income-tax. The tax was assessed upon the "*circumstances and property to be protected*" of the rate-payers. Then, there were some other municipalities which were administered under Act III of 1864 of the Bengal Council. This Act allowed some variety in the forms of taxation; but the principal tax levied under it was a tax upon houses and immoveable property. Comparatively small sums were raised in some of these towns by a tax on horses, carriages and carts by licenses for offensive trades, and, in one instance, by licenses for processions. There were also some income from tolls and ferries, and from cattle-pounds and fines.

Many small towns were administered under several different laws, the general form of taxation being a rough assessment on means and substance. All these were included in the figures which he had given.

The system of octroi or town duties had not been introduced in Bengal, and there was no tax of that kind imposed. He had stated the figures which he had the honour to submit to the Council in regard to the existing local taxation in Bengal. But although we had not yet begun to levy it, we proposed to impose some additional taxation. Last year there was passed in the local legislature an Act, the object of which was to levy a small cess upon land for the maintenance and improvement of roads, canals, and other means of communication. The tax was to be solely and exclusively devoted to local purposes for the good of the localities in which the cess was levied. It was to be administered by local bodies appointed and elected for the purpose, and the proceeds were to be devoted to the objects to which the people wished them to be devoted. He hoped that the result would be to introduce much local self-government.

Further, the local legislature had under consideration a Bill for consolidating and amending the various existing municipal laws. He hoped that any new taxation under this law would be truly and really voluntary. His Honour was sanguine that the people of Bengal would find it beneficial to tax themselves for really useful purposes. The effect of the new law if it was passed would be to widen the discretion of the local bodies both as to the taxes to be levied and as to the objects upon which the money might be expended A certain Police rate was compulsory, other things were mostly quite voluntary. The only new subject of expenditure was primary education: we proposed to add primary education as one of the objects upon which the revenues of municipalities might be expended when it was absolutely necessary to do so. With that exception it was not proposed materially to increase municipal taxation in Bengal. He thought that, when the educated people of the country came to examine the facts which he had submitted to the Council, they would be induced to believe that the people were not so heavily taxed as was supposed.

That was all His Honour had to say with regard to the subject of taxation in the Province with which he was connected. He would now offer a few remarks upon other subjects, confining himself to two or three special topics mentioned in the budget speech. He believed he spoke the sentiments of all who had experience of the matter when he said that the scheme for the assignment of revenue to the Provincial Governments, commonly known as the Financial Decentralization Scheme, had been a most complete, full and unmitigated success. He thought that every one who had experience would agree with him that in every way the change had been most beneficial. He believed that a healthy incentive to economy had been given to the Local Governments by means of that scheme. He believed that, under its influence, all the Local Governments had been economical. He believed that even the Bombay Government had exhibited a surplus which was something very new in that quarter. And not only had the change been productive of economy, but he might say that an enormous amount of friction had been removed in the relations between the Local Governments and the Government of India. He almost hoped that the Government of India were in a position to reduce the establishments of their Secretariats to one-half of their present strength. He believed that the diminution of correspondence between the Supreme and Local Governments had been very great. The system had effected a very beneficial change in that respect, and it had also taken away a very great source of irritation which had previously existed. He believed, he might venture to say as the result of his own experience, that things had worked smoothly to a degree never known before. He gratefully acknowledged that he had received the most constant and generous support from the Government of India. He believed that in the course of the last year not one word had passed between the Government of Bengal and the Government of India such as had often arisen before this Financial Decentralization Scheme was put in force by the wisdom of the Government of the late Viceroy.

His Honour wished to add one word in support of the view propounded by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, as to the system of borrowing money for the construction of what were called reproductive public works. He viewed with considerable apprehension the new system of loans for extraordinary disbursements. He had very considerable misgivings upon that point. It appeared to him that it was not every work to which the name of reproductive was given which was really reproductive. We were undertaking very great works of Irrigation. He would only remind the Government and the Council that the Government were undertaking these works simply because no one else would undertake them. Two companies which had been established for the construction of large works of Irrigation had broken down, and the Government was obliged to take over those undertakings and proceed with them. He sincerely hoped that these canals would have much effect in staving off those calamitous seasons of famine to which we were liable; but at the same time he must say that the calculations of the revenue to be derived from these canals made by sanguine Engineer Officers were not worth the paper upon which they were written. We must expect that for many years at least, with regard to a large proportion of these canals, the Government must consent to bear a great portion of the outlay to save the country from famine; and it could not be said that all these extraordinary Public Works were certain to be successful as commercial speculations. The estimates of revenue must be made entirely anew from better materials before they could be depended on.

Then, there was another subject which was suggested to him by the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis. His Honour did not agree with Mr. Inglis that the reason why the Natives did not take to our loans was that income-tax was levied upon the interest payable to the fund-holder. But he knew that it was the fact that the Natives did not lend us their money now as they did before. In times gone by a far greater proportion of our loans was held by the Natives of the country. For some reason or other this had changed. His Honour believed that a great part of the change was due to the modernizing of our system of finance. We had followed the English system of contracting loans rather than the French system. It was the habit in England to deal with the great capitalists instead of applying to the small people of the country. In former days we used to deal with the people by the system of open loans, and we used to get our money from the people at a very cheap rate. A certain income from Government was very greatly prized. So much was this the case, that when we tried to pay off the small loan-holders in Lucknow, we could not get them to take the money. His Honour thought that, if we were to borrow for great Public Works, there was no reason why we should not have an open four per cent. loan under the system he had suggested. The evil was that, under the present system, the people were not only debarred from subscribing to our loans, but there was that enormous difficulty resulting from the figures which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department had given us, that we must send thirteen millions from India annually for the service of the Secretary of State. That was an enormous sum for India to pay. We could not go on borrowing for ever in England for what were called Reproductive Public Works; if we did so, it would be necessary to transmit to England annually a sum beginning with thirteen millions now, and which would go on increasing. His Honour therefore did hope that the Hon'ble Member would devise some means by which we might get the rapidly accumulating wealth of the people of the country instead of taking our money from England, and from England alone. The payment of so enormous a tribute by India to England as that which the remittances represented must be a source of difficulty and danger.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson had alluded to the sugar duties and the salt duties. His Honour wished to say a word or two upon those points. He did not think that those sugar duties levied on the Delhi frontier were so great an evil as was generally supposed. Export duties were an evil when there was

competition with a rival trader; but when we had a monopoly like Opium, as in the supply of sugar to Central India, he did not think any great amount of harm was done. But he would draw his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple's particular attention to this extraordinary fact, which he thought would interest the Hon'ble Member, that not only did we levy an export duty on sugar exported to Rájputána, but at this moment sugar sent from one part of our territories to another was charged duty under our own rule, and within our own territories, that is to say, when carried by rail from Benares and the North-Western Provinces to the Bombay territories, it was charged duty at Hoshangabad. If it was brought down to Calcutta and sent round by sea, it paid no duty, but if sent direct by rail, it was charged a heavy duty, much heavier than that charged on the Mauritius sugar which competed with it, and the consequence was that the trade once existing had been killed.

His Honour did hope that the Hon'ble Member would not allow this extraordinary anomaly to exist. He would also explain with regard to the salt duties that it was a mistake to suppose that it was the duty which threw the trade into the hands of the Cheshire manufacturers. Cheshire salt had superseded the Native salt in Bengal, for this simple reason that Bengal being a very moist climate, salt could not be obtained at a cheap rate by solar evaporation, as in other parts of India, but was only made by boiling, at an expense of twelve or thirteen annas per maund, say a farthing a pound, while Cheshire salt was made for next to nothing, and owing to the circumstances of the trade, was imported very cheap. He believed it would be just the same if there were no duty at all.

His Honour had been struck with the observations which fell with such weight and point from the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson in his discourse to-day upon the land-revenue. His Honour was not going into the intricate subject of the ancient history of India, and whether in the days of Menu the full rent was taken from the holders of land or not. But this he would say, that the full rack-rent of the land was exacted from the people by the Native Governments of the country so far back as we had any knowledge of the matter; that they took all that they could get; that the only limitation was the power of the people to pay. He entirely agreed that property in the land in one sense did exist in a strong degree; the right of occupation in the land was what no Native Government attempted to disturb. But property in the sense of a right to the rent did not exist in Native States. Then, we came to the question of our assessment of the revenue. It appeared to His Honour that we had become from day to day more lenient in our demands, until we had created a great property in the land which was utterly unknown to the Native States; and the question had arisen whether it was wise and prudent to do as we were doing, and whether we were not taking too little as the Government share of the rent of the land. He must confess that it was with some surprise that he found that the observations which had been made on a former occasion in this Council upon this point were controverted in an anonymous paper published in the Gazette of one of the Local Governments. He was particularly alarmed by two points in that paper, which he supposed must have some sort of authority, being published as it was. One of the points was this, that the Local Government professed to take as land-revenue fifty per cent. of the rent, but that no sufficient provision was made for an increase during the long period of settlement. The value of money and produce was undergoing rapid change, and he thought the paper to which he alluded showed that the provision for future increase made in the North-Western Provinces was insignificant and insufficient. The result of that paper was to convince His Honour that before the thirty years for which the settlements were made had expired, the existing assessments would not amount to fifty per cent., but probably to some thing like twenty-five per cent. or less of the net assets. Another point which was noticed in that paper was still more alarming, and gave greatly increased force to the doubts which His Honour

had long entertained regarding the land settlement system of the North-Western Provinces, where, as in some other parts of India, settlements were made with the actual cultivators of the soil; the system was a very good one. When such a cultivating proprietor had fifty or sixty rupees profit in addition to the return for his labour, he did very well. But in many parts of the North-Western Provinces there were very numerous proprietors who did not cultivate themselves, and their number was rapidly increasing. The argument of the writer of the paper seemed to be that we must give to such people the means of living, and that if they multiplied from scores to hundreds the revenue must be diminished to enable so many drones to live. He looked on that as a most dangerous and demoralizing doctrine. His Honour might say this, that the result of many discussions had been to create in his mind the greatest doubt whether the recognition of this property in the land had not been altogether a mistake. If we were free to assess the land in the way the Native Governments did, we should be above the necessity for all income-tax. We should then have money for all sorts of purposes. But his impression was that they could not now go back. We had created a property in the land which was never known to the Native Governments. The property had been created, and once you had established that property in the land, it was very difficult suddenly to alter its value by any great increase of assessment. So long as the people thought they had a mere right of occupancy in the land, they were content to pay a full rent, but the longer the settlements lasted, the more they became discontented when an increase was imposed. In the early part of this century the people of Madras paid a large land-revenue; but in the course of a long administration, that revenue had been allowed to go on without enhancement of rates. Now that it was proposed to increase the rates, we had a distinguished member of the Board of Revenue, like the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, protesting against any increase as an atrocity and injustice. People who had sat for sixty or eighty years at rates becoming easier and easier, were more and more unwilling to pay more, and, practically, it was very difficult to raise their revenue. We very much doubted whether, having once created this form of property, we should not be driven to a permanent settlement after all.

At any rate, in Bengal, we had a permanent settlement. Hon'ble Members were aware, not only that our faith was pledged, but that such numerous interests were involved, that, in Bengal, it was utterly impossible to disturb the existing arrangement. Therefore His Honour was inclined to believe that we must find new modes of taxation to increase our revenue to meet the increasing demands of modernised administration. That was why he feared that either the income-tax must be improved, and must be made into a permanent tax, or that some other tax must be substituted for it. If it was to be continued, he did hope that the Government would consider the question of localizing the tax and making it a portion of the very successful decentralization scheme. Our local taxes were, as he had explained, mainly income and property taxes; and he did not think that we should have two tax-gatherers going about the country to collect two similar taxes, one for the local administration and one for the Imperial Government. He did, therefore, very strongly hope that the Government would consider the advisability of making the income-tax over to the Local Governments for local purposes, if it were to be retained.

Before he left the subject, he also wished to express the strong hope that this subject of the income-tax would receive the careful attention of the Government before the next season came round. He hoped that they would cease to use it as a stop-gap at the end of the year to fill up a small deficit. He hoped they would lay before the Council, at an early period of the Session, the views they had matured on the subject in the cooler and more intellect-compelling climate of Simla. He might venture to say that, during the whole period that had transpired since the passing of the last Act, the

Government of India had not thought fit to consult the Local Governments upon the subject. HIS HONOUR had thought himself bound to inform himself upon the subject as far as he could, and in that matter he was greatly assisted by the eminent member of the Civil Service who presided over that Department of the Board of Revenue which controlled the administration of the income-tax. But he had done so of his own accord, and not in answer to any call from the Supreme Government. He thought every possible information should be obtained before the next discussions in the Council; and that the Council should have time very fully to deal with the subject if it were to come before them at all. Next time, the tax should either be adopted as a permanent part of our system or made over to the Local Governments, or abandoned altogether. It should not be continued in its present precarious footing.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN said that he could have wished that, in the course of his speech, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed a more decided opinion on the general question of an income-tax in India, for such an opinion would have been most valuable. He was himself no friend of an income-tax for this country, and he would have been very glad if it had been found possible not to impose it in the ensuing year. It was a tax that appeared to him very unsuited to India. It opened a large door to fraud and injustice of various kinds. Without any reference to reports, the perusal of which had been so desired by some of his hon'ble friends, he thought that every one who knew the Natives of this country might be quite certain that the levy of an income-tax, would lead to frauds by subordinate officers, which it was impossible for the higher officials effectually to check. We had also heard various other objections to the tax in detail given in forcible language by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, whose statements were, he believed, in the main accurate.

Major General H. W. NORMAN freely admitted that if the income-tax was to be maintained at all, it could hardly be imposed in a less objectionable form than was now proposed, namely, at the low rate of one per cent., and with the minimum amount of taxable incomes raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000, and this, too, without the annoyance of a re-assessment for the coming year. With the taxable limit of incomes raised to Rs. 1,000, it was difficult to suppose that any large number of really poor people could be forced improperly to pay the tax, for there was a very wide distinction between a Native with the income of Rs. 1,000, and one who could be considered poor; though even with this advantage he feared there would still be cases of fraud.

The question, however, still remained, why retain a tax at all which only produced about one per cent. of the general income of the Empire, which is most unpopular, which is always hotly opposed both within and without these walls, and which took up the valuable time of our officers, which would be far better employed on other objects? The answer to that, as given by his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, and others, was two-fold; first, that, as the Government was in a sort of transition state, it would be unwise to attempt to dispense with the tax this year, and thus render it difficult to re-impose it next year. That was one of the reasons that had been given for the retention of the tax this year. But he did not think that that was sufficient itself to justify the retention if there had been a surplus without it. But then came the other reason that, without the income-tax, there would be a deficit of about £300,000, and there was therefore no help but to re-impose it, and with its aid, instead of a deficit, there would be a moderate surplus of about a quarter of a million sterling. No one, he presumed, would seriously advise that we should budget for a deficit merely because we had large cash balances, which, however, as shewn by his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple, would have to be used to meet heavy liabilities, and no one had proposed that we should at the present time launch a new tax in lieu of the income-tax. Therefore, unless it could be shown that the revenue had been set down at too low a figure, or that we could retrench the expenditure in any respect, it appeared necessary to re-

impose the income-tax. It had not been seriously asserted that any of the items of revenue were under-estimated except Opium; and from all he had heard on the subject, he was assured that the estimate taken by his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, was fair and proper.

With regard to the expenditure, he would remind the Council that all the Departments of the Government had recently enjoyed the benefit of the supervision exercised by the late Viceroy, who had enforced very rigid economy in every branch of the service, and habits of economy had been instilled in every department which it would take more time to weaken. Many savings had been made, and we may hope for more; but then there are never-ceasing demands for improvements. In the departments with which Major General H. W. NORMAN was more immediately connected, he could not contemplate any material saving of expenditure. The military expenditure had been submitted to the most rigid scrutiny, and during the last two or three years many savings had been made. Some more may be expected, but the result of those which were in the power of the Government of India would not be large, and might be counterbalanced by demands for improvements which could not be resisted. Those who had not dealt with military expenditure could hardly appreciate the difficulty of saving even a few thousand pounds without a reduction in the number of the men, horses, cattle or material, none of which it was proposed to touch. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, was mistaken in supposing that the military savings in 1871-72 were mere matters of adjustment. They were partly due to downright savings, and partly due to a fortunate fall in prices; nor did he see how, as suggested by his hon'ble friend, a low expenditure in provisioning Europeans, and in compensations for dearness of provisions to Natives, should necessarily lead to increased expenditure in future years. The diminished purchase of horses, to which Mr. Chapman alluded, was due to the fact that five batteries of Artillery went home about fourteen months ago, and left a considerable number of horses for distribution, thus lessening the number to be purchased. With regard to Military Public Works, the expenditure had been reduced from £1,834,113 in 1867-68; £2,187,776 in 1868-69; £1,510,150 in 1869-70; £992,996 in 1870-71; £1,012,500 in 1871-72, to £910,450 in 1872-73. He did not think it was possible to go below the last sum without evincing a culpable disregard to the comfort and health of the European troops. He rather apprehended that some extra money might have to be applied for, to enable work to be carried on on important defensive works, which had recently been reported on by the talented officer of Royal Engineers who had been brought from England for the purpose, and which report was under the consideration of the Government. In the Marine Department the whole expenditure had recently been carefully considered by Admiral Sir W. Meads, and the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple had also paid considerable attention to the subject, so that the expenditure for the coming year has been lessened, partly in anticipation of savings, by about twenty per cent. Taking these three great sources of expenditure together, he did not think that the Government could hope to do much more than to keep within the estimates.

As the deficit, therefore, could not be otherwise prevented, he would support the motion; and, notwithstanding his objections to an income-tax, he thought that the exposition of his hon'ble colleague, Sir Richard Temple, showed that the finances were in a satisfactory and creditable condition. Before concluding, he desired to express entire concurrence with his hon'ble friends, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chapman, as to the necessity of watching the progress of municipal and local taxation. He had said before that he believed as much dissatisfaction had been created by municipal taxation as by the income-tax, while it extended to larger classes. He feared that, in some places, municipal taxation was imposed on very needy people, more for purposes of ornamentation and appearance than for really necessary objects, and he commended the subject to the very serious attention of his colleagues.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS had much to say on land assessments, revenue settlements, and many other matters which had been discussed by some of the

Hon'ble Members who had preceded him. But as those subjects could hardly be considered pertinent, he would refrain from taking up the time of the Council, and would proceed to offer a few brief comments on the observations made by Hon'ble Members in reference to that which was immediately before them. These observations might be divided into three heads:—The first embraced the strictures which had been passed on the financial position of Government, the second included the consideration of the general fiscal system and the necessity for its revision, and under the third head came the income-tax and the Bill itself.

With reference to the strictures upon the financial measures of Government, he would not detain the Council, for his hon'ble colleague the Finance Member would hardly thank him for anticipating what could be so much better dealt with by the Hon'ble Member himself. He (MR. ELLIS) would be satisfied with referring to one point only, as connected with a branch of the administration in which he had always felt the greatest interest. On the question of the pressure of local taxation, he conceived that some members had, from want of sufficient information, formed hasty impressions. Possibly they might prove to be right, but at present the Council had not before them sufficiently detailed statements to allow of correct deductions being drawn. He hoped that in future years, when other Governments had published statistics in detail such as had been given in respect to Bengal and Madras, it might be possible to arrive at safe conclusions. He would refer to the Finance Member's Budget statement itself in illustration. The Hon'ble Member had stated that three quarters of a million of local and provincial taxation had been newly imposed, but that amount included the new road cess of Bengal of which not a rupee had yet been levied; the non-agricultural tax of Bombay which had certainly not turned out in its first year as productive as it was estimated, and the new taxes in Madras, some of which were to come in force by slow degrees. Thus, the amount actually raised was much less than the amount put down. Moreover, the figures given as the total of local and provincial funds, and upon which Hon'ble Members based their arguments, included many sources of local income that were not taxes at all. We must therefore guard against the assumption that figures showing local and provincial funds represented the amounts of local and provincial taxation.

Under the second head, the revision of the general fiscal system, some Hon'ble Members had discussed the question whether the income-tax had a preferential claim for remission, in comparison with other items of taxation. But the question now before the Council was simply whether the income-tax should be reimposed for one year, and therefore he did not think it appropriate to discuss the larger questions upon which his hon'ble friend, Mr Chapman, had entered, though he (MR. ELLIS) believed that his hon'ble friend's suggestions all deserved careful consideration at the proper time. This consideration, he hoped, they would receive next year, when Government would be in a position to review the whole fiscal system and make such reforms as may be deemed proper. Owing to the exceptional circumstances in which Government were at present placed, this was not now possible, and therefore he would confine himself in his further remarks to the third point discussed, namely, the income-tax and the Bill now before them.

"He (MR. ELLIS) would in the first place refer to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, who had contested the correctness of the assertion made by him last year, that the administration of the income-tax in the North-Western Provinces was susceptible of great improvement. In reply, he need only refer to the letter from Sir William Muir already quoted by his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman. His Honour of course wrote cautiously, but still it was plainly enough stated in his letter that already the abuses connected with the income-tax had in a great measure been removed, and it was fairly to be inferred that the Lieutenant-Governor himself was of opinion that the income-tax might be worked satisfactorily in the North-Western Provinces provided certain alterations were made. Most of the suggested changes

had his (MR. ELLIS') complete concurrence. Some of them had been made by the Bill now before Council; others would be effected when it was possible to remove the temporary character of the tax. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, had insisted at some length on the administrative difficulties in working the tax; but even if these difficulties existed before, they could hardly occur in the current year, when the Collectors would be relieved of nearly the whole work of assessment by the terms of the present Bill. He thought, therefore, that whatever value the Hon'ble Member's opinion on this point might have had with reference to other Bills, his objections were inapplicable to the Bill now before them, which fixed all the assessments of incomes of rupees one thousand and upwards of the past year at the same amount during the currency of the tax under the present Bill. He believed, therefore, that the prospect of working the income-tax successfully in the North-Western Provinces was very hopeful. He would also refer his hon'ble friend to the Province of Oudh, the immediate neighbour of the North-Western Provinces. He (MR. ELLIS) had received letters from General Barrow, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who would be admitted to be a good authority on all matters relating to that province. These letters being private he did not produce, though if he could have referred to General Barrow, doubtless no objection would have been made. From these letters it was clear that General Barrow was entirely at issue with the Hon'ble Member regarding the oppression and corruption supposed to take place in working the income-tax. General Barrow said emphatically that the oppression and corruption were not greater than ordinarily occurred in the Settlement and other Departments; and he added that since his return to England, he had had many correspondents among his Native friends in the province, upwards of forty, if he (MR. ELLIS) was not mistaken, and these not of one class, but including taluqdárs, merchants and others, all liable to payment of the income-tax. General Barrow stated that his correspondents had written to him freely and unreservedly, and told him all the grievances of themselves and other people in regard to decisions of the Settlement and Civil Courts; their disputes among one and another and other matters public and private, but not one of these correspondents had ever mentioned a single grievance in connection with the income-tax. This was worth something in his (MR. ELLIS') opinion as the testimony of a high officer thoroughly well acquainted with the country, in respect to the working of the income-tax in the Province most closely allied to that Province regarding which they had heard so much from his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis.

He (MR. ELLIS) would next advert to the remarks made by his hon'ble friends Mr. Stewart and Mr. Robinson, who both objected to the tax in any form. He could not admit that the tax had been rightly called an emergent tax. Whatever may have been the object with which an income-tax was originally raised in India, there was nothing to prevent its imposition permanently. If, on former occasions his hon'ble colleague, Sir Richard Temple, had confined his arguments to the immediate financial necessity, he had done so because such financial necessity was of itself a sufficient justification. But he (MR. ELLIS) could recall nothing that had been said by any member of the Government to lead to an inference that the Government had committed itself to the view that the tax should be levied only on an emergency. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Robinson, had stated his belief, based on what he (MR. ELLIS) had said to be that Government had a covert intention of continuing this tax permanently. Now, he had been most careful to guard against the supposition that his individual opinion in any way represented the opinion of Government, and, in fact, he had stated that Government especially avoided a decision at the present juncture. But his own opinion was certainly not a covert one. He had said clearly that he deprecated the temporary character of the tax as at present levied, and on this point he most fully concurred in all that had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith. He would say further,

that he desired to continue the tax in its present modified form, without any period being fixed for its cessation, the high minimum being the essential feature to be maintained as obviating those evils which had given the tax a bad name in its special application to this country. It was not his wish to have the tax levied *permanently*, for that was not a correct expression, but he wished the tax recognised as a part of the general fiscal system, like the Salt tax, Customs duties, or other sources of revenue. If the Goverment were in a position to remit taxation, the claims of the income-tax would then be considered in common with those of salt and other duties. It had already been explained why no general revision of taxation was this year possible. Under other circumstances, Government would probably have been prepared to raise the general system of duties and taxes, and declare whether the income-tax should or should not form part of it. He trusted that this would be done next year, and if the estimated surplus proved larger than was anticipated, he would especially rejoice, as Government would then be in a better position to deal with the question broadly, and would be able to incur some risk to secure so important an object as a complete and thorough reform of the whole fiscal system.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN said: "My Lord, I will not occupy the Council for more than one minute.

"I shall vote for the Bill on the ground that Sir Richard Temple's estimate is correct, and that there would be a deficit without the income-tax.

"The proof of this proposition I shall leave in the hands of Sir Richard Temple.

"Assuming its truth, and bearing in mind the provisional character of this government, and the fact that we have to provide for the current year here and now, I think it clear that we can neither diminish expenditure nor increase income to the extent required by any other means than the revival of the income-tax, nor has any one attempted to show that we can."

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said—"My Lord, I have so often on previous occasions stated my own opinions on the subject of the income-tax that I will not, at this late hour, say more than a few words. While I am quite alive to the faults of the income-tax, I have always believed that the abuses of which we have heard so much have not been its necessary consequences. I believe that they have mainly arisen from causes which have either ceased to operate altogether, or which are clearly avoidable. I have always held that there are other existing burdens worse than the income-tax, and that there are fiscal reforms more urgently required than its removal. But I do not think that the merits or demerits of the income-tax are really now a question at issue. Under the altogether exceptional circumstances in which we are unhappily placed, the temporary retention of the tax appears unavoidable, and, as it has already been said in this Council, the Government now simply desires to maintain the *status quo*, and to reserve altogether for future consideration the question of the retention or abolition of the income-tax with all the other questions of financial reform to which reference has been made.

"My Lord, there is only one other matter which I wish to notice. I have heard with great satisfaction the testimony which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has borne to the success of the measures taken last year for increasing the financial powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments, and for entrusting them with the control of their own provincial affairs. Similar testimony has, I believe, been given by almost every Local Government in India, and I heard His Honour's remarks with no common pleasure, because I felt that he was giving his testimony to the wisdom and the forethought of the great Statesman whose loss the Nation now deplores, and was paying a tribute to his memory which he himself would have prized; for Lord Mayo was satisfied that as time went on and the system in question was

developed and improved, it would be found that a reform had been carried out, which, more than any other reform, had tended to place our finances on a permanently sound footing; had improved the efficiency of many of the most important branches of the administration, and had for the first time established rational and harmonious relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments. The honour of practically inaugurating this great reform belongs to Lord Mayo alone. It was emphatically his own work, and all my colleagues in the Executive Government will confirm my assertion that, but for the personal interest which he took in it, and his personal determination, it could not have been carried out at all.

"I wish, my Lord, that it were possible for me now to speak of the many great financial and other improvements which we owe to his sagacity and energy, or which he contemplated, and would certainly have accomplished if he had lived. My hon'ble friend, Sir. Richard Temple, has already spoken of the interest which Lord Mayo took in the business of the Financial Department. There was no branch of the administration to which he devoted more close and constant and personal attention, and there is none in which he liked to see his labours rewarded by a larger measure of success. Keen and generous as the appreciation by the public of Lord Mayo's services has been, it has still to learn the full amount of the gratitude which it owes to him personally for the great improvements which have been accomplished, or which are still in progress."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that after the excellent discourses which the Council had heard from the Hon'ble Members to whom he had listened with the greatest possible attention, it would be very unreasonable for him to detain the Council with many remarks. There were points to which he had listened with much interest, and in regard to which he should have liked to offer some observations; but his doing so would not tend towards the settlement of the present question, which was confined to the fact that the budget showed a deficit, which made it necessary to continue the income-tax in order to maintain a financial equilibrium. His own opinion regarding the income-tax had been expressed here before, and nothing which he had heard from the hon'ble gentlemen present had in the slightest degree altered the opinion which he entertained and had expressed last year.

But the question now before them was merely to maintain the present financial arrangements of the Empire for this year, in order to leave the coming Viceroy an opportunity to consider thoroughly the whole subjects of the financial policy for the future before being committed to any important measures. For these reasons, he should vote for the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD TEMPLE said:—

"My Lord, at this late period of the debate I shall not attempt to discuss the various matters introduced by the Hon'ble gentlemen who have spoken to-day in opposition to this bill. There is only one matter which I must treat at some length, inasmuch as it has been so pointedly alluded to, namely, the state of the cash balances. I must also touch on the principle of the income-tax bill itself.

"The cash balances then, and the principle of the bill must form my main topics on this occasion. But before dealing with them, I will notice in the briefest terms some few of what I may call the miscellaneous topics adverted to by my Hon'ble friends on the left.

"In the first place I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith in his criticisms on the financial relation between the Government of India and the Home Government. Surely my Hon'ble friend must know that all this forms part of the constitution of the empire, and is hardly a subject for discussion in this Chamber. Neither can I undertake to re-open the controversy respecting the terms offered by us for the recent conversion of the 5 per

cent. loan. That question was disposed of by the correspondence between the Financial Department and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

"I acknowledge the friendly and considerate terms in which my Hon'ble friend Mr. R. Stewart is pleased to speak of the mode in which the Financial Statement has been prepared. I cannot, however, agree with my Hon'ble friend in thinking that there has been over-caution this year in framing the Opium estimate. No doubt, that estimate does provide for the contingency of a possible fall in prices. And that is well. For, already, that is, within the last few days, there has been a considerable fall in these prices. It is to be recollected that in 1870, when we resolved to redouble our caution in regard to the Opium estimate, we had had ten years' experience of the differences between the estimates of Opium revenue and the actual out-turn. And though there had been some years surplus of the actual over the estimated sum, there had in some years been considerable misfortune in the way of deficiency of actual out-turn as compared with the estimate. Indeed, the embarrassment caused by our receiving a sum less than anticipation is apt to be greater than the convenience of receiving a sum greater than anticipation. I saw then that in Opium, there had been four years of surplus, amounting in all to 5½ millions; whereas, on the other hand, there had been three years of deficit, amounting in all to 3 millions. These circumstances inspired us with increased caution, which has been followed certainly with some success since 1870.

"I desire to show every respect and consideration to the speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. F. Chapman, who is one of the few supporters of the income-tax among the Hon'ble Members on the left. But there is one point which I can hardly refrain from noticing. My Hon'ble friend seems disposed to reproach the Government with aggravating the evils and troubles of the income-tax by enacting it for one year, and then again for another year, instead of enacting it for some fixed period, or for some considerable period without any particular limit of duration. Now, I must remind my Hon'ble friend that in 1871 the Government did not propose to enact it for one year, but proposed to enact it for an indefinite period. In fact, we desired to do exactly what my Hon'ble friend now seems to think we ought to have done. And why did we not succeed in doing this? Because there was so much opposition from Members on the left in this very Council that we deemed it better, on the whole, to take the tax for one year with option of renewal. It therefore hardly behoves my Hon'ble friend now to reproach us with that!

"My Hon'ble friend seems to desire more details of the various establishments and heads of service. I must remind him that this information is always published in the shape of a bulky quarto volume. The volume for last year must have been in my Hon'ble friend's hands for many months past. That for the new year will be very shortly given. The information thus given is probably equal, in quantity at least, to that afforded by any Government in the world.

"I cannot possibly pursue the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson throughout his discursive speech. I must object to his expression about our "financing in loans to municipalities." This is surely not the way to speak of our beneficent operations in this respect. We lend municipalities money at 4½ per cent., which they would otherwise have to borrow at 6 per cent. Thereby the inhabitants of the towns are saved so much of taxation, while not a fraction of burden is on this account imposed on the country at large. I further object to the expression about faith being broken with the people, and assurances being contravened by the maintenance of the income-tax. Since 1869 my Hon'ble friend cannot, I am very sure, find any trace of such assurance. Whatever assurance could be found relates to the five years' income-tax which was passed in 1860 and expired in 1865. My Hon'ble friend tries to prove that the revenues are very elastic by contrasting the sum total of receipts now-a-days with the total some fifteen years ago. He seems to suppose that all this represents the natural growth of the

revenue. But he apparently forgets that there have been additional taxation, and enhanced rates of previously existing duties, and a variety of new sources of receipts opened out. If allowance be made for all this, he will find that our revenue, though not otherwise than flourishing, is yet very far from being elastic. Then my Hon'ble friend, alluding to the fact that the budget shows an increase of more than one million in civil expenditure, declares that there is an evident relaxation of economy. But he apparently ignores the explanation which was rendered together with that statement which showed that the greater part (three quarters of a million) is owing to reproductive expenditure in Opium culture, and that only £170,000 are really owing to the Civil Departments in India; for which small increase even there is explanation afforded. I affirm that there is no ground whatever for my Hon'ble friend's inference.

"In his researches as to the forms of taxation originally adopted by the Hindus, my Hon'ble friend refers to a passage in Menú, the law-giver. It is curious that the very passage which he cites from Menú includes, in its strongest form, that very income-tax which people now find it convenient to say is quite dissonant from Hindu notions. Why, if Menú be the authority, I might show the income-tax to be included among the original institutions of the Hindus.

"Again, my Hon'ble friend speaks as if Lord Lawrence (a great authority) was opposed to the tax on income derived from land. As is well known, Lord Lawrence was an advocate of the income-tax, and I do not recollect that he made any exceptions in favor of any class or interest.

"Then, my Hon'ble friend, alluding to the advice he gave me last year to take higher the estimates of various items of revenue, states that the result has shown the correctness of that advice. Now, as that advice was specific, I must point out that it has in every single particular proved to be fallacious. For instance he thought that the land-revenue ought to have been estimated £300,000 more, but it is turning out, on the contrary, £140,000 less. He said that Excise ought to have been estimated £100,000 more, it is turning out only £10,000 more; that Customs should have been £130,000 more, whereas they are turning out only £3,000 more. He said that Salt should have been estimated higher, but it is turning out, on the contrary, £190,000 less; that Stamps should have been estimated higher, whereas they are turning out £46,000 less; that Irrigation receipts should have been taken higher, whereas they are coming out £25,000 less. Thus the Council will see that if I had attempted to follow my Hon'ble friend's advice last year, I should have been led into great error. I regret to have been obliged by the tenor of his present remarks to produce these points against his arguments. But after this he will hardly expect me to enter into similar criticism which he ventures upon respecting the present budget.

"In regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis's speech, which simply resuscitates the discussion between the Government of India and the local Government of the North-West, regarding the administration of the income-tax, it will, I trust, suffice to refer my Hon'ble friend to the correspondence which was published in the *Gazette*, whereby it clearly appears that the evils described are not necessarily incident to the tax, but in part arose from misapprehensions, which may be, and doubtless will be, remedied in future.

"There are some points in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which I must briefly touch upon.

"I was surprised to hear His Honour, alluding to the 13 millions to be drawn from India by the Secretary of State's bills, speak of this sum as tribute paid by India to England. Doultless His Honour will not need instruction from me as to the real nature of these payments. But I dread lest such expressions falling from so high an authority may confirm a misapprehension but too prevalent on the matter. Of course the payment in question is *not* tribute at all. It represents the payment by India of debt which she incurs for her own service in England. It includes the payments for the salaries and pensions for

Indian officers at home, civil and military; for the expenses incurred at home on account of the European troops in India; for the stores sent out for all the Departments in India; for the interest on the loans raised at home for the service of India; for the guaranteed interest on the capital raised in England for the railways in India. These facts speak for themselves, and show that India is not paying tribute to England, but is merely paying for what she takes, and is only discharging indispensable obligations.

"His Honour regrets the fact that so small a proportion of our public debt is held by Natives, and thinks that by imitating the French system we might improve matters. The real cause, however, is this, that English competition has to a considerable degree, driven the Natives out of the loan market. The English capitalist will lend us money at 4½ per cent. The Native can seldom afford to do so. That is the short of the matter. While this cause prevails, we can hardly help the circumstance to which His Honor alludes. Nor do I at all share his hope that by accepting small loans we can effect any considerable change. We are virtually trying this very plan by our district savings banks. We there offer 3¾ per cent. to depositors on deposits repayable at call. These liberal terms are as yet attracting but few depositors. The total deposit does not exceed 1¼ million sterling. And this hardly encourages us to hope that 4 per cent. open loans, for sums however small, would prove successful.

"I concur heartily in what His Honour says of the risks attendant on the extraordinary expenditure we are incurring for reproductive works. But this only proves the necessity for the strictness or severity we have enforced in our ordinary finance. It shows that we are quite right in imposing income-tax, in effecting reductions, in maintaining a strong cash reserve.

"Having thus briefly disposed of what may be called the miscellaneous points, I approach the main point, namely, the "Cash balances," so pointedly adverted to by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Stewart. The substance of their remarks is this that the cash balances are far too large.

"In the first place, I must demur to the manner in which Mr. Bullen Smith speaks of the discrepancies between estimates and actuals of the cash balances. It might, *primâ facie*, be supposed from the tone of my Hon'ble friend's remarks that full explanation of these differences had not been afforded. For instance, much is made of the difference of 7½ millions between the first anticipation and the ultimate result for 1870-71; whereas the statements given at the time showed how the difference is accounted for, namely, by the improvement in the opening balance (1¾ millions), the surplus in ordinary finance (better by 1¼ millions), the extraordinary expenditure less than estimate by 2 millions, the general deposit account better by 1¼ millions, the railway capital account better by 1½. Now, these explanations will be found complete, and they were apparent from the first. Again, my Hon'ble friend makes much of a similar difference in 1871-72. But I have so recently afforded specific explanation, item by item, in my last financial exposition, that I will not trouble the Council with repetition.

"Reverting to the main point, the Council will bear in mind that the amount now set down for the cash balance in India is £21,640,143, or 21½ millions. This is the amount which my Hon'ble friends consider excessive. But, in the first place, it is to be remembered full one-third of this money *is not our own*. There are 2½ millions (£2,648,185) loan money which we owe to the Public Works Department, being the unexpended balance of monies borrowed for Canals and State Railways. There are 3½ millions belonging to the Railway Department, being the unexpended residue of capital raised for the construction of the lines. There is 1½ million of undrawn monies of the discharged 5 per cent. loan, monies which are the property of the national creditors, and payable on demand at any moment. Then there are £750,000 of Secretary of State's bills outstanding, which represent sums received in England and re-payable on presentation of the drafts in India. These

several items make up an aggregate of full 8 millions, which, deducted from the 21½ millions, leave 13½ millions, which would represent as nearly as possible the real cash balance properly belonging to Government at the present time. And it is only by calculating this just abatement that a true idea of the existing cash balance can be obtained.

"Now, is the sum of 13½ millions too large an amount of cash balance for the ordinary service of Government? I say it not too large, but is really a proper amount. Remember the amount in question is for the month of April, a time of year when the cash balance ought to be "flush." As is well known, there is a flow and an ebb in the cash balances. The autumn is the slack time. Experience of many years has shown that there will be a difference of more than 3 millions between the spring April, and the autumn October. If, then, there are 13½ millions now (April), there will be 10 millions in October. Then, on the principle of the beam being no stronger than its weakest part, we have to consider whether 10 millions in October represent more than a safe sum, wherewith to carry on the public service at that period of the year. I unhesitatingly affirm that in the autumn the cash balance ought not to be allowed to fall below 10 millions. This is essentially a matter of experience. And I confidently appeal to every Accountant General, to every person who has had anything to do with these affairs, as to whether the above statement is not substantially correct.

"It has been indeed said that some of my predecessors, and especially Mr. Laing, declared that a cash balance of 10 millions should be ample. Others among my predecessors have even expressed a hope that a lesser sum might be made to suffice. When Mr. Laing spoke of ten millions, however, he did not apparently mean the sum which we ought to have at the maximum, or at the minimum period. He probably meant approximately the average sum for the whole year. In that case the calculation would scarcely differ from that which I have just made.

"At the same time, however, Mr. Laing uttered some words of wisdom which seem to have been forgotten by those who criticise the present cash balances, but which may well be quoted here. He said (in his financial statement of April 1862):—

"'We could, in case of need, get over two or three little wars, or the first year of a great war, without either loans or new taxes, and I earnestly trust that no Government of India will ever leave itself without this, which is the first and best of all reserves, an available £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 in hard cash, on which it can lay its hands at any moment.'

"In the above sentiment of Mr. Laing's, I cordially concur. Considering the circumstances in which we are placed in this country, and the complications which might at any moment arise, we ought to have a *moderate* cash reserve in our Treasury, available on the instant. According to Mr. Laing's authority (which has been erroneously cited against me), we ought to have 10 *plus* 4, or 14 millions of cash balance at least. And I maintain that, after the necessary abatements, our real cash balance is under 14 millions: and is, from this point of view, not at all excessive.

"It is true that Mr. Laing and others among my predecessors anticipated a reduced cash balance after the completion of the lines of railway and electric telegraph.

"But since the time of Mr. Laing, and even since the time of my immediate predecessor Mr. Massey, there has been a considerable expansion of our financial transactions which would *primâ facie* render necessary a larger cash balance than formerly. In Mr. Laing's time the receipt side of the cash account of the Government of India showed 67 millions (1861-62). In the present year, 1872-73, the same account is swollen to 115 millions. A part of the difference is due to certain items being included in the latter account, which were not in the former. But the greater part is due to real growth of

our affairs—increase of revenue—construction of reproductive public works with borrowed capital—extension of the railway transactions—increase of local funds and provincial services—accretion of deposits, and the like. One main item, indeed which greatly influences the cash balances which used technically to be called 'debt,' and is now called 'advances and deposits,' almost exactly admits of comparison between the two periods. In 1861-62 it stood at 10 millions. For 1872-73 it stands at 18 millions. Inasmuch, then, as our account has grown so much, it is *primâ facie* to be expected that we should have a much larger cash balance now than then.

"We recollect, of course, that since that time the railway and the telegraph have facilitated the remittance of money and the transport of specie. And had it not been for these agencies, we must have maintained a much larger cash balance than we now maintain. It is owing to this, indeed, that we are able now-a-days to do with an amount *not generally* larger than that with which we did years ago.

"But it cannot be expected that with the vast extension of our business, we can manage to reduce our cash reserve.

"Again, if the cash balance follows, as it naturally would follow, the course of the State finance, then at those times when there is deficit of income, as compared with ordinary expenditure, the cash balance must be low. Hence it must happen that when the said finance recovers itself, when the deficit is turned into surplus, the cash balance will be high. A period of comparative repletion succeeds the period of depletion. Such is the case now, when the finance of the two last years is resulting in a surplus of more than four millions.

"And as a matter affecting the credit and prestige of Government, it is desirable that the Treasury should be full—fuller than it was in Mr. Laing's time. In those days, our finance was successfully righting itself after the war of the mutinies, and its ultimate prosperity was held to be assured. After that we were obliged to embark on public works to an extent not originally contemplated, and to borrow money on that account. In the midst of the borrowing for this extraordinary object, doubts arose whether the ordinary expenditure could be kept within the limits of income. To this were added some misfortunes in opium, in trade, and in other respects. Some deficit occurred, and more was threatened. The cash reserves fell to a low point. All this caused apprehension as to the stability of our finance (apprehension now happily dissipated). Then, as we began to succeed in strengthening our position, we raised the cash reserves. And the possession of such reserves is an element in public confidence. I say then that in consequence of all that passed some three years ago, it is important that our finance should be placed in a strong, even in an exceptionally strong, position. And the possession of a large reserve conduces to that end.

"Besides this, which may be called the general reason for maintaining a high cash balance at the present time, there is a special reason relating to the year just past, 1871-72, which is this. During that year we intended, if possible, to reduce the interest on a considerable portion of the national debt. Last year I indicated, so far as might be consistent with the necessary official reserve, that there might be some reason of this sort. Now, however, there need be no hesitation in pointing to this as an obviously cogent reason. Undoubtedly the existence, so well known, of the large sums of cash available in our coffers operated as an inducement to the public creditor to accept our terms of reduced interest, for fear that refusal might lead to discharge of the loan altogether! My Hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith has to-day endeavoured to question the profitableness of that operation to the State, and the propriety of the small borrowing which took place that year in England; and he dwelt on the loss involved in the retention of large reserves. Now, does my Hon'ble friend recollect the declared profit per annum of that operation, £93,000 per

annum of immediate gain, with prospect of increase to £160,000 per annum after seven years; besides the gain from the currency investment made on that occasion of £109,000 per annum. These annual gains are really perpetual. And even if it be supposed that in order to secure such gains, a loss has been incurred for say two to three years in maintaining the cash reserve, *what* is such a loss as compared with the above gain? Is not this an instance of giving a minnow in order to catch a whale?

"If, however, it be contended that the cash balance is higher at this moment than it ought ordinarily to be, still it is very difficult to prove, by any abstract reasoning, what exactly ought to be the ordinary amount. The centres of receipt and expenditure are so various, the treasuries—some 250 scattered over the length and breadth of the country—are so numerous, the divisions of provinces and departments are so multiform, that an enquiry which we have been making for a long time past fails to afford such proof. The matter is really one of experience. And I may just mention what the experience of two eventful years taught me. The beginning of the year 1868-69 found us with a low cash balance of 11¾ millions, somewhat reduced by the advances which had been made for the Abyssinian Expedition. We soon found it difficult to carry on the public service with this amount. We were obliged to draw all our available cash from the Presidency banks and ultimately to even overdraw our account occasionally. In several respects our position became fraught with inconvenience, even with embarrassment. Matters improved a little however, some of the Abyssinian advances were recovered, and we began the next year with a balance of more than ten millions. Soon afterwards we raised two millions for the public works extraordinary; some further part of the Abyssinian advances were recovered; the remittance account with England proved very favorable; in short, we enjoyed various advantages in respect of the cash balances. Still, however, the General Treasury continued to be short of cash. Still our account with the Bank was in debit instead of being in credit, as it ought to be. Still it was a matter of anxiety to feed with money the main treasuries which formed the centres of expenditure. And it was not till near the close of the year that we succeeded in maintaining a substantial credit balance at the State Bank.

"Now these are facts, and very troublesome facts they were at the time. They are worth more than any amount of theorizing on a complex and recondite subject. And they go far to show that in practice nothing short of 13 millions (as I have already stated) will suffice for the commencement of the year.

"On this review, then, of the whole case, allowing for necessary abatements, and considering our liabilities, I adhere to what was stated in my budget exposition, to the effect that the cash balances, though satisfactorily high, are yet not too high.

"I shall now turn to a question very justly put by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Robert Stewart. He asks in effect (if I understand him aright) what is the amount and nature of the liabilities for the satisfaction of which the 'cash balances' may be considered the principal asset. On former occasions, I have myself brought these liabilities to the recollection of the Council, and I will now try to answer my Hon'ble friend's very pertinent question. For this purpose I produce a return prepared in India in December last, and recently printed by order of Parliament. It purports to be 'a return of all stocks, loans, debts and liabilities chargeable on the East India revenues.' It is made up to the 30th September last for India, and 31st December for England. It includes a statement of the national debt; but I need not allude to that as it represents principal which we shall not be called upon to repay. I will only

extract the statement of those liabilities which we may, or shall, be called upon to discharge, whether they bear interest or not. These may be set forth thus—

India.		Bills payable.	Deposits.		Total.
Treasury Notes.	Service Funds.		Bearing interest.	Not bearing interest.	
£	£	£	£	£	£
1,163,406	4,705,453	274,959	1,505,028	9,069,949	16,718,795
England.					
Capital of Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies remaining in Home Treasury after deducting sums drawn by them in India.					
£					
3,771,741					3,771,741
Total of above, India and England ...					£20,490,536

The item 'Treasury Notes' means a portion of the capital of the funds of the Covenanted Civil Service (known as the Civil Annuity and the Civil Funds) invested in Government securities. The heading 'Service Funds' means the remaining capital of those funds, a portion of which will shortly have to be paid out from this account by the new arrangements. The heading 'Bills payable' comprises the amount of Secretary of State's bills outstanding on that date, representing monies received in England, but remaining to be drawn (on presentation of bills) in India. The 'deposits bearing interest' comprise the monies deposited in the Government Savings Banks. The 'deposits not bearing interest' include all the monies belonging to the local funds; to the new provincial services; to the judicial department all over the country, that is, the sums deposited in the Courts of Justice, sums in the hands of the official assignees and the like; to the various revenue departments often representing disputed items of revenue; to all the other departments of the service; to the military prize funds, and to other branches. The last item 'capital of railway companies,' represents monies which we have received from the railway companies and shall have to pay on their account.

"Of these liabilities there is a small portion, such as a part of the capital of the Civil Fund, which practically the treasury will not be required to discharge. But by far the greater portion of the liabilities will have to be discharged, and is constantly in course of being discharged. And a great deal of that again represents money lying at call, and will have shortly to be discharged.'

"The aggregate of these items is seen to be £20,490,536, or 20½ millions, for the discharge of which the cash balance forms the assets. There are other assets indeed, such as buildings and other real property, of which I am not prepared to offer a valuation.

"But it is to be further recollected that this aggregate is liable to constant increment and decrement, that is to say, that there are constantly receipts of one kind and another which augment the liability, and payments on the other, which *pro tanto* operate in discharging it, and this process goes on to the extent of many millions on each side of the account yearly. In the statement of receipts and payments appended to the budget will be found the items for 1872-73 of receipts and disbursements on account of advances recoverable and deposits repayable, namely £18,518,600 or 18½ millions receipts, and £18,394,400 or 18½ millions disbursements. Now, out of these items £16,556,700 receipts, and

£16,620,400 payments, or 16½ millions on each side of the account, relate to this very aggregate of liabilities which I have been describing. In other words, there will be 16½ millions of increment and about the same amount of decrement during the year. The aggregate liability indeed is like one of the great perennial snowy mountains in the Himalaya. There is yearly a great accession of snow over and above the permanent mass. On the other hand, there is a great thawing and melting annually. But after all a mass remains. Let that be represented by the aggregate of 20½ millions. Let the newly fallen snow be represented by the 16½ millions of receipts; and let the thawing be likened to the 16½ millions of payments.

Having thus briefly explained the nature of 'the cash balance,' I shall add an explanation in abstract of the causes of its growth from £10,175,804 or just over 10 millions in April 1869, the lowest point—to the £21,640,143 or 21½ millions in April 1872, showing an increase of £11,464,339, or 11½ millions, at the latter date over the former, that is, in a period of three years. What then are the causes? Why, in the first place, we have had surplus of income over ordinary expenditure to an amount of 4¼ millions. We have 2½ millions of unexpended loan money in hand: that is 2½ millions have been borrowed for public works more than have been spent. Half a million of railway capital has been raised more than has been spent. The result of the account of the Secretary of State's drawings is favourable to the extent of 1¼ million, that is to say, 1¼ million more has been received in England than has been paid in India upon the drafts. Half a million of Abyssinian advances have been repaid. One and-a-half million of the 5 per cent. loan debt discharged and credit taken, but money remaining unpaid and lying at call of creditors. Half a million has been virtually transferred from the Home Treasury to the Indian Treasury. Three quarters of a million more have been received than paid on the deposit account. The aggregate of these items amounts to 11½ millions which exactly accounts for the difference and for the growth of the cash balance.

"I now approach the second object I proposed to myself, namely the income-tax measure before the Council, regarding which shortness of time compels me to be brief.

"I cannot, on this occasion, express any opinion as to whether the measure should be permanent, or as to what other measures of relief it should be combined with, if made permanent. Whatever opinion I may have thereon, I must reserve it for representation or for vindication at the proper time. Therefore what little I have now to say will relate to the past and to the present. It is true that I have hitherto contented myself with founding its justification on manifest necessity. With this absolute financial necessity staring us in the face, I have deemed it a work of supererogation to advance arguments as to other advantages and merits which the measures may possess. The fiscal success of a measure which in a decade of years has brought in 13½ millions to the treasury is indisputable. Being still, at this moment, as much convinced as ever of the necessity, I nevertheless acknowledge having seen, as indeed I still see, great and manifold advantages in the measure.

"Notwithstanding all that has been ever urged to the contrary, I affirm that no tax we could devise is so free from politic and economic objection. With the exception of the excise and opium duties which I regard as the best possible form of taxation, there is no part of our taxation which I would not sooner have remitted than the income-tax. If relief could have been afforded, I would sooner have afforded it under the head of customs, or salt, even in some provinces under the head of land revenue, than of income-tax.

"I believe that the moral effect of the income-tax in the enforcement of economy has been excellent. One of the dangers that beset Indian finance is the innate extravagance of 'public opinion' in this country respecting administrative reform—a noble and generous failing perhaps, but still a

failing. The moment that the pockets of the rich, the clamorous, the influential, are touched by an income-tax, then the otherwise irrepressible tendency is repressed. 'Public opinion' becomes intent upon economy, partly from the fear of direct taxation being increased, partly in the hope of such taxation being mitigated. And this is well. I certainly perceive, or fancy to perceive, an immense improvement in public opinion since the imposition of the income-tax.

"Then—though it may seem paradoxical to my Hon'ble friend on the left, I assert that the tax is *truly* popular. When it reached low incomes, there was indeed an element of unpopularity—which indeed was, with some justice, alleged against the measure. But by the amendments and remissions of 1871, and now of 1872, the wind has, as it were been taken out of the sails of the "unpopularity" argument, till it at last is flapping idly. And now the tax is popular, because it avoids the poor and needy, and fastens only on the well-to-do!

"My Hon'ble friends on the left never tire of telling us that the Natives, both educated and uneducated, hate the name of this tax; that the dislike to it is universal among the best of our own officers. Now are my Hon'ble friends justified in being so very sure on this point? Let us see. The Council has heard to-day the opinion of Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman). I should infer from that that Sir William Muir is in favour of the principle of the tax, provided that it be fixed with comparative permanency. The Council has also heard to-day the opinion of General Barrow, Chief Commissioner of Oude (cited by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis), which is highly favourable. I hold in my hand the official letter from Mr. Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, submitting an elaborate report on the working of the income-tax, and declaring it to be satisfactory and requiring no further remark. I further beg to read an extract from a minute by Mr. Alonso Money, one of the highest revenue officers in Bengal. He says, writing 18th October 1871, 'I still hold to the opinion expressed by the Board in July last year, that under certain conditions and guarded from abuse by a different procedure, the tax would be a proper and a safe one. Assuming that money must be got from some sources of taxation other than the normal ones, I consider the income-tax the best form of direct taxation, as being the only one which falls upon trading profits, as well as upon profits from land. But it should be levied only from well-to-do classes * *. If there is to be an income-tax, I would have it fixed for some years at its present rate * * *. The return after the first year would be satisfactory, and little or no discontent would be excited.'

"Thus, though no doubt many high officers and especially some of my Hon'ble friends on the left, perhaps also the majority of our officers, generally do condemn the tax, still I produce some evidence of the highest character, which is more or less favourable, drawn too from each one of the several great divisions of the Bengal Presidency.

"Then as to the Natives, perhaps my Hon'ble friends are not aware that some of the organs of native opinion are becoming actually favourable to the income-tax. I will read some extract translations from two newspapers published in the Bengali language, written with much ability and with entire independence, representing large sections of opinion in Bengal and having considerable circulation. They are named the 'Shôm Prakash' and the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika.'

"The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' on the 25th January last, observing that 127,000 persons had been assessed to the tax in Bengal, remarks that 'the tax may be hated by the 127,000 people, but that the rest of the population of Bengal, 39 millions, are quite indifferent to it.' Then it proceeds to question whether all of the 127,000 persons really object to it, and states,

'by recent changes the number of tax-payers will be reduced to 50,000 only out of 40 millions. And this is the tax which is said to be unpopular Why, according to this view, only one in 800 will be touched. Certainly the one unfortunate may hate the tax and abuse the Government, but the 800 people will with uplifted hands pray for the prosperity of a Government which has saved people who are poor, and taxed those only who can afford to pay!'

"Perhaps my Hon'ble friends will admit that this is remarkable testimony from an original native source.

"On the 18th of March last the 'Shôm Prakash,' writing about the coming budget, writes—

'We learn that the Anglo-Indian cries against the income-tax have by this time reached England, and that probably it will be reduced if not abolished altogether. We are further informed by the same journal that the *London Times* has denounced this tax as unsuited to our countrymen, Natives of India. We are thankful to the *Times* for pleading on our behalf: but in reality we poor Natives have very little to do with the income-tax. This tax has the merit, as we have frequently pointed out, of leaving the lower orders completely intact; we have shown in a former issue that it affects only one in four hundred of our countrymen; and that it is the most equitable of taxes, inasmuch as it takes from those alone who are able to give. Our late lamented Viceroy had a full insight into this matter, and he persistently turned a deaf ear to the bitter abuses and keen satires of the Anglo-Indians for keeping fast to the income-tax. But we trust we have accorded the fullest measure of praise due to the deceased Lord for his manliness in this respect. * * * The Government has already earned the gratitude of the people by persisting in maintaining the income-tax in opposition to the will of his own countrymen.'

"Now, my Lord, all this is genuine opinion of Natives as expressed by themselves in their own fashion, and it differs *toto cœlo* from the other cases of native opinion as to-day described by some of our Hon'ble friends on the left.

"But in corroboration of this view of native opinion as being favourable to the income-tax, I will read a passage from an English journal, the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad, second to no journal in India in respect to influence and ability. The *Pioneer*, in a leading article of the 12th April (the present month), says:—

'In one, and perhaps the true sense, the income-tax is, and always must be, the most popular of taxes. * * * * The millions will always desire gradually to devolve the whole burden of taxation on the thousands. But where the income-tax is voluntarily self-imposed by the rich, and is not forced upon them from below, this objection does not apply, and the measure has then a self-denying and patriotic appearance very useful in conciliating popular respect. Even in this country we believe that the tax has already had to some extent a good effect, and that it will have still greater use, now that the minimum is raised, in persuading the Indian masses that their English rulers, when it comes to taxation, do not spare themselves, and that they do desire to spare the poorer population. In this sense we believe the income-tax to be decidedly popular.'

"This testimony is the more remarkable in that this journal appears to be opposed to the income-tax in several respects, and to regard it as an object of dislike to those who pay it.

"And now, my Lord, I shall conclude by reiterating that in all our proceedings in respect to the income-tax we have been animated by the desire to do justice by impartial distribution of the public burdens. It is indeed well that in a Legislature where the Native members are very few, and where the members are almost all of the governing race, the measures of taxation should justly include the European community. It is also well that in an assembly where the majority of the members is official, the taxation should equitabiy

affect the official classes. In other words, the justness of our conduct is manifest when we show that, on the occurrence of necessity, the first thing we do is to tax ourselves!"

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said:—"MY LORD, the Hon'ble Finance Member has cast a doubt on the judgment I entertain of Lord Lawrence's view of the income-tax. I gather the view which I hold from His Lordship's own public enunciations, from the conduct of the Government he presided over, and from the repeated enunciations of his Finance Minister. The Hon'ble Member, I suppose, is giving some personal impression of the private opinion entertained by Lord Lawrence on this subject; but I may observe that I have heard others who knew His Lordship's views well, and they entertain the same view as I hold of that Statesman's views in respect to laying further burdens on the land. I can, of course, only judge by the enunciation of the Viceroy himself and of his Finance Minister, when actually urged to impose the income-tax. The simple facts are that Lord Lawrence never did put a tax on landed income, that his government persistently refused to do so, and that it was only when our hon'ble colleague came to lose the sagacious guidance of that statesman that we heard of the income-tax as it is."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY said,—"I shall certainly not complain of the length to which this debate has been drawn out, or of the discursive character of the disquisitions which this Council has heard. These disquisitions have contained much that is interesting and much that may be valuable, when recorded or repeated, in enabling the Council to come, on a future occasion, to a sound conclusion with reference to the confirmation or abandonment of the income-tax, and with reference to the form in which it should be cast if adopted as a permanent part of our fiscal system. I shall, however, not follow my hon'ble friends into the wide arena of discussion which they have occupied. I cannot flatter myself that, on the very eve of departure, when my connection with India and its interests is about to be severed for ever, my opinion could have any influence in shaping the financial policy of Government, nor should I consider myself justified at this stage of the debate in engaging the attention of the Council for any length of time. The remarks which I shall submit will be of a personal character; they will embody a justification of the share which I have had in the presentation of this financial statement, of the part which I now take in recommending the reimposition of the income-tax in a provisional shape.

"Some expressions which have fallen from my hon'ble friends who are opposed to the present bill might almost seem to imply that, in their opinion, the financial statement has been so contrived and adjusted as studiously to bring out a small surplus—a surplus so small as to make the reimposition of the income-tax indispensable. I cannot too strongly protest against any imputation of this nature. I can only say that if I believed that the statement was in the least degree obnoxious to this suspicion, it would never have received the least share of countenance or support from me. On the contrary, I affirm that if we regard the peculiar circumstances under which the present budget is framed and presented, it is a fair, honest and judicious project, an accurate picture of the probable revenue and expenditure, a scheme which we can present with confidence to the criticism of the Council and the country.

"There has been no desire to under-estimate receipts; there has been no desire to over-estimate expenditure so as to elicit an unfavorable result. Setting aside for a moment the revenue and expenditure connected with opium, I contend that an unprejudiced view of the capital sources of Indian revenue will show that the estimates of revenue to be derived from those sources are rather high than low, rather hazardous than timid. The estimated receipts from land revenue, salt, customs, stamps, and excise are either based on the actuals of recent years or prudently expanded where there is the least hope of increased returns. The disbursement side is a normal estimate with reference to the

figures of the past year; it has been framed with an earnest desire to restrict expenditure, and where there are excesses, an accurate analysis, into which I have no time to go, would show that these excesses are strictly justified by the claims of the several Governments concerned and by the necessities of the public service during the present year.

"There is an item in the revenue and expenditure of India which defies the power of official forecast, the item of opium. The price which we have adopted, *viz.*, Rs. 1,200 per chest, may be repudiated by many outside these walls, who are disposed to regard the question from a hopeful and speculative point of view, but the decision of Government in this respect has been approved by the silence of my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, whose ability and impartiality in this matter are beyond dispute; while my hon'ble friend Mr. Stewart has not ventured to suggest a higher figure than Rs. 1,250, an advance which would make no essential difference in the balance sheet.

"There is, on the other hand, a great increase in the estimated expenditure on account of opium when compared with the abnormally low expenditure in the year 1871-72, but that estimate is justified by the expenditure of former years and by the benefit of a higher price which the Government have determined to award to the cultivator. If the season is not adverse, and if the projects of Government for increased cultivation are fully carried out, the disbursements on this account will be completely realized.

"The results of the opium revenue may nevertheless be more favorable than the results here set down; they will probably be more favorable, but the Government have in this matter duties and responsibilities which they cannot overlook; they must act prudently and on the best advice. They have done so, and I do not think that the soundness of their resolution will be seriously disputed.

"Both with reference to the ordinary sources of revenue and to the exceptional item of opium, the financial results are, I contend again, presented in a just though it may be sober light.

"If then we have no right to count with confidence upon a larger surplus than the one now presented, a surplus of a quarter of a million sterling, it is obvious that the re-imposition of the income-tax is indispensable, for the budget could not be introduced with a deficit. The admission of a deficit on the financial project of the year would be a violation of all the principles and traditions of our financial policy. I may add that it would be absolutely prohibited by the Secretary of State.

"I beg the Council to believe that the conviction at which I have arrived on this question has not been hastily or willingly adopted. I do not appear before you as an enthusiastic partisan of the income-tax. I do not appear before you as an advocate of a high expenditure in order to maintain a high revenue. The present conclusion is contrary to all my hopes and all my wishes. I am a reluctant convert. When my attention was first devoted to the financial situation of the present year, I was, like others, arrested by the immense accretion of the cash balances gorged with money which had flowed in from numerous sources of which the nature was to me then partly unknown, but which have been lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple on this occasion. I was, however, from the first aware that not less than four millions and a half of this unprecedented accumulation represented surplus revenue during the last three years, and I cherished a warm hope, I may say a persuasion, that the financial prospects of the present year would be defined in such a form as to justify the remission or relinquishment of taxation in some shape or other. These hopes were confirmed by the knowledge which I acquired that the same impressions were entertained by a far higher authority, by the late Viceroy. From the last recorded opinions which he left behind him, from his latest expressions well remembered by his friends, we know that the Earl of Mayo believed that the time had at last arrived when the question

of reduction and re-adjustment might be seriously entertained. I assure the Council that nothing would have given me deeper, more intense satisfaction than to present to the Council and the country an alleviation of the public burdens as a posthumous benefit from that strong and kindly hand which has ceased for ever to labour and to give. After deliberate enquiry this course was found to be impracticable.

"But, gentlemen, because we are not able in an exceptional and provisional condition to take up the benevolent thoughts and plans which the late Viceroy surrendered with his life, and conduct them to the conclusions which he contemplated, are we therefore to abandon all hope of an early relaxation of the fiscal pressure which for most justifiable purposes has been imposed upon the country? In my humble judgment, not at all! When three years ago the Earl of Mayo assumed the direction of the finances, he found himself in a situation which warranted a severe and exacting policy. He found the national reserves at the lowest ebb, he found the Government drifting into the sufferance of recurrent petty deficits, a situation more than anything else disgraceful and debilitating to a State; to meet these evils he had recourse to the most unsparing and energetic action. He continued and raised the income-tax as an impost on the more affluent classes; he raised the price of salt to 50 or 60 millions of our Indian fellow subjects, which was an income-tax on the poor; he arrested imperial expenditure even for the most justifiable objects on every side; he contrived the system of provincial appropriations to the several Presidential and Provincial Governments representing repartitions of imperial revenue not soon or lightly to be exceeded; he indirectly stimulated the development of local and municipal taxation by which the claims on imperial and provincial revenue might be replaced or supplemented. I, for one, have always admired and extolled this courageous policy. By the light of subsequent events it may seem in some particulars to have been overdone, but it was justified by the knowledge which Government possessed at the time, and it was better to go too far on a wise course than to fall short of a great public necessity. You have now before you the full result of the energetic action adopted by the Viceroy in your replenished cash balances, in a restored equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, in the confirmation of public credit, in the introduction of a vigilant economy in expenditure. The ends which the Viceroy had at heart have been attained; the first phase of his financial policy was concluded at the moment of his lamented death. If his life had been spared for the benefit of this country, I do not doubt that a second and a different period of his Government would have been inaugurated, a period of prudent remission and readjustment of imperial taxation for the welfare and contentment of all classes of the people—such a task would have been peculiarly congenial to his humane and temperate intelligence.

"It is acknowledged on all hands that even the first steps in the direction which has been indicated could not have been taken now. No serious remission of taxation can take place without reductions of expenditure, and reductions of expenditure except in emergencies, can only be justifiable and useful when maturely considered, cautiously introduced, continuously urged and carried out under the personal impulse and control of the permanent head of the Government. The duty which dropped from the hands of the late Viceroy, and which I could not possibly take up, will be properly assumed by Lord Northbrook whose ability and varied political experience will enable him to prosecute it with success.

"Having said so much on the general question I shall only touch upon one of the subordinate topics which has been introduced in this discussion—I mean the question of local and municipal taxation. In this matter I concur in much that has fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Robinson, and I cannot agree with the spirit of the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in making light of this description of taxation may be right in reference to Bengal, where the system

is in its infancy, and where the Government land assessment is so light. But my hon'ble friend Mr. Robinson referred to other parts of India, where municipal and local taxation have already assumed formidable proportions, and where they are superadded to a land revenue fully proportioned to the ability of the cultivator. These local taxes are weighty already, they have a tendency to accumulate and expand, and they justify the careful inspection and control of the Supreme Government; on the other hand, I cannot agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman, who seems to consider that the Imperial revenue should be kept at a high level in order to increase the provincial appropriations, and thus to enable the Subordinate Governments to reduce the local taxation already levied. My hon'ble friend advocates a course which I apprehend we cannot follow. The system of local taxation on which we have entered is not one from which we can turn back or from which we ought to turn back. I concur with my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey in considering that the institution of provincial appropriations and the development of local and municipal taxation which is indisputably linked with that measure, are among the most important and fruitful innovations which we owe to the Government of the Earl of Mayo. But the late Viceroy, in instituting or stimulating these methods of taxation, did not only regard them as a way of raising money. Municipal and local funds involve municipal and local bodies by which those funds are administered, and in promoting the creation of such bodies, the late Viceroy sought, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey can testify, not only to procure money for good purposes, but to deposit throughout the country the principles of public spirit and local self-government. The project was not only financial, but social and political. We may indeed, I trust, look for a reduction of taxation hereafter, but I would not look for it, as the hon'ble Mr. Chapman does, on the local side. I would look for it on the Imperial side. To arrest the project of municipal and local taxation and organization now would be, in my opinion, tantamount to a reversal of the policy originated by the Earl of Mayo,—it would be a retrogressive and reactionary step."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	
Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.	
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.	

So the Motion was carried.

EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to offences committed in Foreign States be taken into consideration. He said that the question which

he thought the Council ought now to consider was whether, under all the circumstances this Bill ought now to be disposed of. He would shortly state what was the position in which the matter stood, and it would be for the Council to decide whether they would consider the matter now, or consent to its lying over for several months. Considerable complaints had been made by some of the Native States as to the inconvenience to which the present state of things gave rise, and, in consequence of those expressions of opinion, a Resolution was drawn up by the Government of India, and circulated to all the Political Agents, proposing certain changes which were embodied in this Bill. The replies which had been received to that circular had been duly considered, and a Bill founded upon those replies was introduced and published in the Gazette, so far back as the second of January last. The Bill had been before the public for upwards of three months. MR. STEPHEN did not think that the Bill as drawn upon that occasion was expressly submitted for the opinions of the Local Governments; but he knew that all the Governments, principally interested in the matter, had returned expressions of opinion on it. The Bombay Government had stated, in answer, that they desired that the Bill should be passed. The Government of Madras had answered, also expressing their general concurrence in the provisions of the Bill. The Government of Bengal had not favoured them with any explicit expression of opinion, but they had sent up the opinion of the Commissioner of Burdwan, as to the effect the Bill was likely to have on the relations of the Government with the French Settlement of Chandernagore. Those communications were taken into consideration by the Committee, and amendments had been made in the Bill, not with the view of affecting the character of the Bill, but of making its provisions more explicit. The Bill as drawn recited:—

"Whereas various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals."

And, then, the Bill enabled the Governor General in Council to establish Courts of Justice of criminal jurisdiction in Native States. Those provisions had been explained when the Bill was introduced. The right of the Governor General in Council to establish such Courts, MR. STEPHEN said, was a political question which had to be determined by the Government of India and the Native States concerned. There were, in many parts of India, British Officers who, as Political Agents in Native States, were entrusted with the power to try political offences committed by British subjects in Native States. It was felt, when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, that the expressions to which allusion had been made, were liable to misconstruction. Accordingly, various amendments were introduced, which he hoped would render the provisions of the Bill free from misconstruction. Instead of the preamble to the Bill as originally introduced, the Committee had substituted the preamble to an Act 6 & 7 Vic. known as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, giving similar powers to British officials in certain cases. And the preamble to the Bill now stood thus:—

"Whereas by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals."

It would be observed that the word "Courts" had been avoided throughout the Bill, and it had not been stated that the Governor General in Council might exercise any jurisdiction or power which the Governor General in Council

might have exercised before the passing of this Act. The Bill did not alter in any degree the position of the Government with regard to Native States: it merely said that where the Government had power to establish such Courts at present, that power might be exercised in such manner and by such Courts as the Governor General in Council might direct.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed doubts as to the manner in which this Act would affect the relations of the Government with the Settlement of Chandernagore. To that, MR. STEPHEN would reply that, undoubtedly, a British subject, who committed a crime at Chandernagore, would, under this Bill, be delivered up with a very much greater degree of promptitude than was the case now. It would not in any way affect our relations with the French Government. MR. STEPHEN might state that the Committee had taken into consideration certain objections which had been raised by the Commissioner of Burdwan, who thought they had omitted to put into the Bill certain powers conferred by Act VII of 1854 for the extradition of criminals. In answer to that, MR. STEPHEN would refer to the provisions of section 14 of the Bill, which embodied the principal provisions of Act VII of 1854 which were considered necessary to be retained.

He would repeat that the existing law had been found very inconvenient, the Native States having found it very difficult to obtain the extradition of British subjects who had committed offences within their States and sought refuge in British territory. The provisions of this Bill would be a boon to the Native States, and MR. STEPHEN would have wished that the final amendments of the Select Committee had been presented at an earlier date. As he had said before, he was in the hands of the Council as to the course which should be pursued in regard to the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had been taken by surprise in this matter. He understood that the Bill had been withdrawn and postponed to a more favourable season. But at an early period of HIS HONOUR'S presence in Council that day, the Hon'ble Member had announced to him that it was his intention to proceed with the Bill if there was time. At that time, HIS HONOUR was listening to the interesting speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson on the income-tax. Other Hon'ble Members followed, and the flood of eloquence was so great, that he never imagined there could be time for this other Bill. He must go back and explain his position in regard to this matter. Two or three days ago, the Hon'ble Member told him that it was not his intention to proceed with the Bill; he then communicated with another Hon'ble Member, and they both felt some doubt, and the result of that communication was that the Hon'ble Member had himself formally withdrawn the Bill at a late period of the proceedings of the previous day. Objection had been taken to the provisions of this Bill by two or three officers under HIS HONOUR'S government. One peculiarity in the Bill was that Chandernagore would fall under the category of a Native State, and the appellation was not calculated to foster the cordial relations which had always existed between the Government of Bengal and the authorities of the French Settlement of Chandernagore. It appeared to HIS HONOUR that there was no pressing necessity for this Bill as regards Bengal. The Government had been getting on very well without this Bill, and he thought that this was not a kind of Bill that ought to be brought in and proceeded with in a great hurry. He did not propose to be obstructive in the matter, but he must wash his hands of all responsibility as regards this Bill for he did not know anything about it, not being prepared. If the members of the Executive Government would say that, looking to the position of Chandernagore and other European settlements, as well as to the Native States, the Bill was not likely to cause any difficulty in dealing with them, he would refrain from urging any further objections to it; but if it was a Bill got up only by one department of the Government, he would press his objection, that sufficient time had not been allowed for the consideration of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS could not agree with His Honour that they were getting on very well without this Bill, or that the relations of the Government with Native States in the matter of extradition were on a satisfactory footing. He had seen the Bill substantially in the form in which it was proposed to pass it, and he believed that it met the requirements of the Native States of the Presidency of Bombay: they were very numerous and of a diversified character. He had at first been of opinion that time should be afforded for the further consideration of this measure, but he had since had the opportunity of knowing that the matter had been fully gone into in Bombay, by the Government of Bombay, and that His Excellency the Governor of that Presidency was anxious that the Bill should be passed; therefore, unless His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had some more specific objections to urge, MR. ELLIS would consider it his duty to vote for the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that considering that, if this Bill were not proceeded with at present, it could not be passed for some months, notwithstanding that, to his knowledge, the matter had been, for some time past, under discussion; and considering that it had been carefully considered by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, in consultation with the Foreign Secretary, who had given long-sustained attention to the matter, he thought that there could be no objection to the passing of the Bill at once.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. In doing so, he observed that the Bill had been very carefully considered in detail by the Select Committee, and had been drawn in the Legislative Department in consultation and communication with the Foreign Department. Every Political Agent in the country had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the provisions of the Bill, and we were roughly in possession of the opinion of every Local Government interested in the matter.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, he wished to say that he had himself thought the Bill might, without any disadvantage, be postponed; but he was now satisfied that it would be wiser to proceed with it at once. This was the last occasion upon which the Council would have the advantage of the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen's presence. He had studied the whole matter most carefully, and he thought the Council ought to avail themselves of the great advantage of his advice. It would be hardly fair to the Hon'ble Member's successor to throw on him immediately upon his arrival the labour of going into this most delicate and intricate subject. MR. STRACHEY had no doubt that the subject had been most carefully considered, and he would therefore vote in favour of the passing of the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he accepted this Bill as a Bill placed before the Council by the Government of India which the Government asked the Council to pass, and in that view he would not oppose the passing of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council for the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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THE Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold some official position, are requested to bring an introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

BELVEDERE.
The 8th May 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX of 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

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SCHEDULE. Enactments repealed.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Enactments repealed.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof; but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context :—

"Proposal"

(*a*.)—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal:

"Promise."

(*b*.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise :

"Promisor" and "promisee."

(*c*.)—The person making the proposal is called the 'promisor,' and the person accepting the proposal is called the 'promisee :'

"Consideration."

(*d*.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise :

"Agreement."

(*e*.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement :

"Reciprocal promises."

(*f*.)—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises :

"Void agreement."

(*g*.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void :

"Contract."

(*h*.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract :

"Voidable contract."

(*i*.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract :

"Void contract."

(*j*.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE COMMUNICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION OF PROPOSALS.

Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.

Communication when complete.

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete

as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(*b.*) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete,

as against A when the letter is posted;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(*c.*) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by a letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance;

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise; but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration.

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Promises, express and implied.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

CHAPTER II.

Of contracts, voidable Contracts, and void Agreements.

What agreements are contracts.

10. All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

Who are competent to contract.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(*b.*) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

"Consent" defined.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

"Free consent" defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

"Coercion" defined.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed.

Illustration.

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code;

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta.

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

"Undue influence" defined.

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases:—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained:

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

"Fraud" defined.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it;

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A

(*b.*) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(*c.*) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(*d.*) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement.

Voidability of agreements without free consent.

19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation.—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(*b.*) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(*c.*) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(*d.*) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(*e.*) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies: C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Agreement void where both parties are under mistake as to matter of fact.

20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(*c.*) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Illustrations.

A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact.

22. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not.

23. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or

the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(*c.*) A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(*d.*) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(*e.*) A, B and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*f.*) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(*g*) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(*h.*) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(*i.*) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(*j.*) A, who is B's mukhtár, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with B in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, because it is immoral.

(*k.*) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS.

Agreements void of considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Agreement without consideration void—

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless

unless it is in writing and registered,

(1) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; or unless

or is a promise to compensate for something done,

(2) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do; or unless

or is a promise to pay a debt barred by limitation law.

(3) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(*b.*) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs. 1,000; A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract.

(*c.*) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract.

(*d*) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(*e.*) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10 A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(*g*) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given.

Agreement in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

Agreement in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Saving of agreement not to carry on business of which good-will is sold;

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

of agreement between partners prior to dissolution;

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

or during continuance of partnership.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings void.

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Saving of contract to refer to arbitration dispute that may arise.

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

Suits barred by such contracts.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance; and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, or for the recovery of the amount so awarded, is brought by one party to such contract against any other such party, in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Saving of contract to refer questions that have already arisen

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen, or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to references to arbitration.

Agreements void for uncertainty.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(*b*.) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*c*) A, who is a dealer in cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(*d*.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Rámnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*e*) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(*f*.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

Agreements by way of wager void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

Exception in favour of certain prizes for horse-racing.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code not to be affected.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply.

CHAPTER III.

Of contingent Contracts.

"Contingent contract" defined.

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(*b*.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(*c*.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the

happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(*b.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

Agreements contingent on impossible events void.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WHICH MUST BE PERFORMED.

Obligation of parties to contracts.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(*b.*) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be unconditional:

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the first March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

Effect of refusal of party to perform promise wholly.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(*b.*) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

BY WHOM CONTRACTS MUST BE PERFORMED.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money

to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Sharing of loss by default in contribution.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover any thing from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(c.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(d.) A, B and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Devolution of joint rights.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Illustration.

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE.

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance to be at proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(a.) B owes A 2,000 rupees A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails There has been a good payment by B.

(b.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement.

This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(c.) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(d.) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

PERFORMANCE OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

Order of performance of reciprocal promises.

52. Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed, is expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(b.) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(c.) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(d.) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

Effect of failure to perform at fixed time in contract in which time is essential.

55. When a party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

Effect of such failure when time is not essential.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

Effect of acceptance of performance at time other than that agreed upon.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

Agreement to do impossible act void.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Contract to do impossible act or one which afterwards becomes impossible or illegal when void.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Compensation for loss on non-performance of act known to be impossible or unlawful.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(*b.*) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(*c.*) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practise polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(*d*) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(*e.*) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is a contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as to the opium.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the first June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(*b.*) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

CONTRACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PERFORMED.

Contracts changed, rescinded or altered need not be performed.

62. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(*b.*) A owes B 10,000 rupees A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(*c*) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees, B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the arrangement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

63. Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(*b.*) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt, 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(*c*) A owes B 5,000 rupees C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(*d.*) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount

(*e.*) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

Consequences of rescission of avoidable contract.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreement or contract that becomes void.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must repay A the 1,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the first of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the first of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*c.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(*d.*) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

66. The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Effect of neglect of promisee to afford promisor reasonable facilities for performance.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

CHAPTER V.

Of certain Relations resembling those created by Contract.

Claim for necessaries supplied to person incapable of contracting, or on his account.

68. If a person, incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(*b.*) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

Reimbursement of person paying money due by another in payment of which he is interested.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zamíndár. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(*b.*) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid or any thing delivered by mistake, or under coercion, must repay or return it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(*b.*) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Consequences of Breach of Contract.

Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

Compensation for failure to discharge obligation resembling those created by contract.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation.—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A breaks his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price

falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(*b.*) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities, but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(*c.*) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(*d.*) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but breaks his promise. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(*e.*) A, the owner of a boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapúr, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapúr is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapúr at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(*f.*) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(*g.*) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freights rise, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January.

(*h.*) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(*i.*) A, delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(*j.*) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(*k.*) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(*l.*) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(*m.*) A sells certain merchandise to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(*n.*) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(*o.*) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A breaks his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(*p*) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A breaks his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(*q.*) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(*r.*) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

Title to compensation for breach of contract in which a sum is named as payable in case of breach.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

EXCEPTION.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation.—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(*b.*) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a Surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(*c.*) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

Party rightfully rescinding contract entitled to compensation.

75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SALE OF GOODS.

WHEN PROPERTY IN GOODS SOLD PASSES.

'Goods' defined.

76. In this chapter, the word 'goods' means and includes every kind of moveable property.

'Sale' defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

Sale how effected.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance of ascertained goods for a price,

or of a price for ascertained goods,

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(*b.*) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(*c.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(*d.*) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(*e.*) B, on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

Transfer of ownership of thing sold which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79. Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration.

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished.

Completion of sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

Completion of sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(*b.*) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

Completion of sale when goods are unascertained at date of contract.

82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B, 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by subsequent appropriation.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract, A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

Ascertainment of goods by seller's selection.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

Transfer of ownership of moveable property when sold together with immoveable.

85. Where an agreement is made for the sale of immoveable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immoveable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

Buyer to bear loss after goods have become his property.

86. When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(*b.*) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent.

87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done, after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(*b.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(*c.*) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract, B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

88. A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

Determination of price not fixed by contract.

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

Delivery how made.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(*b.*) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(*c.*) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(*d.*) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(*e.*) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(*f.*) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil, at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger, at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer notice to B, and offers to give it him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B, as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

Effect of delivery to wharfinger or carrier.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold, has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

Effect of part-delivery.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of

the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(*b.*) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by B on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(*c.*) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale, B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

Seller not bound to deliver until buyer applies for delivery.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

Place of delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale; and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

SELLER'S LIEN.

Seller's lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

Lien where payment to be made at a future day, but no time fixed for delivery.

'Insolvency' defined.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation.—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien against subsequent buyer.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

Power of seller to stop in transit.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

When goods are to be deemed in transit.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(*b.*) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(*c.*) B, who lives at Púná, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Púná by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Púná, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(*d.*) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(*e.*) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

Continuance of right of stoppage.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's reselling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

Cessation of right on assignment, by buyer, of document, showing title.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(*b.*) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(*b*) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

Stoppage how effected.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit, either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

Notice of seller's claim.

105. Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

Right of seller on stoppage.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

RE-SALE.

Re-sale on buyer's failure to perform.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

TITLE.

Title conveyed by seller of goods to buyer.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:—

EXCEPTION 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary: Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

EXCEPTION 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

EXCEPTION 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(*b.*) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(*c*) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(*d*) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bonâ fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(*e.*) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(*f*) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

WARRANTY.

Seller's responsibility for badness of title.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Establishment of implied warranty of goodness or quality.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Warranty of soundness implied on sale of provisions.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty of bulk implied on sale of goods by sample.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Warranty implied where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Murshedábád to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(*b.*) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal": there is a breach of warranty.

114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods, of the denomination mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Warranty on sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Seller when not responsible for latent defects.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable; but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

Right of buyer on breach of warranty in respect of goods not ascertained.

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered,

or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(*b.*) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(*c.*) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods, not ordered, with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

When buyer may refuse to accept if goods not ordered are sent with goods ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sale.

Effect of wrongful refusal to accept.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Right of seller as to rescission on failure of buyer to pay price at time fixed.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Sale and transfer of lots sold by auction.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

Effect of use by seller of pretended biddings to raise price.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct

Contract of 'indemnity' defined.

of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(*a.*) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

Rights and liabilities of indemnity-holder when sued.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit;

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

Contract of 'guarantee,' 'surety,' 'principal debtor,' and 'creditor.'

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. The person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person, in respect of whose default the guarantee is given, is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*b.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(*c.*) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128. The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zamíndárí, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(*b.*) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(*c.*) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees, on default of C.

(*b.*) A guarantees to B, to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to overdraw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(*b.*) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties

are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(*c.*) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(*d.*) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(*e.*) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released, or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(*b.*) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(*c*). A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Surety not discharged when agreement made with a third person to give time to principal debtor.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety does not discharge others.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others; neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(*b.*) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(*c.*) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

Surety's right to benefit of creditor's securities.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(*b.*) .C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(*c.*) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation invalid.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid.

143. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(*b.*) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins.

144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

Implied promise to indemnify surety.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(*b.*) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(*c.*) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

Co-sureties liable to contribute equally.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(*b.*) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums.

147. Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(*b.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(*c.*) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Bailment.

'Bailment,' 'bailor,' and 'bailee' defined.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

Delivery to bailee how made.

149. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Bailor's duty to disclose faults in goods bailed.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(*b.*) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

Care to be taken by bailee.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of

his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Bailee when not liable for loss, etc., of thing bailed.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of it described in section 151.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(*b*.) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury to the horse.

Effect of mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

156. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark: A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of the bales and any other incidental damage.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs. 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs. 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

Re-payment by bailor of necessary expenses.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

Restoration of goods bailed gratuitously.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Bailor entitled to increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailment by several joint owners.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Bailee not responsible on re-delivery to bailor without title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

Right of finder of goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner; but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

May sue for specific reward offered.

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1.) when the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,

(2.) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

Bailee's particular lien.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(*b.*) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

General lien of bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys and policy brokers.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

BAILMENTS OF PLEDGES.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee' defined.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee not to retain for debt or promise other than that for which goods pledged.

174. The pawnee shall not, in the absence of a contract to that effect, retain the goods pledged for any debt or promise other than the debt or promise for which they are pledged; but such contract, in the absence of anything to the contrary, shall be presumed in regard to subsequent advances made by the pawnee.

Presumption in case of subsequent advances.

Pawnee's right as to extraordinary expenses incurred.

175. The pawnee is entitled to receive from the pawnor extraordinary expenses incurred by him for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right where pawnor makes default.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

Defaulting pawnor's right to redeem.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

Pledge by possessor of goods or documentary title to goods.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents: Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

Pledge where pledgor has only a limited interest.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

SUITS BY BAILEES OR BAILORS AGAINST WRONGDOERS.

Suits by bailor or bailee against wrongdoers.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Apportionment of relief or compensation obtained by such suits.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

CHAPTER X.

AGENCY.

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may employ agent.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

Who may be an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Consideration not necessary.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

186. The authority of an agent may be express or implied.

Definitions of express and implied authority.

187. An authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(*b.*) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(*b.*) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

SUB-AGENTS.

When agent cannot delegate.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent:

Sub-agent's responsibility.

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent appointed without authority.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

Relation between principal and person duly appointed by agent to act in business of agency.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(*b.*) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(*b.*) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds. B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

RATIFICATION.

Right of person as to acts done for him without his authority.

Effect of ratification.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person, on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(*b.*) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B, from C who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(*b.*) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.

Termination of agency.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Termination of agency, where agent has an interest in subject-matter.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(*b.*) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

When principal may revoke agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(*b.*) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation by principal or renunciation by agent.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustration.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect as to agent and as to third persons.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(*b.*) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him, some cotton, lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(*c.*) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

Agent's Duty to Principal.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(*b.*) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

Skill and diligence required from agent.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as, *e. g.*, by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(*b.*) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(*c.*) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*d.*) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

Agent's accounts.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

Right of principal when agent deals on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.

215. If an agent deals on his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(*b.*) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

Agent's right of retainer out of sums received on principal's account.

217. An agent may retain, out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.

Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal.

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Agent not entitled to remuneration for business misconducted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(*b.*) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him.

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers.

PRINCIPAL'S DUTY TO AGENT.

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of lawful acts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(*b.*) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A, who repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of acts done in good faith.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(*b.*) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(*b.*) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskilfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

EFFECT OF AGENCY ON CONTRACTS WITH THIRD PERSONS.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(*b.*) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner, and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(*b.*) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

230. In the absence of any contract to that effect, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases :—

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights, as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Illustration.

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees' worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Right of person dealing with agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

Liability of pretended agent.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

Liability of principal inducing belief that agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(*b.*) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

Effect on agreement of misrepresentation or fraud by agent.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals; but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(*b*). A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignor.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Partnership.

'Partnership' defined.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(*b.*) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Servant or agent remunerated by share of profits, not a partner.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

Widow or child of deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving, by way of annuity, a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

Person receiving portion of profits for sale of good-will, not a partner.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

Minor partner not personally liable, but his share is.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his repudiation of the partnership.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership; but a person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for any thing done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

Rules determining partner's mutual relations, where no contract to contrary.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules:—

(1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money be-

longing to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss:

(2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership:

(3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business:

(4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business:

(5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners:

(6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners:

(7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members:

(8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time:

(9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court:

(10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases:—

(1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind:

(2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors:

(3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person:

(4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract:

(5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners:

(6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

Rights and obligations of partners in partnership continued after expiry of term for which it was entered into.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

General duties of partners.

257. Partners are bound to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

Account to firm of benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(*b.*) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

Obligations to firm, of partner carrying on competing business.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

Payment of partnership-debts, and of separate debts.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

Continuance of partners' rights and obligations after dissolution.

264. Persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

Notice of dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Right of partners to apply for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

Limited-liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, cap. 3.	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1840.	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4 Geo. iv, c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6 Geo. iv, c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840.	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9 Geo. iv, cap. 14.	The whole.
Act XX of 1844.	An Act to amend the law relating to Advances *bonâ fide* made to Agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English Law, the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers ..	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 & 10.
Act XV of 1866.	An Act to amend the law of Partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867.	An Act to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India.	The whole.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Third Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

Part I, C. I, ss. 1—4.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY, REPEAL, LOCAL EXTENT AND DEFINITIONS.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of special procedure.

Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act.

References in former Acts.

In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions "officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act.

Certain specified references.

The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two.

Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act.

Pending cases.

3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject.

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India.

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence.

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapters XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding."

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

"High Court."

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case."

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case."

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and all cases which

Parts I & II, C. I, II, & III, ss. 5—18.

Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Summons case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Warrant case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

CHAPTER II.

Of Criminal Courts.

Grades of Criminal Courts.

5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What Officers to hold inquiries.

6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences.

7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Offences under local and special laws.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or Officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects.

11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race unless a contrary intention is expressed.

CHAPTER III.

Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions.

12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions Divisions.

Power to alter Divisions.

13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions.

14. The existing local jurisdictions of Courts of Session shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

One Court for each Division.

15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges.

16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge

Part II, C. IV, ss. 19—21.

shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Magistrates and their Powers.

Magistrates to be of three classes.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates of the 1st class,

Magistrates of the 2nd class, or

Magistrates of the 3rd class.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follows—

Powers of Magistrates, first class.

Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class.

Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);

Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class.

Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;

Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

Explanation.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)

(2.) Power to pass a sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47.)

(5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)

(6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110.)

(7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)

(8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)

(9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135.)

(10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(14.) Power to direct warrant to landholder. (s. 162.)

(15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)

(16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)

(17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)

(18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)

(19.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

(21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296.)

(22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328.)

(23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369.)

(24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)

(25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398.)

(27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

(28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)

(30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500.)

(31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511.)

(33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(36.) Power to make orders, &c, in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers common to all Magistrates.

22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104.)
(2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
(3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124.)
(4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166.)
(5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170.)
(6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
(7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354.)
(8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376.)
(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415.)

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class.

23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two a Magistrate of the 3rd class may be invested with the following powers:—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class.

24. Magistrates of the 2nd class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power:—

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class.

25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the 2nd class may be invested with the following powers:—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142.)
(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class.

26. Magistrates of the 1st class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers:—

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)
(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)
(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491.)
(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)
(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)
(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class.

27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

(*a.*) By the Local Government—
(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
(2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
(5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
(6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
(7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s 417.)
(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
(11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)
(*b.*) By the Magistrate of the District—
(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

Part II, C. IV, ss. 28—36.

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers :—

(1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).

(2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)

(3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)

(4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)

(6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)

(7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)

(8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)

(9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers :—

(1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)

(2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things :—

(1) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint &c., to another Magistrate,

(2) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,

(3) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,

(4) If he holds an inquest,

(5) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,

(6) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry,

his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void ; that is to say :—

(1) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,

(2) If he entertains a case without complaint,

(3) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,

(4) If he tries an offender summarily,

(5) If he decides an appeal,

(6) If he calls for proceedings,

(7) If he issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post Office,

(8) If he revises a bail order,

(9) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,

(10) If he demands security to keep the peace,

(11) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,

(12) If he demands security for good behaviour,

(13) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,

(14) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,

(15) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,

(16) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,

(17) If he makes an order in a possession case, or

(18) If he makes an order for maintenance.

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government who shall be called the Magistrate of the District and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and chief executive officers of District may be invested.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government

Part II, C. IV, ss. 37—45.

may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

Proviso.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

Division of Districts into divisions.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until their limits are so altered.

Existing divisions preserved.

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of Division of District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

Special Magistrates.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, in respect to particular offences, or to a particular class or particular classes of offences, or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

44. The Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, retransfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try,

or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial,

he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction; or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

Magistrate may in the first instance commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Districts to withdraw classes of cases.

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of District to distribute business by localities.

49. The Magistrate of the District, under the general or special orders of the Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may from time to time vary such orders: Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

Magistrates' Benches.

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

50. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and may deal with the following subjects:—

The classes of cases to be tried.

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

Continuance and Alteration of Powers.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

56. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed, in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

CHAPTER V.

Of Public Prosecutors.

Appointment of public prosecutor.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakíl to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits.

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated; but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code.

High Court may transfer case or direct trial in district other than that in which offence was committed.

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offence shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(*d.* A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

or not in one district only,

or offence is continuing,

or consists of several acts.

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where it consists of several acts done in different districts, it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(a.) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(b.) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(c.) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(d.) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(e.) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed

(f.) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

"European British subjects."

71. The expression "European British subjects" means in this Act—

(1.) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

(2.) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects.

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence; and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Court of Session.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine, or both.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not a European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trials with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less

Parts II & III, C. VII & VIII, ss. 79—89.

than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the said High Court to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, mainprise, *de homine replegiando*, nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

84. If a European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such before the Magistrate, before whom he is tried or committed, he shall be held to have waived his privilege as such European British subject.

If the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is a European British subject, it his duty to ask him whether he is one or not.

Trial of person not a European British subject under this chapter.

85. If a person, who is not a European British subject, is dealt with as such and does not object, the proceedings shall be valid.

Procedure of High Courts.

86. All High Courts shall deal with proceedings against European British subjects outside of the Presidency towns in the manner in which they are empowered by this Act or by any other law in force for the time being to deal with the proceedings of Magistrates outside the Presidency towns; and not according to the law of England relating to the dealings of the superior Courts in England with the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in England.

The High Courts shall have the same powers with respect to the inquiries and charges against European British subjects as Courts of Session have with respect to inquiries and charges against other persons.

Proceedings against European British subjects to be regulated by this Act.

87. All Magistrates and Courts of Session, proceeding against European British subjects under this chapter, shall proceed under the provisions of this Act and not according to the law of England relating to Justices of the Peace; and all the provisions of this Act, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, shall apply to such proceedings.

Place of confinement.

88. European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment shall be confined in such places as the Local Government may either specially or generally appoint.

PART III.

OF THE POLICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES OF WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE, AND DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

89. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate.

Part III, C. VIII & IX, ss. 90—100.

Landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

90. Every Village Headman, Village Watchman, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every Native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

91. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Arrest without Warrant.

When Police may arrest without warrant.

92. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,—

Firstly.—Any person who in the sight of such Police officer commits a cognizable offence.

Secondly.—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Thirdly.—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence.

Fourthly.—Any person who has been proclaimed either under this Act, or in a District or Police Gazette or notification.

Fifthly.—Any person found with property in his possession which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property.

Sixthly.—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who escapes from lawful custody, and

Seventhly.—Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

93. Any person known to have committed or suspected of having committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence,

or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false,

may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person; and shall, within twenty-four hours, be forwarded to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless before that time his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case such person shall be forthwith released.

Arrest of vagabonds.

94. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, found lurking within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, housebreaker, thief, receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

95. Every Police officer shall prevent, and may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

96. Every Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, shall communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

97. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety-three.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant

on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Procedure when Police officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

Of Arrest by Private Persons.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices duly engaged, under the Statute 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, or other law for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

How to proceed with person arrested.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police-station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

CHAPTER X.

Powers of the Police to investigate.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

111. Nothing in section one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Upon information, &c., Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed out-

Part III, C. X, ss. 115—124.

side of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

Preliminary inquiry.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

116. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

Where Police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

117. Provided that, if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

118. An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating; and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer:

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

119. An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso.

No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession, whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Police not to record statement or confession.

121. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

Powers of Magistrates to record statements and confessions.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate.

Investigation by Police.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police-station, submit a report of such investigation to him; or he may do so without such requisition; and the officer in charge of the Police-station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than twenty-four hours without special authority.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a

Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a District, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

Daily record of proceedings.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

Report of Police officer.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

Admission to bail.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

Bail not to be excessive.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

Terms of Security.

Complainants and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the Form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the District or of a Magistrate of a division of a District be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

131. A Police officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

Parts III & IV, C. X & XI, ss. 132—141.

Police to report apprehensions.

132. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate of the division of a District, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise, under whatever law such persons may have been arrested.

Discharge of person apprehended.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

133. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the District or to the Magistrate of the division of a District.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

Power to summon persons.

134. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry into cause of such death by nearest Magistrate.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police-station during his absence or illness.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police-station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police-station, above the rank of a constable.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police-stations within the limits of such stations.

Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise powers of District Superintendent.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the District to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) Upon a report by the police under chapter X; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(*b.*) Upon information or report by a Police officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(*c.*) Upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(*d.*) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

141. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

in any case which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of reference.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

142. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the District,

any Magistrate of a division of a District,

any Magistrate of the 1st class, or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complainant.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Effect of irregularity.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint.

145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process.

146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

Issue of process.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

In what cases a summons may issue.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Part IV, C. XI, XII, & XIII, ss. 151—163.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Summons.

Form of summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction

157. The Magistrate of the District, a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district, may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such District or division of a District, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.

158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act, except a summons to serve as a juror or assessor:

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Warrant.

Form of warrant.

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Effect of warrant of arrest.

The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

162. The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

Procedure by Magistrate before whom arrested person is brought.

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

Parts IV & V, C. XIII & XIV, ss. 174—186.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the division of the district in which the offence was committed.

Notification of substance of warrant.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Warrant how executed.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Breaking of door or window.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zenána.

181. If information be received that a person, accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

No unnecessary restraint.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRELIMINARY.

Right of accused to be defended.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár

or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand the proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused.

193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Explanation.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapters XVI, XVII or XVIII of this Act.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

Part V, C. XV & XVI, ss. 197—206.

When commitment to be to a High Court.

197. If such accused person (not being a European British subject) is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge, and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial, he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

EXPLANATION.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

Contents of charge.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

Copy of charge.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court; and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

199. As soon as the charge, on which the accused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate sees fit to give them free of cost.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons cases.

203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

Object and effect of complaint.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

When notice is defective.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

Non-appearance of complainant.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Part V, C. X & XVII, ss. 207—218.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

Recovery of such compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Withdrawal of complaint.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal.

212 The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

Procedure in warrant cases.

213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant cases.

Sections 190 to 194 to apply.

214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

Discharge of accused.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

Charge to be drawn when offence is apparently proved.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

Explanation I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Explanation II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

Plea.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

Evidence for the defence.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

EXPLANATION.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

What offences may be tried summarily.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code:—

(1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.

(2). Offences relating to weights and measures under sections two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

(3). Hurt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.

(4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.

(7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.

(8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

(9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

(10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.

(11) Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence), any of the foregoing offences.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the 1st class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with 1st class magisterial powers.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars:—

(*a*) The serial number;

(*b*) The date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) The date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) The name of the complainant;

(*e*) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;

(*f*) The offence complained of or proved;

(*g*) The prisoner's plea;

(*h*) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) The sentence; and

(*j*) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of judgment.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIAL BY COURT OF SESSION.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

EXPLANATION.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Election to be tried without jury.

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf.

Number of jury.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District, directs.

Commencement of trial.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to, or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall,

if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans and Americans.

Names of jurors to be called.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(1) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;

(2) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;

(3) being in the employment of any of such persons;

(4) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;

(5) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(6) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Examination of witnesses.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Examination of accused.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Defence.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding,

in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Part V, c. XIX, ss. 254—263.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors; and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial,

or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance,

a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empannelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—

in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it:

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

Duty of Judge.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b.*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(2) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(3) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact;

(4) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b.*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

When juryman or assessor may be examined.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Cases tried with assessors.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Decision vested in Judge.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

Cases tried by juries.

263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Parts V & VI, C. XIX & XX, ss. 264—271.

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Procedure where jury differ.

If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.

The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

Adjournment.

Postponement of trial.

264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders.

265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEALS.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.

Appeals in bad livelihood cases.

267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.

Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.

An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.

Appeal from Magistrates.

269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under section 36.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals from convictions of Assistant Sessions Judges.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges and the Court is

equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

No appeal in petty cases.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Appeals from summary convictions.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

Appellate Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance a sentence.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded:

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Release of appellant on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

Appellate Court may make or direct further inquiry.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of

Part VI, C. XX & XXI, ss. 283—290.

the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Finality of orders on appeal.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation. or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.

(*h.*) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.

(*i.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*j.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.

(*k.*) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under section 22 of Act I of 1871 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.)*

CHAPTER XXI.

REFERENCE.

Sentence of death.

287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c.

289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

When High Court consists of one Judge.

291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

Power of High Court to make rules.

292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form:

and, with the concurrence of the local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule:

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like anction, may alter any such rule:

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

Calendars of trials by Subordinate Courts.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

Power to call for records of Subordinate Courts.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of Subordinate Courts.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

Report to High Court.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court:

Provided that in session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

Powers of revision.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence or order thereon as it thinks fit.

Power to order commitment.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial;

Power to alter finding and sentence.

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted;

Proviso to power of altering finding.

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

Power to annul conviction.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

Power to annul improper and to pass proper sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

Suspension of sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Powers of revision confined to High Court.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and ninety-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any

Parts VI & VII, C. XXII & XXIII, ss. 298—307.

Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

Courts may order inquiry.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith:

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

Provisions of section 283 to apply.

300. The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Execution of sentence under section 301 or 302.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Levy of fine.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court, which sentences him, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied

under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

311. In the case of person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment

Parts VII & VIII, C. XXIII & XXIV, ss. 315—323

which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty-six) the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session:

Proviso.

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty-six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

319. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Person sentenced to transportation while undergoing transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

322. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Power to commute punishment.

The Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

PART VIII.

EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases.

Evidence of medical witness.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Accused may be convicted on his own plea.

324. If an accused person admits the commission of an offence before a Court competent to try him for such offence, such Court may convict him on his own admission.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in the absence of the accused.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court, competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of Appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Commitments on evidence partly recorded by one officer and partly by another valid.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When a commission may issue.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Mode of issuing commission.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

CHAPTER XXV.

EVIDENCE HOW TAKEN.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

Part VIII, C. XXV, ss. 333—340.

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates, and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

In summons cases and in trials by Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes of certain offences;

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

Evidence in English.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Sessions Judge or Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

or in English or in language in ordinary use in district.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if, within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

In cases referred to in Section 333 Magistrate may record as provided in section 334 or section 335.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Form of record of evidence.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his Counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

Procedure in regard to evidence when completed.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings, put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded: Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven or section three hundred and forty-eight, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the Court of Session before judgment has been passed, or to the High Court as a Court of reference or revision, that any person, who has accepted such offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Part VIII, C. XXVI, ss. 350—359.

CHAPTER XXVI.—OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court or Magistrate.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court or Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

INQUIRIES.

In inquiries preliminary to commitment.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

When accused person is to be committed.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Part VIII, C. XXVI & XXVII, ss. 360—369.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the Form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

SUMMONS CASES.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-cognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

WARRANT CASES.

In cases tried upon warrant.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witness.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

Procedure in case of witness refusing to answer.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

OF SECURING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within Presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate; and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police, of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Search by officer in charge of Police-station.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police-station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police-station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search, made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police-station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

When officer of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

380. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Inspection of weights and measures.

381. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of zenána.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons.

387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail,

or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail,

or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail,

it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person.

A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

Part IX, C. XXVIII, ss. 388—398

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Power to direct admission to bail.

390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge of sureties.

395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 396 and 397 may be exercised.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recogni-

Part IX, C. XXVIII & XIXX, 399—406.

zance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their Attendance.

List of jurors and assessors.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs.

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions.

All persons exempted by the local Government; and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

Court to summon jurors.

407. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Summoning and empannelling jurors under section 234.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury-list of the District, in which the trial is to be held.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible has been obtained.

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of summons.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

Service of summons on officer of Government.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

412. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

413. At each session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor, within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

Part IX, C. XXX & XXXI, s. 415—424.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appears within six months.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Stay of such order.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session:

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter vii.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Procedure in case of person committed before a Court of Session being lunatic.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 430 is declared capable of being discharged.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

Parts IX & X, C. XXXI, XXXII & XXXIII, ss. 434—439.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one, and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If, in the case of a European British subject, the Magistrate to whom he is forwarded considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under Chapter VII of this Act, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

437. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

438. When any such offence as is described in Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, (except sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty and two hundred and twenty-eight,) is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class who is a Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and such Magistrate may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in section seventy-four.

If such Magistrate considers the offence to require a more severe punishment than he is competent to award under the said section, he may commit the offender to the Sessions Court.

PART X.

CHARGE, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CHARGE.

FORM OF CHARGES.

Charge to state offence.

439. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient statement.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge may be written either in English or in the language of the district. If not written in a language understood by the prisoner, it must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous con viction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a). A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*). A is charged under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*). A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to on the charge.

(*d*). A is charged under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

440. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

441. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections four hundred and thirty-nine and four hundred and forty do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*)—A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

442. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

443. No error either in the way in which the offence is stated or in the particulars required to be stated in section four hundred and forty-one, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." The word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him: and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

How Court of Session may deal with charge.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Effect of material error.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a*.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b*.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A

may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i*). A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j*). A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k*). A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l*). Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n*). A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

457. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph I.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE JUDGMENT, ORDER, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

Judgment in the alternative.

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

When judgment is to be pronounced.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

Proviso.

If the language of the Judge be not English the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Judgment what to contain.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced; or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 467, 468 and 469.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Parts X & XI, C. XXXV & XXXVI, s. 472—484.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

475. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinbefore provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Prosecution for adultery.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

479. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police officer.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

Use of force to disperse.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

Use of Military Force.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

When use of Military Force is not an offence

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such

assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his orders shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under sections 481, 482, 484 and 487.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Of Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

Where convicting officer is not in charge of division of district nor a Magistrate of 1st class.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a division of a District nor of the 1st class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the division of the District or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported, shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a district, or by a 1st Class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Summons to any person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Explanation I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which

the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Form of summons.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Penalty of bond.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

Warrant of arrest.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of Person informed against.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497.

When a person is imprisoned under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

Discharge of recognizances.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Part XI, C. XXXVII, & XXXVIII, ss. 503—509.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this Chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Of Security for good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Sessions Judge or unauthorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

Powers of Magistrate of Division of District being a Magistrate of the 2nd class to inquire.

A Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character, adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the Court of Session.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible

Part XI, C. XXXVIII, & XXXIX, ss. 510—518.

for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

511. The Magistrate of the District may at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Discharge of surety.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Manner of taking evidence under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LOCAL NUISANCES.

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life, or riots.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

EXPLANATION I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate

occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

EXPLANATION II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

EXPLANATION III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

EXPLANATION IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate, specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the 1st class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

Order to be a judicial proceeding.

The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Order to be in the alternative.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

Person ordered shall obey or may claim a jury.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

Constitution of jury.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

Suspension of order.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

When order may be made absolute.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

Report of jury and order thereon.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

Attendance of jury.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Part XI, C. XXXIX, ss. 525—532.

Any juror failing to attend or neglecting his duty as a juror shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable.

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 *(for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay)*, of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XL.

POSSESSION.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

EXPLANATION.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to

Parts XI & XII, C. XL—XLII, ss. 533—541.

the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

Local inquiry to determine boundary dispute.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER XLI.

Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person; and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XLII.

Miscellaneous.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(*a*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*b*) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(*c*) the jurisdiction, or procedure of village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(*d*) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53 Geo. iii, cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five and six.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1845	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	Ditto.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	The whole Act.
X of 1854	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section fifty-eight.

SCHEDULE I.

PART II.—ACTS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1861	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1862	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Ditto.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Ditto.
VIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections sixteen and seventeen, and the two schedules.
XIX of 1871	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Sections one, two, three, four, five and six.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section forty.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804...	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Dooab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honourable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1810...	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zámindárs and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	Ditto.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1811 ...	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents or Boats; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Coppersmiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Venders of Brass or Copper-wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1812..	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three, clauses one and two
	MADRAS REGULATIONS.	
IX of 1816...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four an five.
II of 1827 ..	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.—(*continued.*)

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
XII of 1827...	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, clause three.
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830...	A Pegulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830...	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 152).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of *(state shortly the offence complained of)*: You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of at did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act Section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session." In (*d*) omit "by the said Court."

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*). I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*,] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c*) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " " and that you, on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 159).

To *(name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant).*

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(Signature and Seal.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(Signature.)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*sections* 196, 197 *and* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 303).

To Jailor of

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 493).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 130 and 360).

I of do hereby bind myself to appear at in the Court of at o'clock on the day of next and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 509).

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(1.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*] hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On section 161.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3*rd*.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5*th*.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summons cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to ⅛ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for three years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magt. of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for ¼ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magte. of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A.	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If Queen's Coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export o counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TOCOIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping lottery office -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Offences affecting life—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - -	Court of Session.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine -	Court of Session.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Hurt—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.

Of Criminal Force and Assault—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Ditto - - -	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by Clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Extortion—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session.

	Murder in dacoity - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Mischief—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.

Of Criminal Trespass—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or conterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—continued.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him, in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magte.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magte. of the 1st or 2nd class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	.....	According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXI of 1864, s. 2 ...	62	518
	63	519
	308	521
	309	522
	310	523
	311	525
	312	526
	313	527
	314	528
XXII of 1864, ss. 3 & 5 ...	23	37
XIII of 1865, s. 29 ...	Chap. XIII	Chapter XXXIII
s. 35 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411, and 412
s. 39 ...	380	287
s. 40 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 41 ...	383	301
XIX of 1865, s. 9 ...	23	37
IV of 1866, s. 30 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 33 ...	380	287
s. 34 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 35 ...	385	305
XXIV of 1866, s. 11 ...	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive).	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
s. 14 ...	380	287
s. 15 ...	Chap. XXVI	Chapter XXXIV
s. 16 ...	385	305
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	61	307
XV of 1867, s. 19 ...	61	307
XXII of 1867, s. 14 ...	61	307
XXIII of 1867, s. 5 ...	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive).	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
s. 6 ...	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, s. 5 ...	61	307
VI of 1868, s. 19 ...	308	521
	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive).
s. 35 ...	61	307
XIII of 1869, s. 2 ...	198	338 and 339
	and 364	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, s. 18, cl. (*b*) ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, s. 30 ...	Chap. XIX	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, s. 6 ...	61	307
	and 316	536
IX of 1871, sch. II, No. 46 ...	Chap. XXII	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, s. 23 ...	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
X of 1865, s. 116 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).
I of 1866, ss. 3 and 5 ...	s. 23	37
I of 1867, s. 1 ...	Chap. I	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	ss. 68	142
	97	183
	127	377
	128	378
	129	381
	130	415
	131	416
	132	417
	133	109 & 110
	137	117 (first clause).

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, s. 4 ...	152	124
	153	125
	97	183
s. 9 ...	Chap. IV	Sections 139, 140, 144, 141, 147, 142, and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V	Sections 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 91, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175. 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI	Sections 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 93, 101, 108 and 480
	Chap. VII	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part.
	Chap. VIII	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
	Chap. IX	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 112, 102, 103, 379, 380, 118, 119, 1 0, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 and 136.
	With the exception of sections	
	125 .. .	385
	147	121
	148	Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149	
	150	
	154	126
	158	130
	160	132
	161 . ..	133
	151	123
III of 1871, s. 132 ...	Chap. XX	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive).

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VI of 1862, s. 18 .	61	307
III of 1867, ss. 4 and 6 ..	23	37
II of 1868, s 15 .	61 ...	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Acts and sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
II of 1863, s. 7 ..	61	307
VI of 1863, s. 238 .	61	307
III of 1864, s. 6 ..	23	37
s. 80 .	61	307
VII of 1864, s. 28 ...	Chap. VIII .. .	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, s. 4 ...	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases
II of 1866, s. 48 ..	s. 61	307
V of 1866, s. 51 ...	s 61	307
II of 1867, s. 14 ...	s. 61	307
III of 1867, s. 17 ...	s. 61 ...	307
V of 1867, s. 4 ...	s. 61	307
IV of 1871, s. 19 ..	Chap. XV	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Third Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872":

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native State."

'Native State' means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and,

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

POWERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Exercise of powers of Governor General in places beyond British India, and delegation thereof

4. The Governor General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council now has, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor General in Council from time to time seems fit.

Notification of exercise or delegation of such powers.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise by the Governor General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

Appointment, powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

6. The Governor General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

Confirmation of existing Political Agents and Justices.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

Extension of criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

8. The law relating to offences and to Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native, in Native States.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PLACES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed in Native States.

9. All British subjects, European and Native, in British India, may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place, within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India, unless the Political Agent, if there be such, for the territory, in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into in British India:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

EXTRADITION.

Arrest and removal of persons, other than European British subjects, escaping into British India.

11. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be enquired into in such State,

and if the act, said to have been done, would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

Direction and execution of warrant.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district, in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

Political Agent may himself dispose of case or make over person to ordinary Courts for trial.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself, or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively.

Requisitions for extradition by the executive of any part of British dominions, or Foreign power.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry. If, upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

Power to make rules.

15. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant, as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carryout the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act 1 of 1849	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the Jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th Aprill 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 *(the Native Passenger Ships Act).*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of sec. 2, Act XII of 1870.

1. Instead of section two of the said Act, the following shall be read:

Extent of Act.

"2. This Act extends to British India, and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

"Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.

"The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers, carrying not more than sixty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

"Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

Amendment of sec. 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of section four of the said Act, the following shall be read:

"Native Passenger Ship."

"The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a Native of India, shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this section."

Addition to section 12.

3. After section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space,

to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to section 21.

4. After section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added:

"Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Addition after section 26.

5. After section twenty-six of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention

"26A. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship, leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred; and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

Addition after section 38.

6. After section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following section shall be added as section thirty-nine:—

Saving of Act XXV of 1859.

"39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 *(to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal)*."

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872:"

Extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Addition to section I of Act XV of 1859.

2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read:—

'New manufacture' defined.

"For the purposes of this Act, 'New manufacture' shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture."

Addition to section IV of said Act

3. At the end of section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

"Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more."

Addition to Act XV of 1859 after section XXXVII

4. After section XXXVII of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Persons invested by English law with rights as to patterns and designs to have same rights in British India.

"XXXVIIA. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design, or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of an infringement thereof in the United Kingdom."

Act to be read as part of Act XV of 1859.

5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 985R.

APPOINTMENTS

The 9th May 1872.—Mr. George Toynbee, Canal Revenue Superintendent, is vested with the powers of a Collector and Magistrate in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore.

The 10th May 1872.—The Revd. James Robertson, of the Free Church of Scotland, is licensed under Clause 4, Section 6, Part I, Act V of 1865, to solemnize marriages between persons one of whom is a person, or both whom are persons, professing the Christian religion.

The 11th May 1872.—Babu Gopal Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, will continue in charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah. Theo rders of the 29th ultimo appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar, are cancelled

Babu Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar in Patna.

Moulvi Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Nowadah, in Gya. This cancels the orders of the 29th ultimo appointing him to have charge of the Sub-division of Bhubooah.

The 13th May 1872.—Mr W. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, in executive charge of the Assam Triangulation (Eastern Frontier Series), is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act XX of 1848.

Mr. John Boxwell to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Serampore, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th May 1872.—Moulvi Fida Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd ultimo.

Babu Chunder Sekhur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Rameezooddeen, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Sewan, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 11th May 1872.—Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett, C.S., is allowed seventeen days' subsidiary leave of absence from the 12th ultimo, to enable him to join his appointment at Jumooie on his return from furlough.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th May 1872.—Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem is cancelled.

Mr. Robert Mason Towers, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 26th ultimo.

The 13th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Shib Chunder Deb of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Serampore.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Secretary's office, is republished for general information :—

The 7th May 1872.—*Notification.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st May 1872, and will arrive at Simla on or about Saturday, the 25th May.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 163.—*Fort William, the* 10*th May* 1872—*Notification.*—*Ecclesiastical*—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend W Bell, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 3316.—*Fort William, the 9th May* 1872.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The following Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 82 dated the 29th February 1872, is published is supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 561, dated the 18th May 1871 :—

FINANCIAL, No. 82. INDIA OFFICE, *London, 29th February* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated 12th January 1872, No. 13, stating that you have seen reason to withdraw the request contained in your Financial letter dated 22nd February 1871, No 28, that Uncovenanted Officers on leave in this country might not be granted extensions of leave which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India to which those officers were subordinate.

2. I shall consequently decide finally on all applications for such extensions when there may not be time to refer to the Governments in India, but shall require them to be supported by a certificate from the Medical Board at this Office, as is the practice in the case of applications for gratuities or pensions on retirement.

No. 3320.—*Fort Willia, the* 10*th May* 1872.—ERRATUM.—In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008 dated the 14th March 1872, for "January 1872" substitute "January 1871."

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 503.—*Fort William, the 4th May* 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*—

Per Steamer "Singapore"

* * * * *

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson.

No. 528.—*Fort William, the* 10*th May* 1872.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 70, dated 4th April 1872, is published for general information :—

PARA. 5.—I have therefore to request that you will republish Clause XV of the Furlough Rules of 1868, in the following terms :—

"If the aggregate of two years' furlough be exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the Officer will vacate his appointment, such extension being, in the case of private affairs, without pay, and in that of medical certificate with English furlough pay, for a third year only."

This is in supersession of the ruling in G. G. O. No. 1 of 2nd January 1872, and order books will be corrected accordingly.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 25th April 1872.—Under the provisions of Section 83 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, (an Act to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta), the following Bye-laws for landing and shipping in inland wharves, as proposed by the Commissioners, are published for general information.

SECTION 3.

LANDING AND SHIPPING ON INLAND WHARVES.

BYE-LAWS.

Goods not to be landed or shipped until toll has been paid.

1. No goods, liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, on which toll has not been paid, shall be either landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels using the Inland Vessels' Wharf.

Goods landed or shipped without payment of the toll to be detained.

2. Goods landed from, or shipped into, boats or vessels, without payment of the toll, shall be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of the consignees, until the toll has been paid.

Re-landing or re-shipping.

3. If goods shipped have to be re-landed, or goods landed have to be re-shipped, the tolls must be paid again for such re-landing or re-shipping.

Steam ferries and passenger boats not to take goods unprotected by pass.

4. Persons in charge of steam ferries or passenger boats plying from any public ghât, shall not permit the landing or shipping from or upon their vessels of any goods liable under Schedule B for payment of toll, unless such goods are protected by passes.

Goods not to be stacked on the wharves.

5. Excepting for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels to take measurements or weighments of goods to be shipped on board their vessels, no goods shall be permitted to be stacked on the wharves beyond the time actually necessary to convey them away.

Goods awaiting shipment to be under control.

6. During the time it is actually necessary for goods in course of landing or shipping to remain on the wharves, such goods shall be piled in places assigned for the purpose by the Superintendents of the Wharves, or their subordinates.

Boats not to moor or anchor for purposes of sale or barter.

7. Boats shall not be moored or anchored at the wharves in order that the owners of the goods brought in them may sell or barter.

Empty boats to be in the stream.

8. Empty boats waiting to be hired, or having discharged goods, shall anchor in the stream, at least 150 feet off the wharves.

Timber not to be floated to detriment of the wharves

9. No person shall float timber, rafts, or any obstructive articles, in the stream within 150 feet of the bank, so as to impede the movement of boats and vessels at the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

Commissioners' servants at liberty to board boats or vessels

10. No person shall prevent the Superintendents of the Wharves, or other persons deputed by them, from boarding any boat or vessel within 150 feet of the wharves, for the purpose of examining or ascertaining the quantities of the goods in them, or of detaining them for payment of tolls or other charges, or for giving effect to any of the bye-laws and rules passed by the Commissioners.

Hours for landing and shipping goods

11. The hours for landing and shipping goods at the Inland Vessels' Wharves shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and Holidays authorized by the Commissioners; and no business shall be transacted on the wharves during the hours intervening between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., nor on such Sundays and Holidays, except on payment of overtime or extra fees respectively.

Definition of "market produce."

12. By the term "market produce" shall be meant such perishable commodities as are imported for the bazaars for immediate and daily consumption, but on such vegetables as potatoes, red gourds or pumpkins, and the like, which are imported and stored, the tolls shall be levied.

Challans to be filled up.

13. When goods are to be landed or shipped inward or outward, authenticated challans, showing the descriptions and exact quantities of the goods, shall be tendered to the cashier by applicants for passes. On the data furnished in these challans, the passes will be drawn up and the tolls levied. In the absence of such challans, or where reasonable doubts exist with regard to their genuineness or correctness, the calculation for levying the toll shall be based on the registered tonnage of the boats or vessels from which the goods are to be landed, or on which they are to be shipped.

The attention of the public is invited to section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hereby notified that the power to remove vessels from within a limit of fifty yards from ordinary low water mark will be enforced in case of boats causing an obstruction to the free use of the wharves by transhipping cargo within the prescribed limits.

Section 64.—When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels (not being sea-going vessels), shall have been made and completed with all proper appliances in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from vessels not being sea-going vessels, and in the same way to order that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in that behalf, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of, or into, any vessel (not being sea-going vessel) of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier. And in the same way to alter, vary, or revoke any such order. After such publication as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier; nor for any such vessel, while within such limits, to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of the ordinary low water mark without the consent of the Commissioners. And if, after such publication, any such vessel shall, while within such limits, so anchor, fasten,

or lay, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to cause the same to be removed out of the said limits, and it shall be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to aid and assist the Commissioners in so removing such vessel. Any person guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such breach.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that those Officers who, after passing the preliminary examinations for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service held in February 1872, have received appointments in that Service, are exempted from the Departmental examination in the vernacular by the lower standard. They will however be required to pass in law by that standard. Such Officers need not present themselves for examination at the next half-yearly examination (to be held in June); but it will be obligatory upon them to attend the subsequent examinations.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th May 1872.—In continuation of the notification of the 16th April 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 1584, the following additional rule under Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, No. VIII of 1871, having received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, is published for general information:—

Rule 47A.—When a person puts his signature to a document by means of affixing a mark under the interpretation given in Section 3 of the Act, such person's name shall be recorded at length, and the writer of the name shall also sign his own name in attestation that the said mark was affixed in his presence.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—Under Section 1 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Purneah, and to provide that the Act shall commence and take effect in that district from the 1st of June 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 714J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th May 1872.—Babu Bipprodas Chatterjee, B.L., to officiate as Munsif of Borobaree, in Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kali Churn Ghosal, or until further orders.

Mr. R. T. Cooke is appointed under Section 4, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Babu Brijmohun Prasad to officiate as Munsif of Modhoobany, in Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Kazim Hossein, or until further orders.

Mr. R. L. Martin, M.A., to officiate in the First Class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. Henry Woodrow.

Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M.A., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Central Division, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, or until further orders. Mr. Beebee will officiate in the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. W. McLaren Smith, B.A., to officiate as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on duty, of Mr M. H. L. Beebee, or until further orders Mr McLaren Smith will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. S. Lobb, M.A., to officiate in the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, on leave.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., to officiate as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, or until further orders. Mr. Willson will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

The 9th May 1872.—Babu Amirtalall Chatterjee, B.L., to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Naraingunge, and Bohor, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Babu Baney Madhub Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Grish Chunder Ghose is promoted to the First Grade of Subordinate Judges, *vice* Babu Koylash Chunder Deb, deceased.

Babu Mohendronath Bose is promoted to the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges, and is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Pearylall Banerjee to be a Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, and to be Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that station.

Babu Uma Churn Kastogree to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Brojomohun Dutt, or until further orders.

The 10th May 1872.—Assistant-Surgeon William Day Stewart to officiate as Civil Assistant-Surgeon of Jessore, during the absence, on duty, of Dr. Charles Julian Jackson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, but to officiate as Medical Officer of Pooree, during the absence, on duty, of Assistant-Surgeon William Day Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. William Wright, Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, exercising the powers of a Munsif, is vested with the functions of a Judge for the trial of cases under Act X of 1870, within the limits of his power and within his local jurisdiction.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah:—

Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A.
Babu Gobind Chunder Bose.

Mr. William Rea Larminie to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 11th May 1872.—Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, M.A. and B.L., to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Baraset.

The 13th May 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Howrah, *viz.* :—

Mr. James Sutherland.
Dr. John Elliot.
Babu Gourdas Bysack.

Mr. John Boxwell to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ooterparah.

The 14th May 1872 —Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to Government, in addition to his duties in the Presidency College, to which he was appointed under orders of the 9th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Francis Blanford, or until further orders.

Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, B.L., to officiate as Munsiff of Pubna, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Amirtalall Chatterjee, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th May 1872.—Moulvi Wahidooddeen, First Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, for one week, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Baney Madhub Shome, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Naraingunge, and Bohor, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 14th May 1872.—Surgeon Rajendra Chundra Chundra, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a new sub-division in the district of Luckimpore, with its head-quarters at Joypore. The sub-division will be conterminous with thannah Joypore, comprehending the mouzahs of Joypoor, Khowang, Fakeral, Pawkhai, and Makoon.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has, as an experimental measure, sanctioned the establishment of a public ferry on the Jazie river at the point at which it intersects the Ladhoighur road in the district of Seebsaugor.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1136*P.*—*Fort William, the 10th May* 1872—*Notifications.*—*Political*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

No. 1140*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta

No. 1143*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Rudeston Brown as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 503.—*Fort William, the 4th May* 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*—

Per Steamer "Singapore."

* * * * *

Surgeon N. B. Baillie.

No. 508.—*Fort William, the 7th May* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Surgeon Frank Powel, M.B., of the Medica Department, Superintendent of Vaccination Metropolitan Circle,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Rajendra Chundra Chundra, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No 531.—*The 10th May* 1872.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that G. G. O. No. 1192, dated 21st December 1870, is cancelled, and that all allowances granted by that General Order will cease from the 31st instant, the rates of pay, &c., laid down in 1864 being intended by Her Majesty's Government as remuneration in full for all duties which may devolve on Medical Officers of the British Army serving in India.

2. The extra allowances admissible under the provisions of G. G O. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, to Medical Officers of the Indian Service already holding permanent charges or Staff appointments on account of the extra medical charges therein specified, will however be passed also to those Officers of that service who, having no substantive appointment or permanent medical charge, may temporarily hold those extra charges, and the allowances laid down in the G. G. O. of the 21st December 1870, for the medical charge of Native Batteries, will also be specially continued to Officers of the Indian Medical Service, *viz* :—

For the additional charge of a Field Battery of Native Artillery or a Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 25 per mensem ; and

For the additional charge of any other Battery of Native Artillery, Rs. 10 per mensem.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 176.

The 9th May 1872.

Transfers.—Serjeant W. Wilks, Overseer, First Grade, from the Sylhet to the Purneah Division.

No. 177.

The 10th May 1872.

Sub-Conductor J. Keane, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, from the late Dum-Dum to the First Presidency Division.

No. 178.

Mr. F. Hembrough, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Girhidee Road to the Midnapore Division, which he joined on the 25th April 1872 before noon.

No. 179.

Baboo Toylucknath Chatterjee, Local Overseer, First Grade, from the Berhampore to the Dinagepore Division.

No. 180.

The 11th May 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, passed in the Departmental standard on the 19th April 1872.

No. 181.

The 13th May 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information :—

No. 501 *of the 4th May* 1872.—Conductor George Frederick Hardy, First Grade, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd January 1868.

No. 182.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 240 *of the 6th May* 1872.—Deputy Assistant Commissary W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the charge of the Dinapore Division of Military Works.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is attached to the First Presidency Division for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways.

No. 247 *of the 8th May* 1872.—Mr. P. A. Buckland Assistant Controller, Third Grade, attached to the Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts of Bengal.

No. 260 *of the 9th May* 1872.—Mr. S. Mackertich, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No 263 *of the 9th May* 1872.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, R A. is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Controller. First Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 115.

The 11th May 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 240 of the 6th May 1872.— * * * * * *

Transfer.—Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is attached to the First Presidency Division, for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways.

No. 116.

The 13th May 1872.

Leave.—Baboo Soshee Bhusun Ghose, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed privilege leave for eighteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January last. Baboo Soshee Bhusun Ghose, Supervisor, First Grade, rejoined the Hidgellee Division from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 29th January 1872.

No. 117.

Transfer.—The following Upper Subordinates are transferred from the South-Western Circle to the Soane Circle:—

Mr. E. Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.
„ T. H. Girling, Overseer, First Grade.

No. 118.

The 14th May 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. A. F. Trench, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Soane Survey Division to the Orissa Circle, the head-quarters of which he joined on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, Executive Engineer, First Grade, rejoined the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, from special duty on the 4th April 1872.

No. 120.

Baboo Dukhina Runjun Mookerjee Overseer, Third Grade, rejoined the Cossye Division, from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 28th April 1872.

No. 121.

Posting.—Mr. H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, to the Brahminee Division.

No. 122

Captain J. M. McNeile, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Patna Division, assumed charge of the Baroon Division, in addition to his own duties, on the afternoon of the 29th April 1872.

No. 123.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the 26th ultimo, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, First Grade, was placed in the Supernumerary list:—

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Hidgellee Division.

F. T. Haig, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notice.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Leave of Absence.

The 24th April 1872.—Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Moonsiff of Borobaree, Zillah Rungpore, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 26th April 1872.—Baboo Syam Chand Dhur, Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 1st May 1872.—Moulvie Mahomed Natiq, Moonsiff of Nowada, Zillah Gya, for five months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in supersession of the leave granted to him by letter No. 3737 of the 29th November last.

The 6th May 1872.—Baboo Promothonath Banerjee, Moonsiff of Bancoorah, for ten days, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 8th May 1872.—Baboo Rajkumar Moittro, Officiating Moonsiff of Kytee, Zillah East Burdwan, for five days without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code. The Moonsiff's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

The 9th May 1872.—The unexpired portion of the leave for six months, under paragraph 12, Clause 1, of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted to Moulvie Tumeezoodeen Ahmed, Moonsiff of Begoo Serai, Zillah Bhaugulpore, is cancelled at his own request. The Moonsiff having resumed charge of his office on the 22nd April last.

The 10th May 1872.—Baboo Rajrajessur Bhuttacharjee, Moonsiff of Mahomedpoor, Zillah East Burdwan, for eight days, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code. The Moonsiff's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

Transfer of Moonsiffs.

The 7th May 1872.—Baboo Ramdoyal Ghose from Howlah, Zillah Chittagong, to be additional Moonsiff at Busseerhaut, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. Peacock,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govl. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr. of Assam.

SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

The 13th April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONEY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

OMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFCE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 1st April 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	294,236	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ...	.....	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	14,400	
	Katmavady ...	12,000	
Tinnevelley ..	Tuticorin ...	.....	
	Total ...	642,282	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTES dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 19th April 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the 14th May 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs duty on the 1st May 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah .	17,25,815½	97,358¼	27,325	18,50,498¾
French Kurkutch ...	12,650	...	2,765	15,415
Bombay " ...	55,368	.. .	1,664	57,032
Madras " .	30,300½	..		30,300½
Arabian and Persian Gulf Kurkutch and Muscat Rock .	3,52,406		..	3,52,406
Total ..	21,76,540	97,358¼	31,754	23,05,652¼

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 6th May 1872.

Education Notice.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1. THE Calcutta Medical College Session of 1872-73 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant free presentations will be awarded. These are given to Candidates upon their relative position in the University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, preference being given to those who have passed the First Examination.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The candidates who may fail in obtaining free presentations may be admitted as students on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15, and a further sum of Rs. 5 monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College curriculum to a close, and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few courses of lectures, may be admitted as casual students of payment of a fee of Rs 40 for each course of lectures, or Rs. 60 for six months' attendance upon any single branch of hospital practice. The cost of educating a casual student to compete at the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England amounts to Rs. 810.

6. The certificates of lectures and hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

DAVID B. SMITH, M.D.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,
The 24th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Opium Notification

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3 575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,000
Benares ditto	... ...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests .	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
the 30th April 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E CAMPBELL, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Kahsi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540

The boundaries are as follows:—

East—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, *Colonel*,
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, *Colonel*,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages, landed from the undermentioned Ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May	18th	1 Cake Spelter, [H]	Burmah.
,,	18th	21 Cases, J V G	British Nation.
,,	18th	1 Cask, [90]	Ditto.
,,	28th	1 Keg, [R J]	Gainsborough.
,,	28th	2 Cases, A. B. & Co., [M 18]	Australia.
,,	28th	2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L	Ditto.
June	8th	1 Case, H. D. Mackenzie, Esq.	Bertha.
,,	8th	1 Package, R. Lyell, Esq., Messrs. George Williamson & Co., 2, East India Avenue, Leadon Hall Street, London.	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS.
The 14th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863 :—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June	19th	14 Cases, Revd. C. Bennet, Rangoon	City of Cambridge.
,,	19th	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	Ditto.
July	1st	1 Case. A [M H M I B]	British Nation.
,,	1st	2 Cases, J V G	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 14th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report shewing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 3rd May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	0	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	3	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles..	3	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 5th May 1872, above zero 4 feet.

T. H. WICKES. C E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 6th May 1872

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River, for the week ending Friday, 10th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	3	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	3	0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ..	3	0	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	0	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 12th May 1872, above zero, 4 feet 4 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4706	A/99 86786	20	Denonath Dey.
	,, 92894	20	
4717	A/90 75311	100	Subulchunder Chunder.
4720	A/90 42149	100	Munsooborutram Callachurn Ram.
	,, 05717	100	
4721	A/86 74422	1,000	B. W. Morton.
4722	A/88 74201	50	Gopalchunder Banerjee.
4733	A/86 96847	1,000	Bully Chund Dutt.
	,, 96848	1,000	
	,, 96849	1,000	
	,, 76320	100	
	A/90 76321	100	
	,, 76322	100	
	,, 76323	100	
	,, 76324	100	
	,, 76325	100	
	,, 76326	100	
	,, 76327	100	
	,, 76328	100	
	,, 76329	100	
4736	A/78 31537	10	Woomachurn Ghose.
	A/95 28222	10	
	A/80 33394	10	
4740	A/86 82134	1,000	Ebrahim Solaman.
4755	A/86 90248	1,000	Radha Kishno Gunga Sahai.
	,, 77428	1,000	
4759	A/90 27761	100	H. Lloyd Jones.
4763	A/98 80767	10	Haran Chunder Mookerjee.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
4707	A/80 71073	10	Cursegee Dossabhoy.
4708	A/87 67884	20	Madeley and Co.
	A/94 07525	20	
4709	A/98 10192	20	Solomon and Co.
4711	A/96 89156	10	Gunganath Moulic.
	,, 76195	10	
4712	A/50 04133	10	Juggut Chunder Banerjee.
4713	A/94 10024	20	Modoosoodun Paul.
4714	A/70 01505	100	Jodunath Mookerjee.
	,, 01506	100	
4715	A/80 26328	10	Heraloll Nundy.
4718	A/96 76053	10	Ameer Khan.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4723	A/70 91831	10	Rev. P. K. Chatterjee.
4725	A/99 53590	20	Jovnarain Choony Lall.
4728	A/93 85477	20	Rohinee Nundun Sircar.
	A/88 41397	10	
4741	A/97 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	A/94 61128	20	
	A/98 04024	10	
4742	A/93 24559	20	E. L. Cautwell.
4743	A/90 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	,, 01932	100	
4744	A/98 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	A/96 82927	10	D. Wren.
	,, 82928	10	
	A/90 54280	100	
4748	A/97 32253	10	A. Finlayson.
	,, 61192	10	
	,, 84552	10	
	,, 87763	10	
4749	A/77 78033	50	Doyal Das Mubrah.
4750	A/94 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Mookerjee.
	A/96 29956	10	
4751	A/98 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A/94 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	A/94 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A/83 98028	20	Denonath Mondole.
	A/94 62208	20	
4756	A/90 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	A/85 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	A/94 94361	20	Rakhal Das Ghose.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
4719	A/96 75033	10	Roodra Koomar Moitra.
	,, 75029		
4726	A/80 60605	10	W. A. Scott.
	A/78 93105		
4734	A/99 50368	20	The Revd. J. T. Babonau.
	,, 50365		
4737	A/78 87431	10	Trevor Lloyd.
	,, 87480		
4746	A/96 73892	10	G. F. Kellner and Co.
	,, 73893		
4717	A/93 63226	20	W. F. Westfield.
	,, 63236		
4758	A/78 56164	10	Nillo Misser.
	,, 51881		
4760	A/96 72197	10	Doorga Das Mookerjee.
	,, 92199		
4761	A/83 55886	50	Kedarnath Mitter.
	,, 63513		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 13th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
May 4th ...	1 Cask, addressed	... J. H. A. Branson ...	Emblehope.
„ 4th ...	5 Packages, A B [B D B]	Order ..	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Keg, [A B]	... H. Woodrow, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	10 Kegs, [D. & Co.] E D	John Elliot & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	2 Packages, [77] E B J	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	3 Cases, [1] E. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	14 Cases, [58] E D J	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Case, [K & K E] C & B	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Iron Tub, V E	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	2 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Case, J D S	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	2 Cases, [K N N]	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Case, K	. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Case, [M]	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	24 Cases [P] C D	... „ .	Ditto.
„ 4th ..	3 Cases, [S B]	. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	2 Casks, addressed	Colonel H. & L. Thuillier, Royal Artillery.	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Bundle, T O C	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	9 Cases, [27] W D	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Cask, no mark	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Keg, no mark	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ...	1 Cask, M, Murrey, Punjab	„ ...	Fenella.
„ 6th ...	2 Cases, D & P T L W	... M. Lyall & Co.	British Sceptre.
„ 6th ...	4 Kegs, A C L [E B S]	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	9 Bales, F C C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	10 Bales, A F C C	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	15 Cases A B. & Co. [H E]	„	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	9 Cases, [J N]	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	23 Cases, J V G	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	35 Cases, [J L L 80,] B. B. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, 805	„	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, J J	Abdool Kureem	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	1 Case, M. H. & Co. [K]	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	17 Cases, a b [S N H	. „	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	16 Cases, [27] W D	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	7 Casks, [X]	„	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	20 Casks, [E. & Co.]	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	1 Case, [40] S. D. & Co.	Shib Chunder Dutt ..	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, A. B. & Co. [S M K C.]	... Mohamed Hossein	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	5 Cases, [34] W	G. E. Hotel & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	1 Case, [S. D. & Co.] C & B	... Shib Chunder Dutt ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	2 Casks, S D & C [C]	Suroop Chunder Dass ..	Ditto.
„ 6th ..	2 Casks, no mark	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, [K] D D	... „ ..	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th May 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1221—1)

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the event of the following dividends remaining unclaimed for six months from this day, the same will be paid into Court:—

In the matter of Bhootnath Mookerjee, (Acton and Co.,) Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim			1st dividend at 18 per cent. 1st July 1870.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Backchee and Company	200	0	0	36	0	0
City Press	57	0	0	10	4	2
Englishman Press	117	13	0	21	3	4
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	8	0	0	1	7	0
Shibchurn Mullick and Company	26	0	0	1	10	11

In the matter of Sibchunder Mullick and Company, Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 30 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bacharam Day	200	0	0	60	0	0
Issur Chunder Manjie	41	5	3	12	6	5
Kadarnauth Mundle	7	0	0	2	1	7
Kristochoitono Odhicary	120	0	0	36	0	0
Punchanun Mookerjee and 2 others	200	0	0	60	0	0
Prawnkisto Day	300	0	0	90	0	0
Ramchurn Shoo and Preonauth Mannah	25	7	0	7	10	1
Rajcoomar Mullick and Company...	30	8	3	9	2	5
Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty	201	0	0	60	4	10
Radhanauth Bonnerjee	537	0	0	161	1	7

In the matter of William James Pittar, (John Corfield and Company,) Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ahmuty and Company	84	8	0	2	8	7
Berens, A. and H.	132	14	8	3	15	10
Bissonauth Law and Company...	14	6	6	0	7	1
Bowles, Major E.	5	3	0	0	2	6
Burgoyne and Burbridge	186	12	0	5	9	8
Davenport, J. T.	3,004	7	3	90	2	1
Delhi Gazette, (Proprietor)	1,078	13	0	32	5	10
Daily Examiner (ditto)	59	0	0	1	12	3
Englishman (ditto)	724	10	8	21	11	10
Hindoo Patriot (ditto)	450	0	0	13	8	0
Isser Chunder Mookerjee	285	0	0	8	8	10
Indian Daily News	400	0	0	12	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	80	0	0	2	6	5
Manton and Company	60	0	0	1	12	10
Payne and Company	37	7	6	1	2	0
Paul and Company, N. C.	75	15	0	2	4	5
Sibbold and Company	84	6	0	2	8	6
Thomson and Company, T. E.	52	0	0	1	9	0
Thomas, R. W.	696	12	0	20	14	5

In the matter of Johannes Agabheg, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 16 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bugwan Dass	418	12	9	67	0	2
Hurrochunder Mitter and others	258	0	0	41	4	6
Gudadhur Bundopadhia	1,500	0	0	240	0	0
Wallis and Company	200	0	0	32	0	0
H. Cook	70	0	0	11	3	2
J. Monteith and Company	70	0	0	11	3	2

In the matter of CHARLES AUGUTIL, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Aubrey, R. ...	292	1	6	2	14	9
Bulloram Biswas and Company	600	0	0	6	0	0
Beeby Dick ...	525	0	0	5	4	0
Bohorun Lall ...	573	0	0	5	11	8
Bathgate and Company	280	11	0	2	12	11
Collins, B. S. ...	800	0	0	8	0	0
Chalmers, Dr. A.	813	13	8	8	2	2
Currie and Company	250	0	0	2	8	0
Cook and Company	350	0	0	3	8	0
Fatma Bagum	800	0	0	8	0	0
Hamilton and Company	460	0	0	4	9	7
Hanhart, J. G.	172	11	3	1	11	7
Johnstone, W.	300	0	0	3	0	0
Lalla Hursahar	566	0	0	5	10	7
Monymohun Dutt	800	0	0	8	0	0
Nittanund Ghose	300	0	0	3	0	0
Prosonno Coomar Paul	400	0	0	4	0	0
Panioty, E. ...	100	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, H. ..	1,746	1	10	17	7	5
Swinhoe, T. B.	270	0	0	2	11	2
Thacker and Company	124	12	0	1	4	0
Wilson and Company, D.	438	10	9	4	6	2
Wahid Butcher	80	0	0	0	12	10

In the matter of DINONATH DAY, an Insolvent.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 12½ per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ahmud Bux ...	70	0	0	8	12	0
Behary Loll Dheechutt	1,575	10	6	195	15	4
Bulloram Day	221	8	0	27	11	0
Gossain Doss Kaur	25	13	0	3	3	8
Jaoramull Jossel	5	4	0	0	10	5
Luckeymoney Doseee Sreemuty	3,748	14	0	468	9	9
Madosoodun Doss and Parbutty Bebee	139	5	0	17	6	8
Madub Chunder Mookerjee ...	65	14	0	8	3	9
Tincowree Sett	4,798	7	0	599	12	10
Thomas Short and Short	738	9	3	92	5	2
Tincowree Sett	4,842	15	0	605	5	10
Madub Chunder Chatterjee ...	65	14	0	8	3	9

In the matter of JAMES ALEXANDER AYTON, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 1½ per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bell and Finley	464	0	0	6	15	4
Balmano, Mr. ..	400	0	0	6	0	0
Hamilton and Company	1,387	13	0	20	13	1
Huree Bhuggut	810	0	0	12	2	5
Hunter, Mr. ...	184	0	0	2	12	2
Kirchoffer, F. ...	7,000	0	0	105	0	0
Luchmee ...	144	0	0	2	2	7
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	563	15	0	8	7	4
Mr. Clintock, Morton and Company	3,000	0	0	45	0	0
Owen, Captain S.	1,500	0	0	22	8	0
Palmer and Company	3,000	0	0	45	0	0
Nookey and Company	451	14	0	6	12	5
Ramsoader Lahurry	1,791	10	8	26	4	0
Stewart and Company	1,121	0	0	16	13	1
Simpson, Wallace and Company	959	0	0	14	6	2
Thacker and Company	75	0	0	1	2	0
Udney, Mrs. G. (Senior)	100	0	0	1	8	0

In the matter of WILLIAM ALLHUSEN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			1st dividend at 65 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Atkinson and Sercomb	200	0	0	130	0	0
Bathgate and Company	10	0	0	6	8	0
Crompton, G. T.	15	0	0	9	12	0
Golam Hossain (Khansamah)	83	0	0	53	15	2
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	10	0	0	6	8	0
Mothoor Mohun Day	400	0	0	260	0	0
Owen, Allhusen and Company	35	0	0	22	12	0
Shawree Doss Roy	20	0	0	13	0	0
Wilson and Company, D	10	0	0	6	8	0

In the matter of WILLIAM ANDERSON, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			2nd dividend at 16 per cent 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Dwarkanauth Dutt	80	0	0	12	12	9
Dumon Sing	800	0	0	128	0	0
Hamilton and Company	19	0	0	3	0	8
Hedger, W. N.	804	0	0	128	10	3
Hurkaru Press	20	0	0	3	3	4
Jardine, Skinner and Company...	376	7	3	60	3	8
Noskey and Company	28	0	0	4	7	8
Thompson, R. Scott	25	0	0	4	0	0
Tucca Sing	70	0	0	11	3	2

In the matter of ALLY DUGMAN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			1st dividend at 1 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Abdoollah Dugman	1,000	0	0	10	0	0
Bank of Bengal	1,500	0	0	15	0	0
Dinonauth Mitter	2,500	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto	2,500	0	0	25	0	0
Gobind Chunder Sen	2,500	0	0	25	0	0
Hogg, C S., Administrator of F. W. Brown and Company ...	20	0	0	0	3	3
Issur Chunder Sein	2,000	0	0	20	0	0
Pertaub Chunder Johurry	3,000	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto	700	0	0	7	0	0

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ashburner and Company	1,202	0	0	24	0	7
Ackland, George	2,558	11	3	51	2	9
Budden Chund Roy	34	4	9	0	11	0
Backer and Company, Madame	360	6	0	7	3	4
Baneymadub Mullick	511	11	0	10	3	9
Crook and Gray	166	10	0	3	5	4
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Company	42	2	3	0	13	6
DeCosta, John	52	6	9	1	0	9
Dhurmodoss Bonnerjee	6,000	0	0	120	0	0
Darbey, Captain B. W.	1,100	0	0	22	0	0
Joihn Davis and Company	405	1	9	8	1	8
Gasborne and Company	24	15	9	0	8	0
Gonges Steam Navigation Company	762	0	3	15	3	10
Goroo Doss Dutt	147	15	9	2	15	4
Gungagobin Sein	86	12	9	1	11	9
Gungadhur Bonnerjee	1,004	2	3	20	1	4
Henderson, Mackeidy and Company	2,360	10	3	47	3	5
Hill, Captain Thomas	134	13	0	2	11	2
James, Lyall and Company	1,537	6	0	30	12	0
Jamieson and Company	229	7	6	6	9	6
Jardine, Skinner and Company..	3,290	1	0	65	12	10
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	5,700	0	0	114	0	0
Leckie and Company, C. S.	541	7	8	10	10	3

In the matter of THOMAS ADAMES, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*

Names of creditors.	Amount of claims.			2nd dividend at 2 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.
Leach. Rawson and Company ...	4,340	1	9	86	12	10
L. and B Bose ..	131	13	0	2	10	2
Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company	1,845	6	3	36	14	6
Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	244	2	3	4	14	2
Muddoosoodun Dhur	202	5	0	4	0	9
Nolit Mohun Doss	176	6	6	3	8	5
Nilcomul and Joygopal Gangooly	1,500	0	0	30	0	0
Nobocoomar Chatterjee	2,100	0	0	42	0	0
Okhoycoomar Dhur	75	4	9	1	8	2
Oliphant, W. S. ...	59	3	0	1	2	11
Paterson and Company	7,132	11	3	142	10	6
Purnier and Company	559	6	9	11	3	0
Pearce Macrae and Company ..	790	9	6	15	13	0
Prandfoot, Messrs. M.	486	6	4	9	11	8
Robinson, Balfour and Company	1,282	5	3	25	10	4
Reeve, J. W.	610	6	6	12	3	4
Scott, Thomas	2,159	7	0	43	3	0
Samachurn Mitter	269	8	8	5	6	3
Smith, Farie and Company	27	7	7	48	8	10
Schoene, Kilburn and Company	1,912	7	0	38	4	0
Sunta Sing ..	520	0	0	10	6	5
Simla Bank ..	1,829	8	9	36	9	5
Taruck Nauth Dutt	194	12	6	3	14	4
Tarriny Churn Goho	195	11	6	3	14	6
Wienholt Brothers	45	5	3	0	14	6

In the matter of ROWLAND ALLPORT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 3 per cent. 2nd September 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
E. M. Davieal, Captain	7,959	5	6	238	12	6
Richard Winter	1,736	14	0	52	1	8
Hill James ...	2,034	15	6	61	0	9
Moses Griffiths	1,789	1	0	53	10	9
John Turner ...	2,422	5	6	73	15	10
John Shepperd, Captain	552	13	9	16	9	5
A. D. Maingy	478	11	0	14	5	9
Tom Hunter ..	352	2	0	10	9	0
Fredrick Halliburton	219	11	4	6	9	6
Owners Ship *Aurora*	200	0	0	9	0	0
Pringle, John and Mary	437	11	5	13	2	1
Robert Buchan, deceased	493	5	4	14	12	10
P. M. Pherson, Captain, deceased	7	2	3	0	3	5
F. W. Hardwick, Lieutenant ...	4	8	1	0	2	2
A. L. Barretto and Company ...	10,534	6	6	316	0	6
Owners of the *Zoroaster*	19	11	0	0	9	5
Joseph Clarke...	86	11	9	2	9	8
William Anderson, Lieutenant...	8	1	2	0	3	11
Byramjee Cawasjee	7	3	0	0	3	5
Francis Ferroa	12	6	3	0	5	11
Elizabeth Shaw	363	3	0	10	14	4
Owners Brig *Margaret*	104	13	0	3	2	4
D. Oyle, N. M., Ensign	271	0	6	8	2	1
Seward, J. P., Lieutenant	207	14	6	6	3	10
O. Forbes, deceased	1,589	2	0	47	10	9
Jolkson and Wilson	228	6	4	6	13	8
Madeira P. *Zoroaster*	453	6	8	13	9	8
Owner *Hero Malonen*	933	13	5	28	0	3
Philip Maughan, Indian Navy...	30	0	0	0	14	5
J. H. Johnson, Captain	476	1	0	14	4	6
John Ludlow, Captain	95	11	0	2	13	11
Edward Sunderland, Lieutenant	44	14	0	1	5	6
Robert Law ...	33	11	0	1	0	2
Danial Ross ...	453	10	9	13	9	5
J. Mitchinson ..	176	5	8	5	4	9
Francis Desgranges	15,680	0	0	470	6	8

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1871.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

(1209—2)

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Probodha Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 14th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th May 1872.

In the matter of Richard Dodd and John Phillips Thomas, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the first day of February 1869 to the 30th day of April last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the first day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Pertaubchunder Roy and Joychunder Roy, formerly of Ooltadingy, in the 24-Pergunnahs, but at present of No. 1 in Joy Mitter's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, carried on business as Merchants in copartnership under the style and firm of Pertaubchunder Roy and Joy Chunder Roy, Insolvents. } Notice that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 8th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

W. T. Weskins, *Attorney.*

In the Matter of Johann Janssen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the twelfth day of January 1864 to the 30th day of April last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the first day of June next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day af hearing.*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the Matter of Woomeschunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 311-12-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Beer Chunder Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 215-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Charles Fornaro and Arnold Huni, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rupees 10,831-10-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of one rupee per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Sewnundun Paurray, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 21,882-8-1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johann Wilhelm Martin Julius Terveen and Gustan Garben, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 8,520-2-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-2 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts

admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Maudub-chunder Rooder, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 173-3-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14*th May* 1872.

Post Office Notifications.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 11*th May* 1872.

Allen, Peak and Co.	Jogunnath Doss and Co.
Allen, and Hayes.	Joseph, V. P.
Bonnet, Mrs E.	Jackson, J.
Bose, O. C.	Lethbridge, Mrs.
Boxwell, J.	Logan, Maxwell.
Bennett, J.	Loch, Capt. R. G.
Bysack, P.	Lopes, J E.
Beharry Lall Dutt.	Miller, M. A.
Bell, R. C.	McKilligan, Gilmore & Co.
Braham, Mrs. H.	Mitter, C. R.
Conry, J. A.	Mathews, Mrs.
Cockburn, W.	McGilvray, J. E.
Campbell, T. F.	Mukerjee, N.
Ducasse, W. B.	Oliver, Master W.
Duran, G.	Potter, Miss.
Dyer, Mrs.	Powel, D.
Duke, Inspector.	Pole, G P.
Dias, Mrs. M.	Power. Chas.
Dutt, K. L.	Rowett, Miss S.
David, J.	Roussea, Mrs.
Deans, Col.	Rondave Mrs.
Davies, A. F.	Robinson, J.
Elliss, Mrs. C.	Ram Kisson Das.
Fitzpatrick, Miss E.	Ross, C. H.
Gartner, H.	Reghlini, J.
Green, G. B.	Rossenfield and Co.
Gomes, Mr. T. A.	Shepherd, T. A.
Gahan, E. C.	Staples. Mrs.
Hamilton, J. D.	Saunderson, Mrs.
Hind, H. M.	Stabb, J. P.
Hailes, Lt. W.	Smith, Mrs. W.
Hyde, E.	Spence, A. W.
Hennington, Mrs.	Smith, Capt J. A
Hide, T. F.	Sinhor, T. W.
Harrison, H. L.	Suriphan Beebee.
Hnicta, G. L.	Stewart. W.
Hickman, Mr. J.	Tobin, Sergeant W.
Isacke, J.	Thompson, Mrs. H.
Jones, Major G. T.	Taylor, George J.

E. R. Douglas,
Offg. Postmaster of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

Sea and Overland Mails.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore	7 P M.	19th May	*Arabia.*
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah	7 „	20th „	*From Bombay.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel, and Bombay.	7 „	22nd „	*Scotia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyoukoehyoo, and Sandoway.	7 „	19th „	*Madras.*
Madras and Ceylon .	7 „	20th „	*Mongolia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 17th May 1872.

2 Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 16th

3. Letters, &c, for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N B.—The letter box will close at 7 P M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M, by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. Douglas,
Offg. Postmaster.

Calcutta,
The 13*th May* 1872

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Administrator-General's Office

Estate J. D. Herklots.

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator-General of Bengal will sell by public auction, at his office, on Saturday, the 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the valuable Putnee Talook, the property of the late Mr. J. D. Herklots, situated in zillah Dinagepore, pergunnah Kantoonugger, consisting of Turruffs Rogoonathpore, Khordo, Chappah, Jobeshaw, and Ragubpore, comprising two hundred and seventy mouzahs, whereof two hundred and fifty mouzahs are under khas collection yielding about Rs. 44,400, and twenty mouzahs are leased out as darputnees at an annual rent of Rs. 4,291.

Paying an annual rental of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) to the zemindar, Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar, and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 48,727 (forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven).

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General in Calcutta, or to his agent, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore.

L. P. D. Broughton,
Administrator-General.

No. 4, Strand,
Calcutta, the 19*th April* 1872. (1187—4

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 16th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st March 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,41,214	39,46,900	1,46,88,400	1,19,25,100	1,25,41,100	14,500	34,80,900	8,91,000	3,09,93,000	..	29,67,200	4,18,71,300	11,16,000	33,81,000	36,80,000	13,35,16,968
ADD—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1872 ...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	..	... ..	... ..	29,800	...	... ..	2,11,600	... ..	.....	.....	2,41,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1872 ...	...	... .	..	.....	7,800	3,000	42,300	17,800	...	... ..	... ..	1,05,500	...	... ...	50,000	.....	.....	... ..	2,26,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1872 ...	...	.....	..	... .	31,100	2,15,800	1,92,800	2,27,700	...	89,000	1,000	26,86,600	...	.....	8,92,000	.....	.....	.....	43,36,000
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,44,214	39,85,800	1,49,07,200	1,21,60,200	1,27,86,600	14,500	35,69,900	8,92,000	3,38,14,900	...	29,67,200	4,30,24,900	11,16,000	33,81,000	36,80,000	13,83,20,768
DEDUCT—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	... .	. ..	1,067	1,000	1,500	1,39,500	20,400	...	15,600	... ..	38,000	...	8,03,100	45,000	3,15,000	3,000	2,000	13,85,167
Balance on 30th April 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,43,147	39,84,800	1,49,05,700	1,20,20,700	1,27,66,200	14,500	35,54,300	8,92,000	3,37,76,900	...	21,64,100	4,29,79,900	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,78,000	13,69,35,601

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1872—Enfaced from India 1,372 lakhs, re-transferred from London 1,355 lakhs.
From 1st Mar. 1872 to 15th Mar. „ ditto ditto 39 „ ditto ditto 33 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 15 „ ditto ditto 21 „
From 1st April „ to 15th April „ ditto ditto 30 „ ditto ditto 36 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 48 „ ditto ditto 14 „

1,504 — 1,459 lakhs
1,459

Balance against India ... 45 lakhs.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th May 1872.

(1218—1)

To be peremptorily sold on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Court-house, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff and Ramlall Mookerjee is defendant.

The estates and interest of the said defendant Ramlall Mookerjee as mortgagee under and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Dey, of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramlall Mookerjee of the other part, and which indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure to the said Ramlall Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Dey, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June 1868, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments, all that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little or more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callypersaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Government road called Callypersaud Dutt's Street; on the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoor Mohun Shome; on the East by the dwelling-house of Surroop Chunder Dutt; and on the West by the tenanted land of Nobin Chunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a Mowrosee Pottah, containing by estimation about two beegahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkeah, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah Police Section; on the West by the land of Juttedaharry Haldar; on the North by the wall and land of Bunoo Khansama; and on the East by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one-fifth part or share (the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares) of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—On the South by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the East by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadhur Bhuttacharjee; on the North by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the West by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten beegahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, Holding No. 223, Sub-division No. 13, Division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baliaghattah, in Mouzah Soorah, in Deehee Punchanogram, in the Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the South by the Government public road called Baliaghttah Road; on the East by the Talpooker Lane; on the North by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the West by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadeit Hossain.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Beebee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Government lane and the house of Shaik Baboo Meah; on the South by the Government drain; on the East by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the West by the tenanted land of the said Hurrynarain Dey.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Beebee's Bagan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Deehee Punchanogram, Holding No. 1166, Division 3, Sub-division 22, and bounded on the North by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Dey; on the South by the Government drain; onthe East by the tenanted land of Brommoye Dassee; and on the West by the house of Puddoo Meah and the road called the Circular Road; and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramlall Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Dey is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramlall Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynaran Dey was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramlall Mookerjee the sum of rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest (including quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1 with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Note.—The two last mentioned properties known as Beebee's Garden are subject to a prior mortgage. No part of the principal interest and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messieurs Gillanders and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. Belchambers,
Registrar.

Calcutta High Court,
Original Jurisdiction, Registrar's Office,
The 26th day of April 1872.

(1207—2)

Lost,

Four Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,500.

(1210—3) R. K. Dass.

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

F. STUART,
Secretary.

The 1st May 1872. (1214—3)

TO BE PEREMTORILY SOLD pursuant to the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 234 of 1870, wherein Narain Dye Bibee, of Mullick Street, Barra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Hindoo widow, is plaintiff, and Monmothnauth Day, of Noyan Chund Dutt's Street, in Simlah, in Calcutta, aforesaid zemindar, is defendant, dated the 18th day of July 1870, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 25th day of May 1872, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed, brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 231, Chitpore Road, and the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation one beegah three cottahs four chuttacks, and twenty-four square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Chitpore Road, Baniatollah, Mouzah Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by Baneatollah Street, on the south by a public drain, on the east by Chitpore Road, and on the west by the house and premises of Ramkessen Kalloo.

Also that the upper-roomed, brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house No. 232-2, Chitpore Road, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation five cottahs eight chittacks and forty feet, a little more or less, situate at Chitpore Road, in Mouzah Sootasoonty, in Chitpore, aforesaid; and bounded on the north by a public drain; on the south, partly by the land belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Day, deceased, by land belonging to Hurry Mitter, and partly by land belonging to Paran Mudduck; on the east by the tenanted house belonging to Ramnarain Mookerjee; and on the west by the garden land of Hullodhur Paul.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 26th April 1872. (1217—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Wanted at the Census Office.

QUICK and accurate Copyists on Rs. 25 per mensem, and a large number of intelligent Mohurirs at Rs. 15.

H. BEVERLEY,
Inspector-General of Registration.

7, WELLESLEY PLACE,
the 14th May 1872

Bengal Civil Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 31st July next, at 11 A.M.

By order of the Managers,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 7th May 1872 (1222—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of Louis Bryant Chew, late of the Town of Calcutta, has come under charge of this office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted, to or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned without delay.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND,
Calcutta, the 11th May 1872. (1220—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late MR. OSBERN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.

THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;
The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

Notice

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. $\frac{A}{86}$ 73530.
,, $\frac{A}{86}$ 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 7tn May 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,33,076 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,81,99,318 3 6	4,95,94,963 11 11
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs 2,13,95,645 8 5	
Other Deposits at Head Office and branches ...		3,07,48,543 1 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,04,588 3 1
Sundries		12,00,815 12 3
		10,57,81,986 14 1

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,43,72,476 15 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		52,93,739 14 0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		50,83,043 13 7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		3,06,81,843 13 10
Dead Stock		11,78,337 1 9
Stamps		15,104 6 0
Balances with other Banks		8,21 988 13 10
Sundries		2,65,942 11 4
		5,77,12,477 9 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,14,58,550 3 6	4,80,69,509 4 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Brancnes	Rs. 3,66,10,959 1 2	
		10,57,81,986 14 1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 9th May* 1872.

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

GEO. DICKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(1219—1)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200—5)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,*

or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,

Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of

Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the

years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—May 15, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

CR.'s OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
OLL*The* 13*th April* 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 14 miles 4,705 feet to 4,875 feet.*	
88	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East ..	0 0 38	South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
						From 14 miles 5,155 feet to 5,280 feet.	
89	ditto ...	ditto ..	15	ditto ...	0 0 31	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjea. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjea.	
						From 15 miles to 882 feet.	
90	ditto ...	ditto ..	16	ditto ...	1 2 14	South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobehara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjea and others.	
						From 15 miles 882 feet to 2,925 feet.	
91	ditto ..	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto ...	4 2 1	North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khooreegachy. South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 13. Cocoanut, 1.
						* *From 14 miles 4,680 feet to 4,840 feet.*	
92	ditto ..	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	West ...	0 0 22	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
						From 14 miles 4,840 feet to 5,280 feet.	
93	ditto ..	ditto ..	15	ditto ...	0 3 3	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 15 miles to 1,090 feet.	
94	ditto ..	ditto ...	16	ditto ...	1 2 32	North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolall Banerjea, Bosh Annee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
						From 15 miles 1,090 feet to 1,402 feet.	
95	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto ...	0 2 11	North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolall Banerjea's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Mudoosoodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 15 *miles* 1,402 *feet to* 2,202 *feet.*	
96	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	West ...	1 1 32	North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others. *From* 15 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,970 *feet.*	
97	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	ditto ...	2 0 1	South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing. *From* 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
98	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Khooreegachy	16	East ...	7 3 2	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing East—Class C land, which has been sold. *From* 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
99	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	West ...	7 2 13	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 16 *miles to* 1,900 *feet.*	
100	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	East ...	6 0 20	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 16 *miles to* 2,030 *feet.*	
101	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	West ...	6 2 7	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 16 *miles* 1,940 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
102	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East ..	9 2 0	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. *From* 16 *miles* 3,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
103	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	West ...	9 3 16	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
104	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East ...	7 0 20	South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. *From* 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
105	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	West ...	7 0 21	North—Road under Culvert No. 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 17 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
106	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East ...	11 1 37	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. *From* 17 *miles* 2,210 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
107	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	West ...	9 0 21	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 18 *miles to* 2,350 *feet.*	
108	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	East ...	8 0 36	North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 18 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 3,150 *feet.*	
109	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	East ...	2 1 33	South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satcowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing.	Mangoe tree, 2.
						From 18 *miles* 3,150 *feet to* 3,515 *feet.*	
110	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	0 3 0	South—Land of lot No. 109. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 18 *miles* 3,515 *feet to* 4,098 *feet.*	
111	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoosoodun Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjea and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
						From 18 *miles* 4,080 *feet to* 4,680 *feet.*	
112	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjea's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
						From 18 *miles* 4,720 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
113	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arshaand Boroe. Mouzahs Nobogram and Mancoondoo.	19	ditto ...	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nidheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 18 *miles to* 3,350 *feet.*	
114	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	West ...	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 18 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 4,625 *feet.*	
115	ditto ..	ditto ..	19	ditto ...	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and date trees.
						From 18 *miles* 5,040 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
116	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Mancoondoo and Nobogram.	19	ditto ...	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
117	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Nobogram.	20	ditto ...	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 19 *miles* 30 *feet to* 1,560 *feet.*	
118	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Ram Khan and others.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
						From 19 *miles* 1,560 *feet to* 2,195 *feet.*	
119	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	1 2 36	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 19 *miles* 1,575 *feet to* 1,965 *feet.*	
120	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	West ...	1 0 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 59 ... North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Doss Doss and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 19 *miles* 1,965 *feet to* 2,345 *feet.*	
121	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Nobogram.	20	West ...	1 0 5	North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,360 *feet to* 2,760 *feet.*	
122	ditto ...	ditto ..	20	ditto ..	1 0 26	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Chunder Biswas East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others.	Cocoanut, 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,760 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
123	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	4 0 37	South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,730 *feet.*	
124	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	1 1 39	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,730 *feet to* 3,350 *feet.*	
125	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	20	ditto ...	1 3 27	South—Land of lot No. 124. North—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
126	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	2 0 3	North—Culvert No 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
127	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	3 3 4	North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others.	Bamboo clusters 22.
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 4,710 *feet.*	
128	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	West ...	2 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 4,710 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
129	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	1 2 25	South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others.	
						From 20 *miles to* 125 *feet.*	
130	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 1 16	East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan.	Date trees.
						From 20 *miles* 125 *feet to* 550 *feet.*	
131	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	1 1 0	North—Corner of land belonging to ... Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 550 *feet to* 715 *feet.*	
132	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 2 38	North—Corner of Brojo Behary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brojo Behary Bose's land.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P	*From* 20 *miles* 715 *feet to* 875 *feet.*	
133	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	West ...	0 2 20	South—Land of lot No. 132 ... East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing. West—Ditch.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles to* 1,150 *feet.*	
134	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	East ...	2 1 30	West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,840 *feet.*	
135	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	0 3 25	North—Land of lot No. 136. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khal. South—Station land and road.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,840 *feet to* 2,860 *feet.*	
136	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	1 3 30	North—Up to north end of relinquished C land. East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,150 *feet to* 2,015 *feet.*	
137	ditto ..	ditto ...	21	West ...	1 3 18	North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,015 *feet to* 2,875 *feet.*	
138	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 3 12	South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,875 *feet to* 3,095 *feet.*	
139	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ..	1 2 24	North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land. South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,960 *feet to* 2,520 *feet.*	
140	ditto ..	ditto ...	21	East ...	1 1 8	South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 3,095 *feet to* 3,475 *feet.*	
141	ditto .	ditto ..	21	West ...	0 3 24	North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 20 *miles* 3,475 *feet to* 3,925 *feet.*	
142	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	1 0 11	South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 3,925 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
143	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	3 0 29	South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,520 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
144	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	East ...	1 2 10	South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 20 *miles* 3,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
145	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	East ...	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From miles 21 *to* 430 *feet.*	
146	ditto ...	ditto .	22	ditto ..	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
						From miles 21 *to* 900 *feet.*	
147	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzahs Khulsinee and Dabeepore.	22	West ..	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 430 *feet to* 1,230 *feet.*	
148	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Dabeepore	22	East ...	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land.	
						From 21 *miles* 900 *feet to* 1,200 *feet.*	
149	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	West ...	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees
						From 21 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,440 *feet.*	
150	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	East ..	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,490 *feet to* 1,660 *feet.*	
151	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	ditto ...	0 0 13	South—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,210 *feet to* 1,550 *feet.*	
152	ditto .	ditto ...	22	West ..	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 21 *miles* 1,675 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
153	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	East ...	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabeepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Doss Biswas. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						† *From* 21 *miles* 1,550 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
154	ditto ..	ditto ...	22	West ...	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,150 *feet.*	
155	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Dabeepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto ...	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,200 *feet.*	
156	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East ...	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 21 *miles* 4,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
157	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East ...	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 4,170 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
158	ditto ...	ditto .	22	West ...	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
159	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto ...	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,275 *feet.*	
160	ditto ...	ditto .	23	East ...	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22, *milet* 1,280 *feet to* 3,300 *feet*	
161	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	West ..	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 1,225 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
62	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	East ..	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 92 *miles* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
163	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	ditto ...	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
164	ditto ...	ditto	23	West ...	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From miles 23 *to* 1,260 *feet.*	
65	ditto ..	ditto .	24	ditto ..	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan ... North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees
						From 23 *miles to* 1,230 *feet.*	
166	ditto ..	ditto ..	24	East .	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 23 *miles* 1,290 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
167	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha . Mouzah Kudalya Mât	24	West ..	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73 .. North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 23 *miles* 1,800 *feet to* 2,220 *feet.*	
168	ditto ..	ditto ..	24	East ..	0 2 39	South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others.	
						From 23 *miles* 2,220 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
169	ditto ...	ditto .	24	ditto ...	3 1 13	South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
						From 23 miles 3,880 feet to 4,600 feet.	
170	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kodalya Mât.	24	East ..	1 1 30	South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B land of lot No. 169. West—Road to station. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoe trees
						From 23 miles 2,350 feet to 4,530 feet.	
171	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzahs Kodalya Mât and Laldanga.	24	West ...	5 3 6	South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
						From 23 miles 4,560 feet to 5,280 feet.	
172	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Laldanga.	24	ditto .	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. East—Kutcha road. West—As per plan.	Mangoe, Seems, and Babla trees
						From 23 miles 4,580 feet to 5,280 feet.	
73	ditto ...	ditto ..	24	East .	1 3 28	South—Road Cunder ulvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 12th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisem entas in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.*	
174	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West ...	3 1 33	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	... Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto ..	ditto .	25	East ..	3 3 7	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh	25	West ..	1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet.	
177	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	ditto .	0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick. East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land.	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet.	
178	ditto ..	ditto	25	ditto ..	1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahiruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	ditto ..	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land.. North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	East ...	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	... Date trees.
						**From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
181	ditto ...	ditto .	25	ditto ...	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	West ..	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From 25 miles to 5,280 feet.*	
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ..	14 2 1	South—End of mile 25 as per plan .. North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						† *From 25 miles to 5,280 feet.*	
184	ditto ..	ditto ..	26	East ...	14 1 14	South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 miles to 900 feet.	
185	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grant Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 26 miles to 1,300 feet.	
186	ditto ..	ditto ..	27	West ..	3 0 11	South—End of mile 26 as per plan .. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						From 26 miles 800 feet to 2,920 feet.	
187	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East ...	5 1 19	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 miles 1,250 feet to 2,990 feet.	
188	ditto ..	ditto .	27	West ...	4 1 2	North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 26 miles 3,010 feet to 3,885 feet.	
189	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto	1 3 10	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
						From 25 miles 2,950 feet to 3,950 feet.	
190	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
						From 26 miles 3,885 feet to 5,280 feet.	
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencying. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
						From 26 miles 3,950 feet to 5,280 feet.	
192	ditto ...	ditto ..	27	East ..	2 3 36	North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 27 miles to 1,460 feet.	
193	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 35	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Cocoanut trees.
						From 27 miles to 1,400 feet.	
194	ditto ..	ditto ..	28	West ..	3 1 27	North—Road under culvert No. 93 .. South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Cocoanut and other trees.
						‡ *From 27 miles 1,125 feet to 2,940 feet.*	
195	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto .	3 0 12	North—B land of lot No. 196 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 27 *miles* 2,940 *feet to* 3,540 *feet.*	
196	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West ..	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 27 *miles* 1,485 *feet to* 2,960 *feet.*	
197	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East ..	2 0 26	North—B Land of lot No. 198 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Date and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 2,960 *feet to* 3,710 *feet.*	
198	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River ... South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land.	Babool and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 3,640 *feet to* 4,140 *feet.*	
199	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan. Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West ...	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Gocool Krishna Ghose.	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
						From 27 *miles* 4,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
200	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto ...	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing ... North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan.	Bamboo cluster 2.
						From 27 *miles* 4,100 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
201	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	East ..	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan ... South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow.	Babool trees.
						From 28 *miles to* 1,025 *feet.*	
202	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West ...	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
203	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	ditto .	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 1,200 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
204	ditto ..	ditto ...	29	East ...	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 980 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
205	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	West ...	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others.	
						† *From* 28 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,050 *feet.*	
206	ditto ..	ditto ..	29	ditto ...	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss.	
						From 28 *miles* 3,980 *feet to* 5,080 *feet.*	
207	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto ...	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,895 *feet.*	
208	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Gojoghanta.	29	East .	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoosoodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
					A R. P.	* *From* 28 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 5,240 *feet.*	
209	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Al'eekojah.	30	East .	3 0 31	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 100 *feet to* 1,610 *feet.*	
210	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto ...	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 1,525 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
211	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosottumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing *From* 29 *miles* 20 *feet to* 1,850 *feet.*	
212	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan. Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 29 *miles* 1,755 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
213	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosuttumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles to* 2,960 *feet.*	
214	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East .	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank .. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree.
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttopore	31	West ...	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,290 *feet.*	
216	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East ..	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 ... South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Woojeer and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,290 *feet to* 3,865 *feet*	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttopore.	31	ditto ..	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No. 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 216. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219 .. South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nath Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 4,440 *feet to* 4 990 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto ..	ditto ..	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government ... South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 5,005 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto ..	ditto .	31	ditto ...	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan ... South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles to* 2,250 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1, Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto ..	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 31 *miles to* 2,565 *feet.*	
222	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West ...	8 1 38	North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						**From* 31 *miles* 2,565 *feet to* 3,055 *feet.*	
223	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee.	
						† *From* 31 *miles* 3,055 *feet to* 3,280 *feet.*	
224	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto .	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose.	
						From 31 *miles* 3,155 *feet to* 3,835 *feet.*	
225	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others.	Cocoanut, Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
						From 31 *miles* 3,835 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
226	ditto ..	ditto .	32	ditto ..	4 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan, South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per pain.	
						‡ *From* 31 *miles* 2,250 *feet to* 2,660 *feet*	
227	ditto ...	ditto .	32	East ...	1 1 29	North—Public road ... South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Anghore Chand. and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						§ *From* 31 *miles* 2,660 *feet to* 3,260 *feet.*	
228	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 3 16	North—Restored land South—Public road. .. East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Cocoanut and Babool trees.
						‖ *From* 31 *miles* 3,470 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
229	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnen, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	East ..	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 31 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
230	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles to* 850 *feet.*	
231	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles* 1240 *feet to* 1,910 *feet.*	
232	ditto ...	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto ..	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank, East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh. and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles* 1,910 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
233	ditto .	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	33	ditto ..	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick an Aradoo Shaik's land North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‖ From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area			Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land
					A.	R	P.		
								* *From 32 miles to 5,280 feet*	
234	Hooghly ..	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjaha, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West	12	3	34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan	
								From 33 miles to 2,340 feet.	
235	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee	34	East	4	2	5	North—Nulla under culvert No 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing	
								From 33 miles to 2,340 feet	
236	ditto	ditto	34	West	4	2	18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
								From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5 280 feet	
237	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto	4	1	9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117 East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
								From 33 miles 2,350 feet to 5,280 feet	
238	ditto	Pergunnah Choteepore Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan	34	East	4	1	33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
								From 34 miles 1,850 feet to 5,280 feet.	
239	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto ..	6	0	7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing	
								From 34 miles 1,830 feet to 5,280 feet.	
240	ditto .	ditto	35	West	6	0	28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing East—As per plan.	
								From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
241	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kulsee Nishiragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan	36	ditto	11	3	26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
								From 35 miles to end of 36 miles as per plan.	
242	ditto	ditto	36	East	11	3	26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan South—End of mile 35 as per plan East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing	
								From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan	
243	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kolsondah, Bagmydan, and Jokai beel	37	South	12	2	30	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan	
								From 36 miles to end of 37 miles as per plan	
244	ditto ..	ditto .	37	North	12	2	30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet*	
245	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Joy-pore.	38	South	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
246	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	North ..	2 2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 *mile* 1,060 *feet to* 2,110 *feet.*	
247	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baij Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing. West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile* 2,110 *feet to* 2,776 *feet.*	
248	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kocheermo-hollah.	38	ditto ...	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjanee Meeah. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1 Date and taltree.
						From 37 *mile* 4,205 *feet to* 4,425 *feet.*	
249	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur.	38	ditto ..	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land. West—Land belonging to Bosir Shaikh, and B Class land.	
						From 37 *mile* 4,425 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
250	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,080 *feet to* 3,125 *feet.*	
251	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Gorh	38	South ..	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,140 *feet to* 3,590 *feet.*	
252	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpoo-kur.	38	ditto ..	0 3 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,590 *feet to* 3,760 *feet.*	
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shah a East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shahs.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile* 3,760 *feet to* 3,960 *feet.*	
254	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South ...	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Tamarind and pepul tree.
						From 37 *mile* 3,960 *feet to* 4,520 *feet.*	
255	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	ditto ...	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha South—Kangloo Meeah's land.	Pepul tree and neem tree.
						From 37 *mile* 4,520 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
256	ditto ..	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 38 *mile to* 1,310 *feet.*	
257	ditto ..	ditto ...	39	ditto ...	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16.	
						From 38 *mile* 1,325 *feet to* 3,805.	
258	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No 16. West—East of culvert No. 132.	
						From 38 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ..	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132. West—End of mile 39, as per plan.	
						From 38 *mile to* 1,250 *feet.*	
260	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North ..	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16.	
						From 38 *mile* 1,270 *feet to* 3,900 *feet.*	
261	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132.	
						From 38 *mile* 3,800 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
262	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ...	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan.	
						From 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
263	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto ...	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,580 *feet.*	
264	ditto ...	ditto ..	40	ditto ...	2 1 11	North—As per plan. ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 39 *mile* 2,595 *feet to* 3,533 *feet.*	
265	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	1 1 10	North—As per plan .. South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass.	Bamboo cluster 2 Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 39 *mile* 3,535 *feet to* 4,145 *feet.*	
266	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North ...	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden.	Bamboo cluster 7 Babool trees.
						From 39 *mile* 4,145 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
267	ditto ..	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	
						From 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
268	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South ...	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,645 *feet.*	
269	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house.	Tal tree 1.
						From 39 *mile* 2,625 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
270	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ...	0 3 24	North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land belonging to Roop-chaund, Tarinee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundo Chowkeedar's. East—Public road. West—B land of lot No. 271.	
						From 39 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 4,070 *feet.*	
271	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others.	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
						From 39 *mile* 4,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
272	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 2,900 *feet.*	
273	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others.	
						* *From* 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 4,130 *feet.*	
274	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	ditto ...	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Karikur.	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
						From 40 *mile* 4,130 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
275	ditto ...	ditto ...	41	ditto ...	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeedar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Karikur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 1,820 *feet.*	
276	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Attee.	41	North ...	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 40 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,900 *feet.*	
277	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North ...	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
278	ditto ..	ditto ..	41	ditto ...	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee	
						From 40 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
279	ditto ..	ditto ..	41	ditto ...	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road South—Railway fencing East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 700 *feet.*	
280	ditto ..	ditto ..	42	ditto ..	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41 as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						* *From* 41 *mile* 550 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
281	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee.	42	ditto ...	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 1,050 *feet.*	
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee.	42	South ..	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 41, as per plan West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						† *From* 41 *mile* 1,050 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
283	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee, and Boinchee.	42	ditto ...	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
284	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Boinchee and Batka.	43	ditto ..	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 42, as per plan West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						‡ *From* 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
285	ditto ...	ditto ..	43	North ...	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 4 , as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						§ *From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
286	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto ..	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43. as per plan. West—B land of lot No. 287.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
287	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	0 1 3	North—Lote land of Dinonath Ghose South—Railway fencing East—Land belonging to Rakhal Das Mookerjee West—Public road.	
						‖ *From* 43 *mile* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
288	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Public road West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Bainchee road situated within this lot.
† From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.
§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.
‖ This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.*	
289	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	South ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
						From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet.	
290	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
						From 43 mile 3,430 feet to 3,550 feet.	
291	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars.	
						From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet.	
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	South ...	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mangoe tree 1.
						* *From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.*	
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Morocjpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ...	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others.	
						† *From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
294	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.	
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Morocjpore.	45	South ...	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
						From 44 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 45 mile to 2,420 feet.	
297	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	ditto ...	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
						‡ *From 45 mile to 3,130 feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	North ...	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the higest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	Government revenue.			Remarks.
					Road Cess.	Total	Upset price.	
			A. R. P				Rs.	
229	542	Purayokhas, pergunnah Muniar.	10 2 30	.....	.....	.....	1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي هی که ٹکڑہ اراضیات مفصلهذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ که جسکي درکار سرکار کو نہین هی بتاریخ ۲۸ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیٹھ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصلهذیل کا کرنا هوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ هو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرهوین روز وقت دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام هی شامل هی یا اگر پندرهوین روز تعطیل عام هو اور اوسکي بعد کہلے کچہري کے اول روز کے دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ هوکر رر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ واري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاخراج نیلام هوگي اور قیمت مطہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ دولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم هوگا *

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ	نمبر توزیع	نام محال اور پرگنہ	ترجمہ بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار	قیمت مطہرہ قبل نیلام
محالات سرکار		پریو خاص پوگنہ	اکر	روڈ	پول	جمع مشخصے سڑک	
نمبر ۲۲۹	نمبر ۵۴۲	مبر	۱۰	۲	۳۰	میزان	۱۰۲۲

یہ زمین لاخراج نیلام هوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان بورڈ نمبر ۳۳۶ بے مرقومہ ۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ کے و یاد داشت کمشنري نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقومہ ۲۱ ماہ مذکور

اي: سي: منگلس
افیسیاٹینگ کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
289	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	South ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290. *From* 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
290	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road. *From* 43 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 3,550 *feet.*	
291	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ..	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. *From* 43 *mile* 3,620 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	South ..	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing .. South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan. * *From* 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	Mangoe tree 1.
293	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Moroojpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ...	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others. † *From* 44 *mile* 2,700 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
294	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan. *From* 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Moroojpore.	45	South ...	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land. *From* 44 *mile* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan. *From* 45 *mile to* 2,420 *feet.*	
297	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	ditto ...	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly. ‡ *From* 45 *mile to* 3,130 *feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	North ..	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the higest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	Government revenue.			Remarks.
					Road Cess.	Total	Upset price.	
			A. R. P				Rs.	
229	542	Purayokhas, pergunnah Muniar.	10 2 30	.....	.....	.....	1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي هی که ٹکڑہ اراضیات مفصلہ ذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ که جسکي درکار سرکار کو نہین هی بتاریخ ۲۸ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیٹہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصلہ ذیل کا کرنا هوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زرسمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زرسمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زرسمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ هو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرهوین روز وقت دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام هی شامل هی یا اگر پندرهوین روز تعطیل عام هو اور اوسکي بعد کہلے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ هوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ واري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاخراج نیلام هوگي اور قیمت مطہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم هوگا *

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ	نمبر توزیع	نام محال اور پرگنہ	ترجمہ بحساب اِکر			مالگذاري سرکار	قیمت مطہرہ قبل نیلام
محالات سرکار		پرپو خاص پوگنہ	اِکر	روڈ	پول	جمع مشخصے سڑک	
نمبر ۲۲۹	نمبر ۵۴۲	منبر	۱۰	۲	۳۰	میزان	۱۰۲۲

یہہ زمین لاخراج نیلام هوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان بورڈ نمبر ۳۳۶ بے مرقومہ ۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ کے و یاد داشت کمشنري نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقومہ ۲۱ ماہ مذکور

اي: سي: منگلس
اِفیسیاٹیڈنگ کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st*.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As P.
.....	.....	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhurhurrah Sookhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a *Bur* tree (dead); on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and mâl lands.	8 3 14	254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector*.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 15th, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,

Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma	...	..	.. Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund	...	..	... „ 6-12-0
		Total	... „ 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;

Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,376-7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma	...	...	... Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund	...	..	.. „ 6-15-0.
		Total	„ 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brijo Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brijo Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Naoo, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brijo Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Ruttun Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ramhurry Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H ALEXANDER
Collector.

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہاباد کے شامل محالات مندرجۂ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنہ ۱/۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ مین دین ہونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مي تاریخ ۲۷ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ *

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا پرگنہ شہاجسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھہ و نانو رام کمار سنگھہ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۸-۱۰-۵۲۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱-۱۴-۱۹۳ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم پور برگنہ چونسہ جسکي خانہ مالگذار مین نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھہ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۶-۲۰ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

ایچ: آلکجاندر
کلکٹر

تحریر تاریخ ۹ فبروري ۱۸۷۲ ع

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 184, Act XXV of 1861, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Tirhoot will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Thursday, the 16th May 1872, corresponding with 23rd Bysakh 1279 Fuslee.

Nowjee No. 593.—Mehal Maheeyah Roostumnugur, Pergunnah Dhurowr; recorded proprietors, Nunhoo Sing and Kakroo Sing, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 409-1-4.

The rights and interests only of the accused Jawnarayan Sing, absconded, in the villages of Maheeyah Roostumnugur, *alias* Beeka and Beerpore Gopee, appertaining to the above mehal, will be sold.

TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th April 1872.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Collector.

اس تحریر کے رو سے خاص و عام کو اطلاع دي جاتے ہے کہ حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور واقع محال مفصلہ ذیل جو ضلع ترہت کے توزیع مین مندرج ہے بعلت مفرو یت و غیر حاضري مدعاعلیہ مذکور تاریخ ۱۶ شانزدہم ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۳ بیساکھہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز پنجشنبہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع ترہت مین نیلام ہوگا *

شرایط نیلام *

۱—اگر زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل زر نیلامي بعد ختم ہونے نیلام کے فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا *

۲—جب زر قیمت نیلام سو روپیہ سے زاید ہو تو زر بیعانہ بحساب فیصد ۲۵ فورا داخل کرنا ہوگا اور بقیہ زر قیمت نیلام کے پندرھوین اور دو پہر تک کہ اوسمین اور نیلام بہي محسوب ہوگا داخل کرنے ہوگے اگر اوس روز تعطیل ہو تو اوسکے مجرا جس روز کچہري کہلي اوس روز دو پہر تک داخلکرنا ہوگا اگر اوس مطابق داخل نہوگا تو وہ زر بیعانہ سوخت ہوکر بعد اجراي اشتہار مطابق نیلام اول بجوابدہي خریدار خطاکار نیلام نانے عمل مین آوینگا *

۳—جو خریدار سب سے قیمت زیادہ بولیگا اوسکے نام نیلام ختم کیا جایگا *

نمبر ۵۹۳ توزیع—محال مہیا رستم نگر پرگنہ دھرور کہ جسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام نتھو سنگھہ و کار و سنگھہ وغیرہ کا مندرج ہے اور مبلغ ۴-۱-۴۰۹ اوسکے جمع صدر ہے اور اس محال مین حق و حصہ جي نراین سنگھہ مدعاعلیہ مفرور کا واقع مواضع مہیاور ستم نگر عرف بیکا و بیرپور گوپي متعلقہ ذیل محال ہذا نمبر ۱ و دفعہ ۱۸۴ اکٹ ۲۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۱ ع کے نیلام ہوگا *

اِف: اِم: ہلیڈے
کلکٹر

المرقوم ۸ ہشتم ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum *oorf* Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahtho, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388 10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emam-e Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonni-sa *oorf* Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10. Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertiz d for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 10th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع پٹنہ مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب‌الوصول ہی بروز منگل ۲۸ ماہ مے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچہري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکہا جائیگا *

بندوبست استمراري *

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بڑا گوبردھن پرگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگہ و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوا مہتون عرف دمري مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ صدر جمع ۱۰۲۷-۱۳-۵ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۴۸۶-۱۵ منہاے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ‌نراین سنگہ و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوامہتون عرف دمري مہتون و امرت مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتہہ بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوا ہي ۵۱۰-۱۴-۵ بابت حصہ چوامہتون و جیتن مہتون و جانکي مہتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مسماۃ امامي خانم عرف بے‌بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف‌النسا بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مہتون عرف دمري مہتون و نیم چند مہتون و سوماري مہتون و ٹیکم مہتون و مرزا مظہر علے و مسماۃ وحید‌النسا و مرزا قادر علے توندن سنگہ و لالہ دمبرلعل و دیگ‌نراین سنگہ و مونان مہتون و بالکسن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گونساین داس لاٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاري دیگ‌نراین سنگہہ و کشن‌دت تیواري و چوا مہتون عرف دمري مہتون و امرت مہتون و غیرہ صدر جمع ۷۱۷-۵-۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۳۲۸-۱۱-۱ منہاے ہوگا بابت حصہ دیگ نراین سنگہ و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مہون عرف دمري موہن و غیرہ جسکے ساتہہ بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۳۸۸-۱۰-۶ بابت حصہ مسماۃ امامے خانم عرف بے‌بے بنو و مسماۃ اشرف‌النسا عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظہر علے و مرزا قادر علے و مرزا اغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید‌النسا و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و توندن سنگہ و دیگ نراین سنگہ و جیتن مہتون و جانکي مہتون چوا مہتون و نیم چاند مہتون و سوماري مہتون و توپال مہتون و بالکشن مہتون گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون و دولار مہتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لاٹ بڑا پرگنہ غیاسپور بخانہ مالگذاري مرزا مظہر علے وکہل سنگہ و مرزا قادر علے و مسماۃ وحید‌النسا و غیرہ صدر جمع ۷۵۰-۷ منہاے ہوگا بابت حصہ موہا مہتون و بالکشن مہتون و گلاب مہتون و وزیر مہتون وغیرہ جسکے ساتہہ بمراد دفعہ ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کہولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتہار نیلام ہوتا ہے ۴۳۵-۴ بابت حصہ مرزا محمد علے و مرزا قادر علے و مسماۃ وحید‌النسا و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و چوا مہون عرف دمري مہون و توندن سنگہ و گوندا سنگہ و متکدھاري سنگہ اصل بنفسہ و والے ہردیو نراین سنگہ نابالغ و کسن دت تیواي و دیگ نراین سنگہ و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا *

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S* for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

*No.*2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor *Sevat*, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	The entire etates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67 —Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sudder Jumma	....	2,695 15 0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590 6 5	
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is .. and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692 2 9	1,282 9 2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413 5 10	

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

J. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector,*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 53.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B. S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 652-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, *Collector,*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 15, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing from 1st May pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
	A.					
1	Abbott, G	Firm of Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	Christian	A revised list will be published in next Gazette Any person wishing to point out any errors or omissions in this list is requested to communicate them to the Clerk of the Crown forthwith, so as to enable them to be corrected or inserted in the revised list.
2	Abraham, J A	Inhabitant	China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
3	Abreo, Joseph	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
4	Abreo, J W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
5	Abreo, G W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
7	Adams, J H	Assistant, Wills, Edmonds and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
8	Adels, J P	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	India	Christian	
9	Adels, J R	ditto, ditto	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
10	Addis, G T	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	Dalhouse Square	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Agar, Henry	Printer, E I R Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
12	Aitken, W R T	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
13	Albert, A	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	ditto	India	ditto	
14	Alexander, G	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Alexander, H	Assistant, Schlaepfer, Putz and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Alexander, J	Printer, Exchange Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
17	Alexander, W P	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
18	Alexander, J H	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
19	Allan, J	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
20	Allan, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto	
21	Allan, W	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
22	Allardice, R	Firm of Steuart and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
23	Amos, W G	Firm of Gilbert and Co	Loll Bazar	ditto	ditto	
24	Anderson, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
25	Andrew, L	Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Irrigation Department	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
26	Andrew, J	Hotel-keeper	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
27	Andrews, O B	Coolie Contractor	South Collingah Street	India	ditto	
28	Andrews, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
29	Andrews, G	Assistant, Department of Agriculture Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
30	Anthony, C	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	

31	Anton, G J	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britrain	ditto
32	Apcar, A G	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
33	Apcar, Alick, (Junior)	...	Assistant, Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
34	Apcar, S T	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
35	Apperley, W W	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britrain	ditto
36	Aratoon, S C	...	Excise Officer	...	Radha Bazar	...	India	ditto
37	Arbuthnot, G J	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
38	Armstrong, W	...	Assistant, H Clarton and Co	...	Clive Row	...	India	ditto
39	Arnold, R J	...	Assistant, Financial Department	..	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
40	Ashe, A B	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
41	Ashe, C	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
42	Atkinson, G	...	Firm of Atkinson Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
43	Atkinson, W L	...	Shop-keeper	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
44	Atkinson, D	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
45	Atkinson, E S P	...	ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
46	Atkinson, G A	...	Assistant Auditor, E I R Company	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
47	Augustin, C F	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
48	Augustin, E W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
49	Augustine, J	...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
50	Authray, A	...	Assistant, East India Railway Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
51	Avery, W	..	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts		Park Street	...	Great Bri ain	ditto
52	Avetoom, C T	...	Inhabitant	..	Ezra Street	...	India	ditto
53	Avetoom, C T	...	Merchant	...	No. 2, Lindsay Street	...	ditto	ditto
54	Ayres, W H T	...	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	...	Treasury Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
	B.							
55	Babonau, W T	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
56	Badham, H	...	Firm of Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
57	Badman, H A	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
58	Bagram, G J	Assistant, M C Joakim & Co	China Bazar Lane	India	ditto	
59	Baker, W C	Assistant, East India Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
60	Baker, J B	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
61	Balfour, James	Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
62	Balfour, J	Contractor	Sooterkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
63	Ballantaine, C R	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
64	Ball, E	Assistant, Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
65	Bampton, W R	Inhabitant	Emambaugh Lane	India	ditto	
66	Banks, A	Printer, *Englishman* Office	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
67	Bancroft, N	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	Harrington Street	India	ditto	
68	Baness, J F	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
69	Baptist, E	Firm of Baptist and Co	Sooterkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
70	Barber, H	Firm of Dunn and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto	
71	Barrett, E	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	Government Place	India	ditto	
72	Barrett, R	Overseer, 2nd Division	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
73	Bartlett, R	Coach Builder	British India Street	ditto	ditto	
74	Bason, H	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
75	Baxter, W	Assistant, Hazlewood and Co	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
76	Bayne, R R	Draftsman, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
77	Bayly, W G	Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
78	Bell, C P	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
79	Bell, William	Assistant to Henry S Cox	New China Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	

80	Bell, W M	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
81	Bell, J	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
82	Bellamy, J F	Assistant Printer, Military Department Press	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, M	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto
84	Belletty, J R	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
85	Betts, W E	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto
86	Bernard, J	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
87	Berwick, J F	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
88	Beer, J H E	Manager for Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
89	Beveridge, W W	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Government Place	India	ditto
90	Biora, L V	Superintendent, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
91	Bickham, G	Assistant, Barlow and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto
92	Bicknell, E	Sub-Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
93	Bigge, E	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
94	Bijohn, C S	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
95	Billings, W A	Deputy Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
96	Binning, J	Assistant, Findlay, Hoyes and Co	Lall Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto
97	Bird, S	Firm of Bird and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
98	Bird, S	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
99	Bird, W	Firm of Robertson and Co	Lall Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
100	Bishop, W	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
101	Bishop, W C	Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
102	Biss, J K	Assistant Commissary-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
103	Biss, W H	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
104	Biss, R L	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
105	Blackwood, E	Assistant, Wolf, Wilmans and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	Christian	
106	Blackhall, W	Assistant, Henderson and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
107	Bliss, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
108	Bobanau, T W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
109	Bois, A	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
110	Bois, E	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
111	Bolst, H A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
112	Bolst, J D	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
113	Bolst, W C	Trader	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
114	Bolst, E R	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
115	Bolst, W	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
116	Bolton, T	Assistant, Mathematical Instruments Department	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
117	Bonnaud, A	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	India	ditto	
118	Bonnaud, G	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Chilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
119	Botelho, W A	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
120	Boucher, J G	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
121	Bourilhon, A	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
122	Bowers, J	Superintendent, P. W. Dept., Bengal Printing Branch	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
123	Bowerman, J G	Assistant, F and C Olser	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
124	Branker, R	Assistant, Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
125	Braham, H	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

126	Bradbury, H E D	Assistant, Stamp Department, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	India	ditto
127	Brady, P H W	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto
128	Brandon, H	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
129	Brassington, J W	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
130	Breeze, W	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
131	Bremner, A W	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	ditto	ditto
132	Bretton, A M	Assistant to W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
133	Brewster, R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co "Limited"	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
134	Brewster, C C	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
135	Breck, A B	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
136	Bridgnell, James M	Accountant Calcutta, Mint	Strand	India	ditto
137	Bridge, A	Agent for Gill and Co, Wine Merchants	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
138	Briggs, T	Assistant, Controller-General of Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
139	Briggs, H G	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
140	Broad, W	Assistant, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
141	Broderick, J N	Assistant Office of Controller, Public Work Accounts	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
142	Broadhead, E H	Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
143	Brock, C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
144	Brooks, W L	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
145	Brookes, R T	Assistant, Mechanical Department, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
146	Brookes, C J	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
147	Broughton, F D	Assistant to Williamson Brothers	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
148	Brown, T J	Undertaker	Bentinck Street	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
149	Brown, John	Stable-keeper	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
150	Brown, T F	Assistant, Makintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
151	Brown, T F	Commission Agent for Carriages and Horses	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
152	Brown, W	Assistant, Cook and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
153	Brown, W R	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
154	Brown, T	Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
155	Browne, T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
156	Bruce, H T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
157	Buckland, P	Assistant, Controller of Public Work Accounts	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
158	Buckley, J	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
159	Bulman, R W	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield aud Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
160	Bull, J H	Assistant, C. W. Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
161	Bully, A A	Engineer	Scott's Lane	ditto	ditto	
162	Burge, A	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
163	Burgess, W W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
164	Burgess, R	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
165	Burgess, R	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
166	Burgess, W T	Partner, Calcutta Photographic Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
167	Burke, A D	Outfitters	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
168	Burnham, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
169	Burnes, J A	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
170	Burton, R	Firm of Eastman and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
171	Buskin, E G	Firm of Buskin and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
172	Butter, A	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

173	Buttrum, E	Assistant, Barlow and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
174	Bryce, J M	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
175	Byrne, J O	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto
176	Byrne, A E	Registrar ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
177	Byrne, H B	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto

C.

178	Caithness, J E	Assistant, Cook and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian.
179	Calder, A C	Assistant, Office of Controller Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
180	Calvert, J	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto
181	Calvert, C C	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
182	Campbell, T F	Assistant, Controller of Military Accountant's Office	Park Street	India	ditto
183	Cantopher, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
184	Cantopher, F	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
185	Cantopher, J A	Proprietor, Calcutta Grammar School	Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto
186	Carlisle, S	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto
187	Carlisle, E	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
188	Carpenter, S B	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
189	Carpenter, A W	Assistant, Landing and Shipping Co, "Limited"	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
190	Carr, C W	Firm of Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
191	Carrett, A	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
192	Carrington, E	Broker	Strand	ditto	ditto
193	Carrison, G O	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
194	Carter, C	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar	Great Britain	ditto
195	Carter, W	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
196	Carter, A M	Assistant, Examiner's Office, Pay Department	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	Christian	
197	Cartland, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
198	Carvallo, A	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
199	Cashman, J H	Chief Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
200	Cassidy, J J	Hotel-keeper	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
201	Catliff, E	Firm of Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
202	Cautty, D	Assistant, G Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
203	Chalmers, J	Accountant, National Bank of India	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
204	Chambers, J A	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
205	Chambers, J	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
206	Chaler, W A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
207	Chaplin, M S	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
208	Chapman, C	Assistant, W Keep and Co	22, Swallow Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
209	Chapman, A W	Assistant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
210	Chamarett, A C	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
211	Charlton, J L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
212	Chater, C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
213	Chater, M	Accountant	Lower Circular Road	ditto	ditto	
214	Chaunce, J	Firm of Chaunce and Co	Weston's Lane	ditto	ditto	
215	Cheetham, G	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
216	Cheetham, W H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
217	Chick, N A	Registrar of Hackney Carriages	Wellington Square	India	ditto	
218	Child, W	Gas-fitter	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
219	Clabon, G	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

220	Claque, P A	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
221	Clark, James Aiken	...	Firm of Clark and Mookerjee ...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
222	Clark, W H	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
223	Clark, A	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
224	Clark, B	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Additional Presidency Division ...	New High Court	...	ditto	ditto
225	Clarton, H	...	Broker ...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
226	Clement, P	...	Foreman, Printing Department, Foreign Office ...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
227	Clermount, T	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
228	Clinton, M C	...	Clerk, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
229	Coard, C W	...	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
230	Cock, A	..	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
231	Cockburne, E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	India	Christia
232	Cocky, E N	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
233	Coggan, H	...	Assistant, Burn and Co ...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
234	Coish, W	...	Shoe-maker ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
235	Collett, W H	...	Assistant, G F Kellner and Co ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
236	Collie, H	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
237	Collins, B S	...	Broker ...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
238	Cones, Anthony	...	Printer ...	Loll Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
239	Cones, H	...	Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
240	Connew, R K	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
241	Connew, C M	...	Assistant, Samuel Smith and Sons ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
242	Connor, J	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office ...	Middleton Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
243	Conti, G	Assistant, W. Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
244	Cook, J	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
245	Cooke, H R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
246	Cooke, G F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
247	Cooper, A H	Superintendent, Cutting Department, Mint	ditto	ditto	ditto	
248	Cooper, G	Assistant, Young, Grey and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
249	Corbett, W L	Proprietor, Earl Hotel	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
250	Corbitt, J W	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
251	Corley, T J	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
252	Cornelius, J	Assistant, Shipping Office	ditto	India	ditto	
253	Counsell, T A	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
254	Cowie, D L	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
255	Cowie, E H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
256	Cowper, C	Assistant, Cox, Steel and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
257	Cox, William	Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
258	Craddack, J	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
259	Craig, J	Assistant, Stuart, Mackenzie and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
260	Crawford, F	Assistant, P and O Co.'s Office	Strand	ditto	ditto	
261	Creais, J	Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	Fort William	India	ditto	
262	Creaton, D C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
263	Creaton, W E	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
264	Cresswell, W S	Indigo Booker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
265	Cross, W G	Assistant, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

266	Crossby, W	Photographer Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
267	Crow, A	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
268	Crow, R M	Architect and Builder	Chandney Choke Lane	ditto	ditto
269	Cruden, J	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
270	Cruickshank, D	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
271	Cumming, A	Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co., "Ld"	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
272	Cumberland, T	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
273	Cunliffe, R H C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	India	ditto
274	Cunningham, A C	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
275	Cunningham, P	Accountant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
	D.				
276	D'Almeida, B	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
277	D'Cruz, H L	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	Christian
278	D'Cruz, J	Assistant, Office of Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto
279	DeCruz, L	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
280	DeCruze, A	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
281	DaCosta, D W	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
282	DaCosta, J F	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
283	DaCosta, W H	Reader, Bengal Office, Printing Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
284	DaCosta, E W	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
285	DaCosta, C C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
286	Dalziel, J M	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
287	Dando, C A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
288	Daniel, J E	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
289	Daniell, C	Head Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
290	Darby, G A	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
291	Davidson, A	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
292	Davidson, W	Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
293	Davidson, W	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
294	Davis, N L	Assistant, Casella and Co	Bentinck Street	India	ditto	
295	Davis, J E	Assistant, Robert, Charriol and Co	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
296	Davis, E H S	Assistant, Hackney Carriage Department	Free School Street	ditto	ditto	
297	Davis, G H	Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
298	Davison, F G	Assistant, William Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
299	Day, H J	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
300	Dawe, W H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
301	Dayley, W H	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
302	Deane, E J	Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
303	DeBeaufort, F	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
304	Deas, C	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
305	DeGarnier, W E	Ditto, ditto	ditto	India	ditto	
306	DeGarnier, F J N	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
307	DeDombal, E	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
308	Deefholts, H A	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
309	DeMello, W A G	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	ditto	ditto	

310	DeMello, H S	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
311	DeMello, J S	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
312	DeMello, P H	...	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto
313	DeMenezes, Z J	...	Inhabitant	...	Sooterkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
314	DeMonte, F W	...	Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
315	DeRozario, F A	...	Firm of P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
316	DeRozario, F M	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Covernment Place	...	ditto	ditto
317	DeRozario, S P	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
318	DeRozario, G	...	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
319	DeRozario, H	...	Assistant Translator, Bengal Secretariat	...	Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
320	Derrick, J	...	Superintendent, Christian Tract Book Society	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
321	DeSalis, H J R	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
322	DeSilva, N	...	Assistant, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co		Clive Street	...	India	ditto
323	DeSilva, J C	...	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
324	DeSilva, E A	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
325	DeSilva J,	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
326	DeSilva, M	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
327	D'Silva, D J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
328	D'Silva, J	...	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
329	D'Silva, H	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
330	DeSouza, A W	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
331	DeSouza, R	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
332	DeSouza, M	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
333	Deverell, F R	...	Assistant, Colvin Cowie and Co	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
334	Dias, H S C	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
335	Dias, J F	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
336	Dickson, G	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
337	Dickson, G M	Engineer, Water-works	Wellington Square	ditto	ditto	
338	Dinning, H	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
339	Dissent, C E	Assistant, Railway Department, Government of Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
340	Dissent, C	Inspector of Bazars	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
341	Dodgson, W	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
342	Doig, W	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
343	Donaldson, A	Assistant Secretary, Great Easter Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
344	Donaldson, W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
345	Douglas, W	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
346	Dover, C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
347	Dover, L W	Firm of T. Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
348	Dover, H	Firm of Wilton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
349	Dowling, J	Undertaker, Murdoch and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
350	Dowling, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
351	Dowling, A F	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
352	Dozey, A	Printer, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
353	Dubordioux, C	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
354	Ducas, A	Assistant, Argentie, Schillizzi and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
355	Duff, D	Broker	New China Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
356	Duncan, R S	Firm of Duncan and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
357	Dunckley, E	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
358	Dunning, R N	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

359	Dunn, D	...	Accountant, Bengal United Service Medical Hall Association ...	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
360	Duplesis, A	...	Examiner, City Press ...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
361	Durham, J R L	...	Assistant, Assay Office, Calcutta Mint ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
	E.						
362	Eagleton, F A	...	Merchant ...	Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
363	Earle, E W	...	Assistant, Cohn Brothers and Co ...	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
364	Earle, A G	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co ...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
365	Easton, G	...	Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat ...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
366	Eden, J R	...	Engineer, Lepage and Co ...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
367	Edmond, J M	...	Cabinet-maker ...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
368	Edmonds, J C	...	Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
369	Edmunds, W H	...	Assistant to Llewelyn and Co ...	Bentick Street	...	India	ditto
370	Edwards, F	...	Assistant, Conservancy Department ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
371	Elles, H	...	Contractor ...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
372	Ellis, J A S	...	Accountant, Public Works Department...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
373	Ellis, J	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co ...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
374	Ellis, F	...	Assistant, C Lazarus and Co ...	Bentick Street	...	ditto	ditto
375	Ellis, J H	...	Assistant Master, Lamartiniere school ...	Loudon Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
376	Elboux, F J D	...	Firm of T F Brown and Co ...	Dhurunmtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
377	Elworthy, H	...	Assistant, F and C Osler ...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
378	Engell, J G A	...	Accountant Controller Public Works Accounts ...	Writers Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
379	Engelbreght, W D D	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
380	Englebreght, C	...	Ditto, ditto ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
381	English, C R	...	Assistant to R Macallister ...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
382	Encill, W	...	Assistant, Edward Thomson and Co ...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
383	Ensoll, F A	...	Assistant, Bourne Joseph and Co ...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	E.					
384	Esau, A G	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	Christian	
385	Eva, S	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
386	Eyeres, G	... Firm of Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto	
387	Eyeres, J	... Ditto ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
	F.					
388	Fabian, G	... Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
389	Fairley, C	... Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	
390	Fagan, J N	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
391	Far, W B	... Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
392	Fergusson, H	.. Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
393	Fegredo, E W	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
394	Fegredo, A C	... Assistant, T F Brown and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
395	Fenwick, Horace	... Assistant Engineer, Municipal Commissioners' Office	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto	
396	Fink, W C	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... India	ditto	
397	Finke, J A	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
398	Finlayson, A	... Assistant, Hamilton and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
399	Finlayson, F	... Assistant, Shaw, Jameson and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
400	Fishbourne, E	... Assistant, Rushton Brothers	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto	
401	Fitze, W H	... Firm of B Smyth and Co	... New China Bazar	... ditto	ditto	
402	Fitzsimons, H E	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
403	Fleming, W	... Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto	
404	Fleming, W T	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto	
405	Fleming, G W	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and merce Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	

406	Fleury, J M	...	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
407	Fleury, L C	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
408	Fleury, P W	...	House-builder	...	South Collinga Street	...	ditto	ditto
409	Fox, W G	...	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
410	Fox, G	...	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
411	Fox, A J B	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousies Square	...	ditto	ditto
412	Francis, J	...	Firm of H Lewis and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
413	Francis, M	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
414	Francis, W	...	Assistant, Steuart and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	...	ditto	ditto
415	Francis, J T	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
416	Francis, W L	...	Ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
417	Franez, N	...	Reader, Public Works Department	...	Strand ...	...	India	ditto
418	Fraser, J R	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
419	Frederick, C	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office ...	...	Town Hall ...	...	India	ditto
420	Fredericks, J H	...	Cashier, Oriental Bank	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
421	Freeman, T W	...	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
422	Freeman, B L	...	Assistant, ditto	...	Strand ...	...	ditto	ditto
423	Freeman, J W	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
424	French, T R	...	Music Master	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
425	French, P	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
426	Frew, H	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
427	Frost, W H	...	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middletom Row	...	ditto	ditto
428	Fyfe, W C	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G.					
429	Gantzer, D A	... Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts ...	Writers' Bulidings ...	India	ditto	
430	Gardner, T W	... Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Justice, of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road ...	Great Britain	Christian	
431	Garrett, T R	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, Ld ...	Old Court House Street ...	India	ditto	
432	Gatehouse, W	... Assistant, Office of Garrison Engineer ...	Fort William ...	Great Britain	ditto	
433	Gearing, W J	... Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
434	George, F	... Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings ...	India	ditto	
435	George, J	... Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
436	George, J S	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
437	George, R	... Assistant, Military Audit Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
438	George, S	... Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
439	George, J R E	... Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
440	George, R	... Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
441	Gill, J C	... Assistant, Turner, Morrison & Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
442	Gillham, J S	... Assistant, Harman and Co ...	Government Place ...	Great Britain	ditto	
443	Gillon, E A	... Assistant, W Newman and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
444	Gillon, J B	... Ditto, ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
445	Girling, W	... Supervisor, Public Works Department ...	New High Court Bildings ...	ditto	ditto	
446	Glass, A W	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co ...	Canning Street ...	India	ditto	
447	Glass, P W	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto	
448	Gleeson, F G	... Assistant, T Smith and Co ...	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto	
449	Goddard, W G	... Firm of J Monteith and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
450	Godfrey, N	... Accountant, Public Works Department ...	Strand ...	India	ditto	
451	Gold, J	... Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co ...	Mission Row ...	Great Britain	ditto	

452	Gomes, H D	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
453	Gomes, J	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
454	Gomes, R	...	Assistant, Uncovenanted Dispensary ...	Wellesley Street	...	ditto	ditto
455	Gomes, J M	...	Assistant, Drainage Department ...	Chowringhee Road	..	ditto	ditto
456	Gomes, C	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
457	Gomes, L	...	Examiner, Ordnance Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
458	Gomes, J	...	Inspector, Drainage Works ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
459	Gomes, J B	...	Head Reader, *Indian Daily News* ...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
460	Gomez, William	...	2nd Master, Calcutta Free School ...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
461	Gonsalves, E R	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
462	Gonsalves, F G	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
463	Gonsalves, J W	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
464	Gonsalves, P	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Medical Department... ...	Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
465	Gonsalves, F A	...	Firm of Albert and Co., Undertakers ...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
466	Gonsalves, F E	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
467	Gonsalves, J	...	Assistant, Legislative Department ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
468	Good, J T	...	Agent to C W Scott and Co ...	Bankshall Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
469	Goodall, R D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	India	ditto
470	Goodricke, C A	...	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co ...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
471	Gordon, J	...	Assistant, Military Pay Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
472	Gordon, F A	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	ditto		ditto	ditto
473	Gordon, G E	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
474	Gould, C	...	Firm of Burkinyoung and Co ...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
475	Gould, T H	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	ditto		ditto	ditto
476	Gowenlock, A H	...	Firm of Jessop and Co ...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G.					
477	Gracias, H D	Assistant, Officer of Examiner, Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	Christian	
478	Graham, C J	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
479	Grant, A	Assistant, Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
480	Grant, F T	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	India	ditto	
481	Grant, W H	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
482	Gray, A	Teacher, Parental Academy	Park Street	India	ditto	
483	Gray, W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Street	Great Britain	ditto	
484	Gray, W	Assistant, Young, Gray & Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
485	Gray, J S	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
486	Green, E	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
487	Green, E B	Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
488	Green, J	Assistant, to W H Gilbert & Co	Loll Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
489	Greene, W	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
490	Greenhill, T	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
491	Greenwood, A	Piano Tuner	Motts Lane	ditto	ditto	
492	Gregory, R	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
493	Gregory, J	Assistant, Commissariat Audit Office	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
494	Gregory, J	Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
495	Gregory, W	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
496	Gregory, J D	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
497	Gregory, T	Assistant, Legislative Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
498	Groser, C E	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
499	Groser. F A	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	

500	Groser, H J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
501	Grosman, M	...	Proprietor, Hope Hall Hotel	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
502	Grove, A	...	Assistant, National Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
503	Groves, G	...	Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
504	Guyń, L	...	Assistant, J Nicol, Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
505	Guthrie, T	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
	H.							
506	Halford, W	...	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
507	Halguette, A V	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
508	Hales, J	...	Chemists and Druggists	...	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
509	Hallett, H W	...	Firm of Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	..	Great Britain	ditto
510	Halle, F M	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
511	Hamer, R D	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
512	Hamer, J F	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
513	Hannah, W C	...	Hide Broker,	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
514	Hannah, D B	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
515	Harold, C C	...	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
516	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	India	ditto
517	Harnack, J H	...	Assistant, Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
518	Harper, F W	...	Firm of Cuthbertson and Harper	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
519	Harper, T	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
520	Harris, P	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
521	Harris, J	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
522	Harris, V P	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
523	Harris, T	...	Assistant to Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
524	Harrison, A W	...	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H.					
525	Harrison, L	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
526	Harrison, H B	Assistant, Hoare, Miller & Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
527	Harrison, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
528	Hartnell, M	Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
529	Hart, R S	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
530	Hart, T	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
531	Hart, G H R	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
532	Harvey, J R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
533	Harvey, V	Assistant, Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
534	Harvey, B	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
535	Harvey, G M R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
536	Haskew, E J	Firm of Solomon and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
537	Haslam, G	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Sqnare	ditto	ditto	
538	Haughton, A	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
539	Haughton, H L	Assistant, Office of Secretary, Government Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
540	Hawksworth, G	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals' Office	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
541	Hawkins, J	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
542	Hay, W	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
543	Hay, J	Assistant, Wisemen, Mitchell and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
544	Hay, J L	Secretary, Indian Branches, European Assurance Society	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
545	Hayes, J R	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
546	Hazra, J M	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	ditto	ditto	ditto	

547	Heberlet, A M	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
548	Heberlet, J A	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
549	Heberlet, C H	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
550	Heberlet, A F	...	Commission Agent	...	William's Lane	...	ditto	ditto

H.

551	Heffereen, J E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	Christian
552	Heefke, G O C	...	Lithographer, Public Works Department		Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
553	Heins, W G	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment		Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
554	Hely, W	...	Firm, of Eastman and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
555	Hemley, R	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
556	Hendry, R	...	Firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	India	ditto
557	Henty, T H	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
558	Herbert, J H	...	Manager, Llewelyn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
559	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Wakefield & Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
560	Heron, S	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowinghee Road	...	ditto	ditto
561	Heron, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
562	Herman, M	...	Proprietor, English Hotel	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
563	Hewer, G	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Governmeut Place	...	ditto	ditto
564	Hewetson, N	...	Assistant, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
565	Heysham, H	...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
566	Heyward, P	...	Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts'	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
567	Hickie, E	...	Secretary, Trades Association,	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
568	Hicks, R M H	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
569	Higgins, M V	...	Assistant, Haworth & Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
570	Higgs, W J	...	Overseer, Conservancy Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto

	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H.					
571	Hill, James	Firm of Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	Christian	
572	Hill, W	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
573	Hilliard, R W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
574	Hillier, W E	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
575	Hinde, W H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
576	Hinton, W	Firm of Secondé and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
577	Hodges, J J	Assistant W Keep and Co	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
578	Hodges, J	Assistant Master, La Martinere School	Loudon Street	ditto	ditto	
579	Hoff, F C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
580	Hogg, G	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
581	Hogan, C P	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
582	Hollingbery, E W	Registrar, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
583	Holmes, C	General Contractor	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
584	Holmes, W	Assistant, Manton & Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto	
585	Holtom, W A	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
586	Hood, A E	Assistant, Ahmuty & Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
587	Hopkins, J	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
588	Hopkins, W H	Box-Keeper, Theatre Royal	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
589	Horne, F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
590	Hornby, C E	Bill and Share Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
591	Howatson, W E B	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
592	Howatson, J L	Assistant, Collector's Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
593	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
594	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
595	Hudson, E	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

596	Hudson, C	...	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
597	Hudson, J	...	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
598	Hungerford, W	...	Examiner, Printing Branch, Bengal Office		Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
599	Hurst, W	...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
600	Hutching, B H	...	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
601	Hutchinson, J	...	Despatcher, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
602	Hutchinson, J J	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
603	Hypher, F A	...	Assistant, Ernstahusen and Oesterly	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
	I							
604	Imbert, J C	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Christian
605	Incell, W	...	Assistant, E Thomson & Co., Gasfitters	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
606	Inglis, W M	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
607	Inskipp, C F	...	Assistant, Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
608	Ironsides, W	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
609	Irving, G	...	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
610	Irwin, L W	...	Assistant, Gras and Banziger	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
	J							
611	Jackson, G	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
612	Jackson, J W	...	Assistant, Payne and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
613	Jackson, E W	...	Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
614	Jackson, J	...	Head Pipelayer, Calcutt Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
615	Jadowin, J	...	Assistant, P Swaries and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
616	James, J O N	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
617	James, E R	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
618	James, G A	...	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	J.					
619	James, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
620	James, A	Clerk, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
621	James, H	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
622	James, C A	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd Presidency Division	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
623	James, L E	Assistant, Legislative Department	Government Plaee	India	ditto	
624	Jameson, W B	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Eritain	ditto	
625	James C F	Assistant, Baker and Catliffe	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
626	Jebb, J S	Assistant, Port Commr's. Office, Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	India	ditto	
627	Jellicoe, W E	Manager, Madeley and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
628	Jelly, S J	Manager, Branch Establishment, Smith and Stanistreet	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
629	Jenkins, J	Assistant, J Elliot and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
630	Jenkins, R D	Assistant Engraver, Calcutta Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
631	Jenkins, J G N	Assistant, Bourne and Sheppard	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
632	Jewell, H	Assistant, Cones and Co	Lall Bazar Street	India	ditto	
633	Joachim, H C	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
634	Joakim, M	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
635	John, A C	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
636	Johnson, E	Assistant, Baker and Catliffs	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
637	Joll, H	Officiating Executive Engineer 1st Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
638	Jones, J A	Accountant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
639	Jones, A D	Assistant, Superintendent, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
640	Jones, G E W	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
641	Jones, Erasmus	Printer	British India Street	Great Britain	ditto	

642	Jones, C W	...	Proprietor, Water-Filter Boats ...	Lyons' Range	...	India	ditto
643	Jones, H M	...	Manager, King, Hamilton and Co ...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
644	Jones, J E	...	Assistant, J Nicol Fleming & Co ...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
645	Jones, W M	...	License Inspector, Justices of the Peace...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
646	Jones, W R M	...	Assistant, Burn & Co ...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
647	Joseph, M	...	Reader, Military Department, Printing Office ...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
648	Judah, G A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
649	Judah, W A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
	K.						
650	Kavanagh, J J	...	Tailor, Great Eastern Hotel Co ...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
651	Kaech, Alexander	...	Manager to A Walker and Co ...	Grant's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
652	Keel, A E	...	Firm of Francis, Harrisson, Hathaway and Co ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
653	Kelly, W W	...	Manager, Continental Wine Company ...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
654	Keelan, J	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliffe ...	Old Court House Street	...	India	ditto
655	Kemp, G L	...	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company ...	Kyd Street	...	ditto	ditto
656	Kemp, C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office, Public Works Department ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
657	Kennedy, J L	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
658	Kennedy, S C	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co ...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
659	Kennedy, J	...	Foreman, Military Department, Printing Office ...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
660	Kennelly, J	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co ...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
661	Kennedy, J	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
662	Kerr, James	...	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co ...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
663	Kerr, E C	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office ...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
664	Kerr, G L	...	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department	Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native-Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K.					
665	Kerr, R A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
666	Kiddle, S	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
667	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
668	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
669	King, W A	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
670	King, E J	Assistant Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
671	King, J	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Loudon Buildings	ditto	ditto	
672	King, W V	Assistant to Kelly and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
673	Kinnear, R	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
674	Kirkpatrick, W H	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
675	Knight, J D	Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
676	Knight, G	Engineer, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
677	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
678	Kraal, W H	Assistan, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
679	Kraal, G A	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
680	Kraal, W A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
681	Kraal, George	Firm of E Allen and Co	Joratollao Street	ditto	ditto	
682	Krischner, F	Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
683	Kyte, H	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
684	LaGrange, H	Hide Broker	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
685	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlapfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto	

686	Lackersteen, B J	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
687	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
688	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
689	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
690	Lamb, G F	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
691	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
694	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
698	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
699	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
700	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
701	Laury, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
702	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Ship Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
705	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
706	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
707	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
708	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
711	LeFranc, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
712	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K.					
665	Kerr, R A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
666	Kiddle, S	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
667	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
668	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
669	King, W A	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
670	King, E J	Assistant Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
671	King, J	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Loudon Buildings	ditto	ditto	
672	King, W V	Assistant to Kelly and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
673	Kinnear, R	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
674	Kirkpatrick, W H	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
675	Knight, J D	Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
676	Knight, G	Engineer, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
677	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
678	Kraal, W H	Assistan, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
679	Kraal, G A	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
680	Kraal, W A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
681	Kraal, George	Firm of E Allen and Co	Joratollao Street	ditto	ditto	
682	Krischner, F	Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
683	Kyte, H	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
684	LaGrange, H	Hide Broker	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
685	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlapfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto	

686	Lackersteen, B J	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
687	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
688	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
689	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
690	Lamb, G F	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
691	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
694	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
698	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
699	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
700	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
701	Laury, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	..	Great Britain	ditto
702	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Ship Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
705	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
706	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
707	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
708	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
711	LeFranc, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
712	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native-Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K.					
665	Kerr, R A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
666	Kiddle, S	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
667	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
668	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
669	King, W A	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
670	King, E J	Assistant Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
671	King, J	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Loudon Buildings	ditto	ditto	
672	King, W V	Assistant to Kelly and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
673	Kinnear, R	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
674	Kirkpatrick, W H	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
675	Knight, J D	Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
676	Knight, G	Engineer, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
677	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
678	Kraal, W H	Assistan, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
679	Kraal, G A	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
680	Kraal, W A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
681	Kraal, George	Firm of E Allen and Co	Joratollao Street	ditto	ditto	
682	Krischner, F	Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
683	Kyte, H	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
684	LaGrange, H	Hide Broker	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
685	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlapfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto	

686	Lackersteen, B J	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
687	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
688	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
689	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
690	Lamb, G F	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
691	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
694	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
698	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
699	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
700	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
701	Laury, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
702	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Ship Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
705	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
706	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
707	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
708	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
711	LeFranc, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
712	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	L.					
713	Leisk, A S	Manager, Hazelwood and	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
714	Lepage, H L	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
715	Lewis, E M	Superintendent, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
716	Lewis, H B	Assistant, Hunter & Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
717	Lewis, F	Superintendent, Calcutta Central Press Company	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
718	Lewis, G A	Assistant to T E Carter	Canning Street	India	ditto	
719	Lewis, F T	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
720	Limond, R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
721	Lin, L	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
722	Lindsay, R	Assistant, J. Davis and Co (Coopers)	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
723	Linsell, L	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
724	Linton, W	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
725	Lionet, J	Accountant, Public Works Department, Controller's Office	Dalhouise Square	ditto	ditto	
726	Livemore, M	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto	
727	Livesay, G K	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
728	Lissant, H	Firm of W Bell and Co	London House	Great Britain	ditto	
729	Lloyd, G H	Broker	Free School Street	India	ditto	
730	Lloyd, C O	Assistant, W Newson and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
731	Locke, R L	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineers' Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

732	Login, E W S	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
733	Looms, G	Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
734	Long, J W	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
735	Longhurst, C	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	ditto
736	Longly, E F	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
737	Lord, J	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
738	Lorimer, J W	Assistant, Health Officer of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
739	Loving, R H	Assistant, Justices of the Peace Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
740	Lovelock, T	Secretary, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
741	Lowther, P M	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto
742	Lowen, G	Manager, Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
743	Lowther, J P A	Assistant, Commissioners for the Impovement of the Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
744	Lucas, C J	Firm of Lucas and Co	China Bazar Lane	India	ditto
745	Lucas, A	Assistant, Gill and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
746	Lucas J P,	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
747	Lucas, A P	Assistant, Controller of Military Account's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
748	Lucas, W	Firm of C W Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
749	Luxa, C	Assistant, Gilbert and Co	Lall Bazar Street	India	ditto
750	Lyall, J M	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto
751	Lyle, W C	Assistant, Payne, and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
752	Lyne, J P H	Assistant, Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
753	Lyons, E	Assistant, Finaucial Department	Government Place	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
754	Mabert, N J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christian.	
755	MacArthur, T J	Superintendent Printing Department, East India Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
756	MacBean, J	Assistant, Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
757	Macbay, A J	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
758	Macdonald, J M P	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
759	Mackay, D	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
760	Macnab, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
761	Macnair, J F	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
762	Mackenzie, R C S	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
763	Mackenzie, W	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
764	Mackenzie, N W	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
765	Mackenzie T H	Assistant, Graham and Co	Civil Street	ditto	ditto	
766	Mackenzie, J	Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
767	Mackenzie, B	Zincographer, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
768	MacGregor, J G R	Chief Pay-Master, East Indian Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
769	Macleod, C	Registrar, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
770	Macleod, D	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
771	Macleod, C H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
772	Macleod, H	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
773	Macleod, G W	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
774	Macmahon, J	Assistant, Buskin and Co	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
775	Madge, G W	Head Engineer, Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
776	Madge, W D	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	

777	Madge, W A	...	Assistant, Office of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
778	Madelycott, E H	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st Presidency Division ...	ditto	...	India	ditto
779	Madge, W C	...	Sub-Editor, *Indian Daily News* ...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
780	Maelzer, J G	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Engineer's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
781	Maggie, J	...	Manager, Smith and Stanistreet ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
782	Magor, R M B	...	Merchant ...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
783	Maher, W	...	Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
784	Malchus, G	...	Broker ...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
785	Malcolm, T	...	Assistant, Apcar and Co ...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
786	Malchus, C J	...	Assistant Master, Lamartinere School ...	Loudon Street	...	ditto	ditto
787	Mandy, J C	...	Firm of B Smyth and Co ...	China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
788	Manly, D W	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office ...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
789	Manook, M T	...	Assistant, M Gregory and Co ...	Sukeas' Lane	...	ditto	ditto
790	Manook, J Z	...	Bill and Stock Broker ...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
791	Manuel, H C	...	Printer, T Black and Co ...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
792	Manuel, R H	...	Reader, Superintendent, Government Printing Press ...	Hastings' Street	...	India	ditto
793	Manuel, J	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
794	Manuel, E	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
795	Manuel, J A	...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
796	Manuel, H T	...	Ditto, ditto ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
797	Marceline, J E	...	Reader, Public Works Department, Printing Branch ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
798	Mark, H	...	Assistant, Madeley and Co ...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
799	Mark, E W	...	Firm of Baker and Catliffe ...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
800	Marshall, C E F	...	Accountant, Lepage and Co ...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
801	Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	Strand	India	Christian	
802	Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
803	Martin, W H	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
804	Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
805	Martin, D	Proprietor, Royal Hotel	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
806	Martinally, J P	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	India	ditto	
807	Martyn, J W	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Srteet	ditto	ditto	
808	Martyr, E L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
809	Martyrose, C A	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
810	Massa, A	Silk Broker	Humayoon Place	Great Britain	ditto	
811	Massin, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
812	Massey, J M	Inhabitant	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
813	Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
814	Master, A W	Assistant, Collector's Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
815	Mathews, F H	Assistant, Brown and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
816	Mathewson, R N	Firm of Mathewson and Co	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
817	Maxwell, W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
818	Maxwell, J D	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
819	May, E	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
820	Mawson, W D	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
821	Mayne, C J O	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General	Government Place	India	ditto	
822	McAlpin, F	Firm of Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
823	McCarthey, C	Assistant, Camin, Lamouroux and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto	
824	McCannah, R W	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

825	McCulloch, A	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
826	McCullagh, W	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
827	McFarlane, A C	Assistant, Schillizi and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
828	McIntosh, W C	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
829	McKenzie, G K	Assistant, Agra Bank Limited	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
830	McKie, J	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	India	ditto
831	MacKie, T E	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
832	McKinnell, E	Assistant to J Andrews	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto
833	McKinnell, R	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto
834	McLaren, J C	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
835	McLean, E	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
836	McLeod, A	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
837	McLean, W D	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
838	Meade, J J	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Colvin's Ghaut	Great Britain	ditto
839	Medlycott, A E	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto
840	Medlycott, H E	Assistant, Office of Comptroller, Public Works' Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
841	Meik, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
842	Mein, P W	Sub-Accountant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
843	Mell, A N	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
844	Melville, P	Accountant, I G S N Co, Limitted	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
845	Melville, J	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
846	Mendes, L A	Gas-fitter	Cockburn's Lane	India	ditto
847	Mendes, J A	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	dttto
848	Mendes, M A	Assistant, Office of Supdt., Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion	Remarks.
	M					
849	Mendie, A O	Assistant, Office of Inspector General, Indian Medical Department	Harrington Street	India	Christian	
850	Menzies E F	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
851	Menezes, Z J de	Assistant, Mackillop, Stewart and Co	Sooterkin's Lane	India	ditto	
852	Menteth, D P S	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	Great Britain	ditto	
853	Merces, F E D	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
854	Metherill, J	Freight and Ship Broker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
855	Meyer, A J	Firm of Meyer Brothers	Cooper's Lane	India	ditto	
856	Meyer, B	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
857	Michael, J A	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
858	Michael, P G	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
859	Michael, G R	Assistant, D Fleck and Co	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto	
860	Michael, J H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
861	Middleton, C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
862	Middleton, E	Commission Agent	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto	
863	Miller, R	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
864	Miller, W E	Office of Controller, P W Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
865	Millet, C E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
866	Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
867	Milner, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Colah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
868	Mills, J	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
869	Milne, J L	Assistant. Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
870	Minettas, C J	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

871	Mithcell, J H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
872	Mitchell, S L	...	Assistant, Hunter and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
873	Monkman, J W	...	Assistant, Crosswell and Co	...	Mango Lane	...	ditto	ditto
874	Moncur, David	...	Accountant Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	.	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
875	Moncrieff, R H	...	Assistant Bank of Bengal	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
876	Moon, J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
877	Moore, B	...	Assistant, Baker and Cathiffs	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
878	Moore, F	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
879	Mooree, C H	...	Assistant, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co	..	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
880	Moran, J K	...	Firm of Moran and Co	...	Pollock Street	...	ditto	ditto
881	Morreiro, J A	...	Reader, Home Department, Printing Office		Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
882	Morison, J J L L	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
883	Mulleny, H E	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
884	Muller, H A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
885	Mullins, E T	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
886	Mumford, J	...	Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
887	Murphy, F J	...	Druggist	...	Bowbazar Street	...	India	ditto
888	Murray, W F	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
889	Murray, James	...	Firm of Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
890	Murray, P S	...	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
891	Musgrave, W B	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
892	Musgrave, J	...	Inhabitant	...	Chattawallah Lane	...	India	ditto
893	Musgrave, W	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
894	Muston, H J	...	Assistant, Stewart, McKenzie and Co	...	Royd Street	...	ditto	ditto
895	Myhill, H W	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	N.					
896	Napier, J R	Manager, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	Great Britain	Christian	
897	Nash, F	Assistant Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
898	Nazar, A	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
899	Neame, J A C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	dttto	
900	Nelson, T H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
901	Nelson, J F	Supervisor, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
902	Neuville, E J	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	ditto ditto	India	ditto	
003	Neuville, P J	Officiating Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 3rd Presidency Division	ditto	ditto	ditto	
904	Nerius, J C F	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Cowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
905	Nevill, G	Assistant Secretary to Trustees, Indian Museum	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
906	Newberry, J	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
907	Newman, T	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
908	Newman, B	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
909	Newman, W R	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
910	Newing, R D M	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
911	Newson, W	Guager and Taster	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
912	Newson, W H	Firm of Newson and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
913	Newton, Walter	Firm of Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
914	Newton, H W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	

915	Newton, F W	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
916	Nicholas, J	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Rada Bazar	India	ditto
917	Nicholas, F R	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
918	Nicholls, W	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
919	Niven, H	Head Printer, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
920	Nightingale, W H	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	ditto	ditto
921	Norton, J	Firm of R B Rodda and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
922	Norton, Henry	Firm of Norton Brothers	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto
923	Norton, Horace	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
624	Norton, J	Assistant, E Thomson and Co, Gas fitters	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
925	Norris, W	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
926	Nosworthy, W	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Rada Bazar	India	ditto
927	Nyss, W B	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

O.

928	Oates, J	Chief Store-keeper, East Indian Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
929	O'Brien, M	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
930	O'Brien, J	Marine Supdt. for Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Bow	ditto	ditto
931	O'Brien, C N	Assistant, Cohn Brothers	Lall Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
932	O'Connor, J E	Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
933	O'Flaherty, R	Engineer, Public Works Department, Calcutta and Eastern Canals Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
934	O'Keefe, J W	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
935	Oman, J C	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
936	Ord, W	Firm of Murdoch and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	O.					
937	Osmand, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	Christian	
938	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
939	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Examiner of Cmmissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	ditto	
940	O'Toole, T	Accountant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
941	Owen, S	Broker	Park Street	India	ditto	
	P.					
942	Palmer, H A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
943	Palmer, J G	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
944	Palmer, E M	Assistant, Comptroller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
945	Parker, J C	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
946	Parker, A J	Manager, C and W Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
947	Parkinson, T F	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
948	Parmer, C H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
949	Parsons, W	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
950	Patton, J R T	Surveyor, Abkaree Office	Church Lane	India	ditto	
951	Pattison, W	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
952	Patterson, J	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
953	Paul, A M	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
954	Paxton, Archibald	Shoe-maker	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
955	Paxton C	Assistant, Dunn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
956	Payne, J H	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto	

957	Payne, J S	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
958	Peel, C	...	Manager, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
959	Peel, F W	...	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
960	Pell, S	...	Secretary, Bengal Coal Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
961	Pemantle, H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
962	Pennington, G	...	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
963	Pepin, F	...	Firm of Lepage and Co, Housebuilders		Bow Bazar	...	Great Britain	ditto
964	Pereira, A	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
965	Pereira, J F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
966	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
967	Pereira, E H	...	Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
968	Pereira, L F	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals		Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
969	Pereira, J J	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
970	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Registry Office for Hackney Carriages	...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
971	Pereira, J	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
972	Pereira, J	...	Conservancy Overseer	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
973	Pereira, J W A	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
974	Pereira, S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
975	Pereira, T A	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
976	Pereira, F	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretary's Office	...	Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
977	Persey, C W	...	Assistant, F and C Osler	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
978	Pearse, H L	...	Indigo and General Broker	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
979	Peters, C	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
980	Peters, J	...	Firm of J Leicester and Co	...	Clive Row	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P.					
981	Peters, W	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	Government Place	India	Christian	
982	Peters, D J	Assistant, J Leicester and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
983	Peters, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto	
984	Peters, K C	Accountant and Auditor	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
985	Peterson, H J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
986	Peterson, F W	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
987	Phillips, D H	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
988	Phillips, H	Assistant, Emigration Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
989	Phillipe, L	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
990	Phillips, T J	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
991	Picachy, L	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
992	Picken, J	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
993	Piesse, L	Trader	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
994	Pinlow, W J	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
995	Pinkerton, R	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
996	Pinnix, R	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
997	Pinto, J C	Assistant, Accountant' Branch, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
998	Pittar, W J	Firm of J Corfield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
999	Place, H J	Bill and Stock Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1000	Place, F	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coila Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1001	Platts, W	Assistant, W Child and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1002	Pomeroy, J R	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	

1003	Ponting, W	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	... Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1004	Pottar, J A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	...	India	ditto
1005	Pottenger, G T	...	Accountant, Hamilton and Co	... Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1006	Power, M	...	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	... Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1007	Pratt, H	...	Assistant, Osler and Co	... Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1008	Preston, A	...	Firm of Payne and Co	... Explanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1009	Price, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	... Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1010	Price, J A	...	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division, Public Works Department	... Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1011	Pritchard, A H	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	... Strand	...	India	ditto
1012	Prockter, W D	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	... Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1013	Purchase, E B	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1014	Purcell, J	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
	R.						
1015	Raban, E S	...	Assistant, Home Department	... Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1016	Radcliffe, E H	...	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	... Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1017	Raily, C A	...	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	... Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1018	Ravenscroft, A	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	... Harrington Street	...	India	ditto
1019	Read, E	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1020	Read, W J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	...	India	ditto
1021	Rebeiro, J	...	Overseer of Roads	... Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1022	Rebeiro, G T	...	Landholder	... Chunam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1023	Rebeiro, E	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1024	Rebeiro, L	...	Clerk, Drainage Department	... Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R.					
1025	Rebeiro, J	Assistant, Office of the Justices	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
1026	Rebello, W A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
1027	Redman, C	Head Master, Free School	Free School Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1028	Reid, R J	Assistant, National Bank of India, Limited	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1029	Reid, P	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1030	Reed, J H	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
1031	Remfry, R Y	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1032	Remedy, W	Assistant, Controller-General, Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1033	Renshaw, J E	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1034	Reynolds, R G	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	India	ditto	
1035	Richardson, A	Assistant, Henderson and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1036	Richardson J W	Assistant, Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1037	Richards, J W	Firm of W Clayton and Co	Chowringhee Lane	ditto	ditto	
1038	Richards, L	Firm of Francis Ramsay and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
1039	Ridges, E B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1040	Ridge, G T	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Radah Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1041	Riddlesdale, J J	Assistant, Bourne and Sheppherd	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1042	Ridley, J	Assistant, Murdock and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
1043	Rigordy, C M	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1044	Rigordy, C	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1045	Rita, S E	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1046	Robb, G	Firm of G C Hay and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	

1047	Roberts, L R	Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
1048	Roberts H	Principal, Doveton College	Park Street	India	ditto
1049	Robertson, C	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1050	Robertson, A (Jr.)	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
1051	Robertson, J A	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
1052	Robertson, A A	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
1053	Rodrigues, D	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
1054	Rodrigues, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1055	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Departments	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1056	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1057	Rodrigues H D	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
	R.				
1058	Rogers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
1059	Rogerson, R	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
1060	Rollo, A G	Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1061	Rollo A D	Assistant, Office Secretary Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1062	Rollo, W R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1063	Romaine, St. L	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
1064	Romaine, St. W	Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
1065	Romaine, St. C	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1066	Romton, B	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
1067	Ronaldson, H	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
068	Roseboom, G H	Assistant, Marine Office	Strand	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R.					
1069	Roseboom, G J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	Christian	
1070	Rosford, H	Assistant, W. H. Harton and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1071	Ross, G	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1072	Ross, R M	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1073	Russell, J W	Assistant Accountant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1074	Rostan, C S	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	India	ditto	
1075	Rostan, W B (Jr.)	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1076	Rothney G A J	Assistant, C. W. Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1077	Roussac, A G	Broker	Raneemoody Lane	ditto	ditto	
1078	Rounce, J	Assistant, to W H Harton and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1079	Rowe, T	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1080	Rowe D J	Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water works	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
1081	Rowland, G H	Firm of Rowe Brothers and Co	Collingah Street	ditto	ditto	
1082	Rubie, P C	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1883	Rust, T A	Assistant, F, W. Baker and Co	Wellesly Place	ditto	ditto	
1084	Rushton H	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1085	Rushton E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1086	Ruther ford R	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1087	Rutledge, C T	Head Clerk, Military Deparpartment	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
1988	Rutledge, D B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1089	Rymer, F C	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1090	Rymer, W	..	Superintendent, Steam Dredger, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
	S							
1091	Sagriell, S	...	Firm of Sagriell and Co	...	Bentinck Street	..	India	ditto
1092	Salman, J R	...	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
1093	Sampson, C H	...	Assistant, Home Office	..	Cowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1094	Sampson, S	...	Assistant, Head of Accounts Dept., P. W Dept.	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1095	Sandel, K D	..	Firm of Thompson, Sandel and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1096	Sansoni L	...	Assistant Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	India	ditto
1097	Sanderson A	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Government Printing	..	Hastings' Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1098	Sarkies, J A	...	Trader	...	Dhurrumtollah Bazaar	...	India	ditto
1099	Sarkies, S J	...	Produce Broker	..	Pollock Street	...	ditto	ditto
1100	Sarson, W H	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1101	Saunders, R R	...	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
1102	Saunders J	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1103	Saviell, W	...	Assistant, Marine Registry Office	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1104	Savi, W H	...	Produce and Hide Broker	..	Humayon Place	.	Great Britain	ditto
1105	Scott, J G	...	Secretary, I G S N Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1106	Scott, G C	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	.	Park Street	...	India	ditto
1107	Scott, W A	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordance Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1108	Scott, W J	..	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	..	Great Britain	ditto
1109	Scott, C	..	Inspector, Calcutta Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1110	Scott G T	...	Assistant, T. E. Thompson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1111	Scott, R	..	Assistant, Mint	...	Strand Road	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business,	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
1112	Sealy, J F	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
1113	Sedfield, S	Master, School of Art	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1114	Scallan, J F	Assistant, Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
1115	Seton, C	Coach-builder	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
1116	Seton, G	Assistant, Seton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1117	Shalders, A G	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old House Court Street	ditto	ditto	
1118	Shanks, C	Assistant, Lewis Stewart and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
1119	Sharp, J	Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
1120	Sharpe, C J	Assistant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1121	Shave, W	Gas Fitter and Plumber	Bentick Street	ditto	ditto	
1122	Sherriff, J	Firm of Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1123	Shield, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
1124	Shircore, M R	Registrar of Carts and Hackaries	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1125	Siddons, J B	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1126	Simmons, G H	Secretary to Commissioner's Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
1127	Simpson, H J	Firm of Balmer, Lawril and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1128	Simpson, J	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1129	Sinaes, T T D'M	Assistant., Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
1130	Sinclair, E G	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1131	Siret, T D	Assistant, P W Department, Bengal	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1132	Skinner, J (Jr.)	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner & Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
1133	Slack, G W	Inhabitant	Jaun Bazaar Street	ditto	ditto	

1134	Slater, C	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1135	Slater, E M	...	General Assistant, Bank of Bengal	..	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1136	Smallye, W M	...	Broker	...	Hastings' Street	..	India	ditto
1137	Smallwood, A	...	ditto	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1138	Smith, A	...	ditto	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1139	Smith, T S	...	Printer, *City Press*	...	Bentinck Street	.	India	ditto
1140	Smith, H G	...	Wine Merchant	..	Dhurrumtolla Street	...	ditto	ditto
1141	Smith, W	...	Assistant, Legislative Branch, Home Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1142	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1143	Smith, C R	...	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	..	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1144	Smith, D J M		ditto ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	ditto
1145	Smith, J D S	..	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	..	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1146	Smith, G	..	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1147	Smith, W F	..	Manager of J Davis and Co, (Milliners)		ditto	..	India	ditto
1148	Smith R N	..	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
1149	Smith, E J	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	Government Place	..	ditto	ditto
1150	Smith, G A	...	Assistant, J MacKillican and Co	..	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1151	Smith, G C	...	Assistant to Eastman and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1152	Smith, W	...	Secretary and Manager, Bengal Printing Company	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1153	Smith, W A	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	..	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1154	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	..	India	ditto
1155	Smith, D S	...	Assistant to Solmon & Co	...	Government Place	..	India	ditto
1156	Smith, G F	...	Firm of Greenwood & Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1157	Smyth, W S	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	..	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1158	Somers, J M	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

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	S.					
1159	Sommerville, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
1160	Southey, J T	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1161	Spence, W W	Head Surgical Cutler, Government Medical Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1162	Spooner, H B	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1163	Standford, G	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1164	Stanley, E J	Assistant, Goddard and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1165	Stansfield, W	Accountant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1166	Staunton, R S	Firm of Staunton and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1167	Stalman, F	Assistant to R B Rodda & Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1168	Stapleton, E	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
1169	Stark, P B	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1170	Stegeman, E H	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
1171	Stevenson E C	Assistant, Inspector-General, Medical Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1172	Stevenson, J	Assistant, Graham & Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1173	Stewart C A	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	India	ditto	
1174	Stewart D M	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1175	Stewart, J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1176	Stewart, Thomas	Assistant, W Moran & Co	Church Lane	ditto	dltto	
1177	Steele, J	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1178	Stewart, S A	Executive Engineer, third Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1179	Stowell, J A	Registrar, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

1180	Strickland, J C	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1181	Struthers, A B	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1182	Stuart, T	...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
1183	Stuart, C	...	Assistant, Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1184	Stuart, C	...	Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1185	Stynes, H	...	Warder, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
1186	Sullivan, T J	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts		Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1187	Summers, A	...	Firm of Watson and Summers	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1188	Sunder, J	...	Accountant to the Free Church Institution	...	Nimtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1189	Surita, F E	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
1190	Sutherland, C J	...	Assistant, Schillizzi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
1191	Sutherland, A B	...	Assistant, Simson and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1192	Sutherland, R K	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1193	Swaries, P	...	Undertaker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1194	Swaries, F A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1195	Swaries, J	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1196	Swinden, T G	...	Store-keeper, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1197	Sykes, A L	...	Firm of Sykes and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	..	Great Britain	ditto
1198	Sykes, G S	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1199	Symonds, E	...	Firm of Lazarus and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto

T.

1200	Targett, W H	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1201	Taylor, W	...	Firm of Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1202	Taylor, J	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto

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	T					
1203	Taylor, J E	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	Great Britain	Christian	
1204	Teil, George	Firm of G Teil and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1205	Templeton, E D	Assistant, Agelasto, Sagrandi and Co	Strand	India	ditto	
1206	Ten Brocke, A H	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	ditto	Great Britain	ditto	
1207	Tetley, E	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
1208	Thomas, A	Pensioner	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1209	Thomas, G	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1210	Thomas, J P	Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	Lower Circular Road	ditto	ditto	
1211	Thomas, W	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1212	Thomas, W L	ditto	ditto	Great Britain	ditto	
1213	Thomas, G E	Assistant, J Thomas and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1214	Thomas, F T	Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
1215	Thompson, A G	Assistant, Bank of Calcutta, Limited	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
1216	Thompson, G S	Firm of W H Harton and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1217	Thompson, J	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1218	Thompson, J G	Assistant, Barham Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
1219	Thomson, F	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1220	Thomson, R	Assistant, Gladstone Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1221	Thomson, J	Firm of Thomson Brothers	Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto	

1222	Thompson, J H	...	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	...	Rhada Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1223	Thomson J	...	Assistant, Cutler, Palmer and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1224	Thomson, W A	...	Assistant, Oakes and Sons	...	Larkin's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1225	Thorpe, J S	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1226	Thorpe, W T	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1227	Thurlow, W T	...	Firm of Fraser and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1228	Timms, T A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1229	Tindal, A H B	...	Assistant Engineer, Presidency Circle	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1230	Tobias, H	...	Assistant, T S Smith	..	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1231	Topple, E J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1232	Toussaint E B	...	Superintendent, Drainage Works	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1233	Treamearne, C E	...	Firm of Treamearne and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1234	Treamearne, S	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1235	Traill, D H	...	Printer, Cohn, Feilman and Co.'s Press	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1236	Trotter, A E C	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	..	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1237	Tucker, A R	...	Assistant to E. Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters		Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
1238	Tucker, S J	...	Firm of E Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters		ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1239	Tulloch, R C	...	Assistant Examiner of Claims	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1240	Tulloch, J C	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1241	Turnbull, R A	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co		Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1242	Turner, J	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
1243	Turner, J	...	Assistant, E Heins and Co	...	Bentinck Street	.	ditto	ditto
1244	Turner, W W	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
1245	Twalling, J W	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1246	Tye, E	...	Assistant Manager, Land Mortgage, Bank of India	...	Mango Lane	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	U.					
1247	Upward, G F	... Accountant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Corporation	Council House Street	... Great Britain	Christian	
	V.					
1248	Vaillant, P V	... Assistant to Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	... India	ditto	
1249	Vandenberg, J M	... Pensioner	Chandney Choke Street	... ditto	ditto	
1250	Vangricken, J R	ditto ..	Mirzapore 2nd Lane	... ditto	ditto	
1251	Vangricken, G	... Assistant, W C Carr and Co .	Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
1252	Vanspall, W	... Assistant, R Bartlett and Co .	Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto	
1253	Vardon, E S	... Broker	Lall Bazar	... ditto	ditto	
1254	Vardon, A	... Assistant, Vardon and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
1255	Vaughan, S	... Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly ...	Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	
1256	Vanienen, A	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal ..	Strand Rood	. ditto	ditto	
1257	Vertannes, Z	... Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani ..	Clive Street	... India	ditto	
1258	Victor, J F	... Assistant, Conservancy Department ...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
	W					
1259	Wagentreiber, G	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department .	Chowringhee Road	.. ditto	ditto	
1260	Wagstaff, P	... Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway ...	Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
1261	Wakefield, W	... Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co ...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
1262	Walker, J	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn Co ..	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
1263	Walker, T L	... ditto, ditto ...	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1264	Walker, H W	... Assistant, Anstruther & Co ...	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	

1265	Walker, N T	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing	... Hastings' Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1266	Wallace, P M	...	Assistant, Anstruther & Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1267	Wallace, P	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	... ditto	... India	ditto
1268	Wallace, G A	...	Assistant, Shand, Fairlie and Co	... Lyons' Range	... Great Britain	ditto
1269	Wallace, J L	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... India	ditto
1270	Waller, E D	...	Assistant, P and O S N Company	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1271	Waller, G D	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1272	Wallis, C T	...	Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1273	Wallis, A H	...	Firm of Manton and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1274	Walsh, F J T	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1275	Walton, W M	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1276	Ward, B S	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1277	Warde, F	..	Assistant, Beake and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1278	Ware, W J	..	Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1279	Ware, J W	...	Assistant, Wibrow and Hillier	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1280	Watson, J	...	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1281	Waters, W B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India	... Strand Road	... India	ditto
1282	Watson, J	...	Assistant, Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1283	Watson, J J	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1284	Watson, H W A	..	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1285	Watson, E	...	Firm of Watson and Summers	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1286	Watson, W H	..	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1287	Watts, J	...	Firm of Dunn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	W.					
1288	Weatherdon, R	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
1289	Welner, W F	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1290	Wenger, W L	Assistant, Controller of Accounts' Office	Government Place	India	ditto	
1291	Wenger, E S	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
1292	Westfield, W F	Firm of Westfield and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
1293	West, C G	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1294	West, M H	Engineer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1295	Wetherill, J E	Firm of J M Edmond and Co	Bentinck Street	India	ditto	
1296	Wetherill, J	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1297	Whelan, H G	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1298	White, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1299	Whitehead, J	Inhabitant	Moonshee Dedar Bux's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1300	Whitehead, J J	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1301	White, J	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1302	Whitten, A G	Assistant, Department of Military Account	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1303	Whittenberry, A P	Engineer, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	ditto	
1304	Wibrow, R M	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
1305	Wilder, W	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1806	Williams, A B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	India	ditto	
1307	Williams, W G	Assistant, Hazelwood & Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1308	Williamson, J	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britian	ditto	
1309	Williamson, R	Overseer of Roads, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	

1310	Williamson, J H	...	Merchant	...	New China Bazar Street	...	Great Britian	ditto
1311	Williamson, R	...	Assistant, Finlay, Muir & Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
1312	Willis, R	...	Assistant, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1313	Willis, F	...	Assistant, Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1314	Wills, F	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1215	Willsted, J	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1316	Wilson, C H B	...	Firm of B Smyth and Co	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1317	Wilson, S R	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
1318	Wilson, W G H	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1319	Wilson, T	...	Assistant, Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1320	Wilson, James	...	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	...	Cornwallis' Square	...	ditto	ditto
1321	Windle, J A	...	Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1322	Winterscale, J W	...	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizi and Co	...	Canning Street	...	India	ditto
1323	Wiseman, J H	...	Gas Fitter	...	Wellesley Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1324	West, C G	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1325	Wolff, J T	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1326	Wood, G S P	...	Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Co		Strand	...	India	ditto
1327	Wood, D	...	Broker	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1328	Wood, J	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1329	Wood, T E	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1330	Wood, T	...	Assistant, Controller of P. W. Dept., Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1331	Wood, T	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1332	Wood, J	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1333	Wood, S	...	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

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	W.					
1334	Wood, R B	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	Great Britain	Christian	
1335	Wood, T	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1336	Woodward, J V	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1337	Woollam, W D	Superintendent, Foreign Department Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1338	Wordie, J C	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1339	Wollen, C W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	India	ditto	
1340	Womack, J G	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
1341	Woolterton, C R	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1342	Wray, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
1343	Wright, A	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1344	Wright, J	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1345	Wright, C F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1346	Wright A	Overseer, 4th Division	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1347	Wyatt, S	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1348	Wyatt, H G	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1349	Wyllie, E D	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1350	Wyllie J (Jr)	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
	Y.					
1351	Yackjee, J	Assistant, Office Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	Christian	
1352	Yackjee, J G	Indigo Broker	Pollock Street	India	ditto	
1353	Yates, G	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	

1254	Young, A	Assistant, J. N. Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
1355	Young, J W	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto	
1356	Young, G	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1357	Young, T	Assistant, Foreign Office Press	Council House Street	India	ditto	
1358	Yule, G U	Assistant, Pearce, Macrae and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1359	Zamin; D J	Firm of Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
	A					
1360	Abdool Hakeem	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	India	Mahomedan	
1361	Abdur, Rowf Moulavi	Translator, Legislative Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1362	Aich, Coylas Chunder	Assistant, Secretariat Public Works Department	No 20, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1363	Auddy, Bustom Dass	Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	8, Middleton Row	ditto	Hindoo	
1364	Auddy, Rostom Dass	Assistant, Commissariat Department	Park Street	ditto	Brahmo	
1365	Auddy, Brijochunder	Assistant, Office of Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1366	Auddy, Bolychand	Assistant, Inspector-General of Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1367	Auddy, Jadub Chunder	Writer, Whitney Brothers and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1368	Auddy, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1369	Auddy, Nursing Doss	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1370	Auddy, Toolsee Doss	Assistant, Office of Commissary of Ordnance	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
1371	Auddy, Gobindo Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
1372	Bagchee, Brojonath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1373	Banerjee Bissumber	Assistant, Stationery Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

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	B.					
1374	Banerjee, Bycanthonath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts	Middleton Row	India	Hindoo	
1375	Banerjee, Cally Coomar	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1376	Banerjee, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1377	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	ditto ditto	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1378	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Controller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1379	Banerjee, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1380	Banerjee, Joynarain	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1381	Banerjee, Jugut Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1382	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1383	Banerjee, Nilcomul	Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1384	Banerjee, Pearymohun	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1385	Banerjee, Rajkishen	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Dept.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1386	Banerjee, Sreenath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1387	Banerjee, Sudonando	Assistant, Public Works Audit Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1388	Banerjee, Toyluknath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1389	Banerjee, Khettromohun	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1390	Banerjee, Nobinchunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1391	Banerjee, Ramchunder	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1392	Banerjee, Russick Loll	Assistant, E I Railway Office, Printing Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1393	Banerjee, Rajendro Nath	Assistant, Agent's Office, E I Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1394	Banerjee, Pertaub Chunder ...	Assistant, Firm of R G Bose and Co, Wine Merchants ...	Mission Row ...	India	Hindoo
1395	Banerjee, C N ...	Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal ...	Sudder Street ...	ditto	Christian
1396	Banerjee, Issur Chunder ...	First Superintendent, Examiner of Claims, Accountant-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	Hindoo
1397	Banerjee, Kalichurn ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtolla Street ...	ditto	Christian
1398	Banerjee, Kanti Chunder ...	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College ...	College Square ...	ditto	Hindoo
1399	Banerjee, Madub Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1400	Banerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant Ordnance Department ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1401	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder ...	Head Teacher, Normal School ...	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road ...	ditto	ditto
1402	Banerjee, Dinonauth ...	Assistant, E I Railway Store-keeper's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1403	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder ...	Assistant, Store Account's Office, E I Railway ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1404	Banerjee, B M ...	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Military Expenditure ...	6, Esplanade East ...	ditto	ditto
1405	Banerjee, Runendro Nath ...	Schoene, Kilburn & Co ...	5, Sibnarain Dass's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1406	Banerjee, Hurry Mohun ...	Chief Paymaster's Office, E I Railway ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1407	Banerjee, Okhoy Chunder ...	W. Moran & Co ...	3, Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1408	Banerjee, Ramgopal ...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1409	Banerjee, Pran Coomar ...	Clerk, Commr's. Office, Presidency Division ...	41, Shambazar Street ...	ditto	ditto
1410	Banerjee, Jadub Chunder ...	Head Mohurir, Presidency Division ...	69, Free School Street ...	ditto	ditto
1411	Banerjee, Baney Madhub ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1412	Banerjee, Nursing Chunder ...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1413	Banerjee, Cally Podo ...	Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts ...	17 Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1414	Banerjee, Chunder Mohun ...	Sheristadar Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto

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	B.					
1415	Banerjee, Kally Dass	Assistant, Messrs. Tomvaco & Co	133, Canning Street	India	Hindoo	
1416	Banerjee, Shib Chunder	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	Christian	
1417	Banerjee, Mohes Chunder	5th Teacher, Hindu School	Amherst Street	ditto	Hindoo	
1418	Banerjee, Rajkrishna	Assistant, Vernacular Professor, Presidency College	Sukea's Street	ditto	ditto	
1419	Basu, Kader Nath	4th Master, Hindu School	65, Sitaram Ghose's Street	ditto	ditto	
1420	Bhadoory, Poolinbehary	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1421	Bhunjo, Dwarkanauth	Banian to Messrs Robert, Charriol and Co	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
1422	Bhur, Doorga Churn	Assistant, Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch	No 20, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1423	Bhur, Sreenauth	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	Chitpore Road, Gurranhutta	ditto	ditto	
1424	Bhur, Lukheenarain	Assistant Draftsman. Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1425	Bhuttacharjee, Moheschunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1426	Bhuttacharjee, Nobinchunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1427	Bhuttacharjee, Ramlall	Assistant, Government Stationery Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1428	Bhuttacharjee, Krishna Comul	Vernacular Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1429	Biswas, Bguggobutty Churn	Wine Merchant	Rada Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1430	Biswas, Luckheenarin	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts	8, Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1431	Biswas, Heeralall	Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1432	Bomanjee, Satebjee	Assistant, Borrodaile, Schiller and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1433	Bonnerjee, Punchanun	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1434	Bonnerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1435	Bonnerjee, Issen Chunder	Head Accountant, Government Printing Office	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	

1436	Bonnerjee, Rakhaldoss	. .	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	India	Hindoo
1437	Bonnerjee, Prawnkissen	.	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1438	Boral, Sarodaprosaud	...	Assistant, Bankshall	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1439	Boral, Ramsebuk	...	Assistant, E I Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1440	Bose, Grees Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1441	Bose, Nobin Chunder	...	Broker	...	Shampookur	...	ditto	ditto
1442	Bose, Rakhaldoss	...	Assistant, Firm of R D Bose and Co, Wine Merchants	...	Misson Row	. .	ditto	ditto
1443	Bose, Ananda Krishna	...	Inhabitant	...	Sobha Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1444	Bose, Baney Madhub	...	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1445	Bose, Cally Tara	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1446	Bose, Cassinauth	...	Banian	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1447	Bose, Govindchunder	..	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1448	Bose, Koylaschunder	.	Broker	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1449	Bose, Koylaschunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1450	Bose, Omirtokissen	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	Esplanade Row	.	ditto	ditto
1451	Bose, Ramprosano	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	. .	ditto	ditto
1452	Bose, Ram Chunder	...	Head Accountant, Bonded Warehouse	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1453	Bose, Umerto Lall	...	Head Accountant, Graham and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1454	Bose, Ambica Churn	...	Inhabitant	...	Hogulkooreah	...	ditto	ditto
1455	Bose, Nilmadhub	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1456	Bose, Grishchunder	...	Assistant, District Register's Office	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1457	Bose, Grees Chunder	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto

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	B					
1458	Bose, Gopalkissen	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	India	Hindoo	
1459	Bose, Sreenath	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1460	Bose, Womeschunder	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1461	Bose, Modhoosoodun	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1462	Bose, Hurrischunder	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Misson Row	ditto	ditto	
1463	Bose, Greesh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1464	Bose, Prankisto	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1465	Bose, Nilmadub	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1466	Bose, Rajnarain	Banian	Potuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1467	Bose, Debnarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1468	Bose, Soorjeenarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1469	Bose, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1470	Bose, Kistohurry	Assessor, Income Tax Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1471	Bose, Ughorenauth	Assistant, Agricultural Society	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
1472	Bose, Preonath	Contractor	No. 21, New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1473	Bose, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, E I Railway, Chief Auditor's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1474	Bose, Beharryloll	Assistant, Messrs. J. Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1475	Bose, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1476	Bose, Posuputty Churn	Cashier, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1477	Bose, Poran Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1478	Bose, Nundogopal	Schoene, Kilburn & Co	2, Brindabun Mullick's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1479	Bose, Callachand	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

1480	Bose, Ryechurn	...	Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1481	Bose, Pares Nauth	...	Inhabitant	...	Amherst Street	...	ditto	ditto
1482	Bose, Mohes Chunder	...	Assistant, Department Public Works, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division	...	45, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1483	Bose, Jadoonath	...	Inspector, Calcutta Collectorate	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1484	Bose, Bhaliasunker	...	Assistant Deputy Commissary General's Office Lower Circle	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1485	Bose, N. C.	...	4th Master, Hiudu School	...	65, Sitaram Ghose's Street	..	ditto	ditto
1486	Bose, Cartick Chunder	...	Assistant Setan & Co	...	80, Bentick Street	...	ditto	ditto
1487	Bysack, Monyloll	...	Assistant, Asiatic Society, Bengal	..	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
1488	Bysack, Konnyloll	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Park Street Writers' Buildings	... ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1489	Bysack, Nilcomul	...	Inhabitant	...	Kallakur Street	...	ditto	ditto
1490	Bysack, Mudun Mohun	..	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1491	Bysack, Radagovind	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	..	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1492	Bysack, Sibchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1493	Bysack, Soorjeecoomar	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1494	Bysack, Buddenchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	..	ditto	ditto
1495	Bysack, Radhanath	...	Assistant, ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1496	Bysack, Rogoonauth	...	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Shillizzi & Co.		Sickdarparah Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1497	Bysack, Mohunchund	...	Inhabitant	...	Subaram Bysack's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1498	Bysack, Neermulchund	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1499	Bysack, Brojogopaul	...	ditto	...	Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Burtollah	...	ditto	ditto
1500	Bysack, Soorendrogopaul	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1501	Bysack Jogendro Mohun	...	Superintendent of Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
1502	Bysack Tarrucknauth	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1503	Bysack, Juggernauth	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1504	Bysack, Radhanauth	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1505	Bysack, Radharamun	Clerk, Aides-de-camp's Office	Government House	ditto	ditto	
1506	Bysack, Soorjeecoomar	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1507	Bysack, Radhapersaud	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Collah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1508	Bysack, Mohendronauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1509	Bysack, Dwarkanath	Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1510	Bysack, Hurrydass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1511	Bysack, Dabendronauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1512	Bysack, Gourdass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
1513	Chatterjee, Annundchunder	Inhabitant	Baugbazar	India	Hindoo	
1514	Chatterjee, Banimadub	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1515	Chatterjee, Vishanchunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1516	Chatterjee, Bolychand	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1517	Chatterjee, Bunkobeharee	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1518	Chatterjee, Calleeprosono	Assistant, Commissariat Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1519	Chatterjee, Denendronauth	Banian	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1520	Chatterjee, Digumber	Assistant, Office of Commissioner, Nuddea	Theatre Road	ditto	ditto	
1521	Chatterjee, Doorgadoss	Trader	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	

1522	Chatterjee, Gungagopaul ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto
1523	Chatterjee, Hurrybungs ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
1524	Chatterjee, Khetterchunder ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1525	Chatterjee, Khettro Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ..	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1526	Chatterjee, Khettro Mohun ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1527	Chatterjee, Madhub Chunder ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1528	Chatterjee, Punchanun ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co. ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1529	Chatterjee, Rajendro Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1530	Chatterjee, Shama Churn ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1531	Chatterjee, Shumbhoo Chunder...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1532	Chatterjee, Tarapodo ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1533	Chatterjee, Gooroo Prosono ...	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1534	Chatterjee, Ramsabuck ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1535	Chatterjee, Denonath ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1536	Chatterjee, Chunder Coomar ...	Firm of Chatterjee, Mitter and Co. ...	Swallow Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1537	Chatterjee, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1538	Chatterjee, Kedar Nath ...	Assistant Accountant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1539	Chatterjee, Umesh Chunder ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtolla Street ...	ditto	Christia
1540	Chatterjee, Pomothnath ...	Indexer, Board of Revenue, Customs, Salt, and Opium Department ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	Hindoo
1541	Chatterjee, Beejoynauth ...	Treasurer, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1542	Chatterjee, Tarani Charan ...	Head Master, Sanscrit College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
1543	Chatterjee, Gungadhur ...	Assistant, Accountant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
1544	Chatterjee, Saroda Prosaud ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	Hindoo	
1545	Chatterjee, Nilmadhub ...	Teacher, Seal's Free College ...	No. 56, Mirzapore Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1546	Chatterjee, Sibnauth ...	Assistant Banian to D. A. Smith and Co.	Bowbazar ...	ditto	ditto	
1547	Chatterjee, Saradapersaud ...	Assistant, Foreign Department ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1548	Chatterjee, Radha Gobind ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1549	Chatterjee, Judunath ...	Office of Commissary-General ...	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1550	Chatterjee, Mohes Chunder ...	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1551	Chatterjee, Essen Chunder ...	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co. ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1552	Chatterjee, Prosono Coomar ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1553	Chatterjee, Hurromohun ...	Assistant Secretary, Presidency College ...	Sukea's Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1554	Chowdry, Nilkomol ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1555	Chowdry, Issurchunder ...	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co. ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1556	Chowdry, Nundoocoomar ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1557	Chowdry, Nobokisto ...	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1558	Chowdry, Prankisto ...	Assistant, Borneo Co., Limited ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1559	Chowdry, Neecoonjoobeharry ...	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1560	Chowdry, Russicklall ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co. ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1561	Chowdry, Nundo Coomar ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1562	Chuckerbutty, Khetter Paul ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1563	Chunder, Bonomally Chunder ...	Assistant, Graham and Co. ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1564	Chuckerbutty, Woomes Chunder	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	

1565	Chuckerbutty, Unnodapersaud ...	Assistant, Accountant Department, Stamp and Stationery Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1566	Chuckerbutty, Gopalchunder ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1567	Chuckerbutty, Takoor Dass ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1568	Chuckerbutty, Juddoonauth ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1569	Chuckerbutty, Ramchunder ...	Assistant, Ordnance Office ...	Garstin's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1570	Chuckerbutty, Wooma Churn ...	Accountant, Office of the Garrison Engineer, Calcutta Quarter Gate ...	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto
1571	Chuckerbutty, Bonomally ...	Assistant, Foreign Department ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1572	Chuckerbutty, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Burn and Co ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto
1573	Chukrovarti, Nilmoney ...	2nd Teacher, Hindoo School ...	Sukea's Street, Simlah ...	ditto	ditto
1574	Chunder, Bissonauth ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1575	Chunder, Lall Chand ...	Inhabitant ...	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street ...	ditto	ditto
1576	Chunder, Bindoochunder ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1577	Chunder, Callachand ...	Broker ...	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1578	Chunder, Sreenath ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co. ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1579	Chunder Cannayloll ...	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Sechicari and Co. ...	Tuntunia ...	ditto	ditto
1580	Chunder Mohendrololl ...	Assistant, R. Macalister ...	8, Sibnarain Doss's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1581	Cooar, Joygobind ..	Clerk, Drainage Department ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1582	Comar, Neelmoney ...	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1583	Coondoo, Khetherchunder ...	Assistant, Stamp Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1584	Coondoo, Preonath ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
	D.				
1585	Dass, Shamasunker ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1586	Dass, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
1587	Dass, Hurris Chunder	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	India	Hindoo	
1588	Dass, Nilcomul	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1589	Dass, Goberdone	Assistant, Ordnance Department	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1590	Dass, Nundololl	2nd Master, Calcutta Madrasa	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto	
1591	Dass, Nobin Chundra	ditto, Hindoo School	13, Rajmohun Bose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1592	Datta Upendra Nath	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1593	Day, Nundololl	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1594	Day, Woomes Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1595	Day, Gourisunker	Assistant Professor, General Assembly's Institution	College Street	ditto	ditto	
1596	Day, Bonomally Chunder	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1597	Day, Bostab Churn	Head Assistant, Summons and Warrant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1598	Day, Chooneelall	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1599	Day, Muttylall	Banian, Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1600	Day, Bustom Churn	Head Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1601	Day, Kader Nath	Assistant, Borneo Company	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1602	Day, Degumber	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1603	De, Banimadhub	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1604	Deb, Grees Chunder	Head Master, Hare School	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1605	Deb, Dwarkanath	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co.	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1606	Deb, Brojo Nauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1607	Dey, Tarrucknauth	...	Inhabitant ...	Fuckeer Chund Day's Lane, Bow Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1608	Dey, Nundaram	...	Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1609	Dey, Beer Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1610	Dey, Bonomaly	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1611	Dey, Calla Chund	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1612	Dey, Gopalchunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1613	Dey, Jodoonath	...	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1614	Dey, Kheternath	...	Assistant, Home Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1615	Dey, Kisto Mohun	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1616	Dey, Nilmoney	...	Assistant, Registrar-General's Office ...	Wellesley Place ...	ditto	ditto
1617	Dey, Sarodapersad	..	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1618	Dey, Sham Chand	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1619	Dey, Shama Churn	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1620	Dey, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate, Excise Department ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1621	Dey, Prawnkissen	...	Assessor, License Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1622	Dey, Jebun Madhub	...	Inhabitant ...	Nayanchund Dutt's Street...	ditto	ditto
1623	Dey, Dwarkanath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Work Accounts, Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1624	Dey, Romanauth	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1625	Dey, Gopal Chunder	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1626	Dey, Soobul Chunder	...	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co. ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1627	Dey, Bhoobunmohun	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
1628	Dey, Hurraram	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co. ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
1629	Dey, Nettrolall	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	Hinddo	
1630	Dey, Tarrucknath	Clerk, Ede and Hobson	23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1631	Dey, Kanyelall	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1632	Dhole Horchunder	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
1633	Dhur, Baneymadhub	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1634	Dhur, Callachand	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1635	Dhur, Callidoss	Banian	Coolootollah	ditto	ditto	
1636	Dhur, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1637	Dhur, Okheychurn	Captain's Banian	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1638	Dhur, Nundololl	Inhabitant	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1639	Dhur, Konnylall	ditto	Champtollah	ditto	ditto	
1640	Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1641	Dhur, Gobind Chunder	Asistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	8, Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1642	Doss, Nilmadhub	Inhabitant	Chunam Gully	ditto	ditto	
1643	Doss, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1644	Doss, Hurrasunker	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1645	Doss, Kadernath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1646	Doss, Mohes Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1647	Doss, Nobin Chunder	Inhabitant	Kumbooleahtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1648	Doss, Oditchurn	Assistant, Scanlan and Co.	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
1649	Doss, Seebnarain	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Palce	ditto	ditto	

1650	Doss, Sreekissen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1651	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1652	Doss, Tacoor Lall	...	Inhabitant	...	Bow Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1653	Doss, Anundololl	...	ditto	...	Sobha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
1654	Doss, Behary Lall	...	ditto	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto	ditto
1655	Doss, Gopaul Chunder	...	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1656	Doss, Kisto Mohun	...	Inhabitant	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto	ditto
1657	Doss, Ram Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1658	Doss, Sreenauth	...	ditto	...	Bulloram Mozoomdar's Street		ditto	ditto
1659	Doss, Nilmadub	...	Inhabitant	...	Harkatta Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1660	Doss, Shibchunder	...	Assistant, Chief Store-Keeper's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1661	Doss, Mohendronarain	...	Assistant, R. Macalister	...	8, Sibnarian Doss's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1662	Dass Grees Chunder	...	Superintendent of Government Toshakama	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1663	Doss, Nobin Chunder	...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Presidency Division	...	16 Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1664	Doss, Sreekrissen	...	Comptroller-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1665	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1666	Doss, Radhikapersaud	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1667	Doss, Ram Rutton	...	Assistant, Agency East Indian Railway	...	4, Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
1668	Dutt, Aushootosh	...	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1669	Dutt, Dwarkanath	...	Merchant	...	Coolootollah	...	ditto	ditto
1670	Dutt, Kadernath	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1671	Dutt, Nemye Churn	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1672	Dutt, Obhoy Churn	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1673	Dutt, Opendro	...	ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1674	Dutt, Preonath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts		Government Place	...	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
1675	Dutt, Prosono Coomar	Trader	Soorteebagan	India	Hindoo	
1676	Dutt, Rajnarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1677	Dutt, Rameshur	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1678	Dutt, Shama Churn	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1679	Dutt, Shoshee Chunder	Special Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1680	Dutt, Sreekissen	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	dito	ditto	
1681	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1682	Dutt, Toolseedoss	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1683	Dutt, Anundogopaul	Proprietor, Soorky Mill	Halliday Street, Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1684	Dutt, Budden Chunder	Book-keeper, Messrs. S. Smith, Sons and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1685	Dutt, Ramcoomar	Inhabitant	Simlah	ditto	ditto	
1686	Dutt, Bholanath	ditto	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
1687	Dutt, Charro Chunder	Deputy Bullion-keeper, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1688	Dutt, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1689	Dutt, Bindabun Chunder	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1690	Dutt, Juddoonath	Record-keeper, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1691	Dutt, Behareelall	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Sibtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1692	Dutt, Sib Chunder	Assistant, National Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1693	Dutt, Doyal Chund	Assistant, Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1694	Dutt, Dwarkanath	ditto	Dingabhangah	ditto	ditto	
1695	Dutt, Johurlall	ditto	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1696	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Williamson Brothers and Co	Jackson Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	

1697	Dutt, Sreenauth	...	Assistant, Moran and Co.	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1698	Dutt, Kisto Mohun	...	Clerk, Military Department	...	29 Nayanchund Dutt's Stree			
1699	Dutt, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1700	Dutt, Gopeenauth	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	29, Nayanchund Dutt's Street		ditto	ditto
1701	Dutt, Sooresh Chunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	..	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
1702	Dutt, Bolly Chund	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1703	Dutt, Sooresh Chunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1704	Dutt, Gosto Behary	...	In habitant	...	Choonam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1705	Dutt, Budinauth	...	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterly & C.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1706	Dutt, Nilambur	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal Co.	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1707	Dutt, Tarriney Churn	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1708	Dutt, Chundy Churn	...	Messrs. Crooke, Rome and Co.	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
1709	Dutta, Baney Madhub	...	Officiating Professor, Presidency College...		Thuntonea	...	ditto	ditto

G.

1710	Goolzar Shah	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	Christian
1711	Gangoly, Kesubchunder	..	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place	..	India	Hindoo
1712	Gangoly, Promothonath	..	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1713	Gangoly, Prosonocoomar	..	Assistant, Bengal Office	..	ditto	..	ditto	ditto
1714	Gangoly, Prankissen	.	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1715	Gangoly, Syama Churn	..	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	...	College Square	...	ditto	ditto
1716	Gangooly, Bycunt Nauth	.	Presidency Commissariat Office	...	6, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1717	Ghosa, Tincoury		Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce ...		Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1718	Ghosal, Gobindchunder	..	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1719	Ghosaul, Gobind Chunder	..	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	...	ditto	..	ditto	ditto

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	G.					
1720	Ghosaul, Kally Churn	Assistant, Money Order Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1721	Ghosaul, Romanauth	Seristadar, Legal Remembrancer's Office	2 Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1722	Ghosaul, Punchanun	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	3 Misson Row	ditto	ditto	
1723	Ghose, Bacharam	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1724	Ghose, Cally Kissen	Assistant, Office of Comptrollor-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1725	Ghose, Denonath	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1726	Ghose, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1727	Ghose, Juggeshur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1728	Ghose, Juydonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1729	Ghose, Kaleekissen	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1730	Ghose, Nilmoney	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1731	Ghose, Nobinkissen	Assistant, J. H. Fergusson and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1732	Ghose, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1733	Ghose, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1734	Ghose, Sreekisto	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1735	Ghose, Woomesh Chunder	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1736	Ghose, Bany Madhub	Head Assistant, Calcutta School Book Society	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1737	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Cook and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1738	Ghose, Ram Chund	Assistant, Office of Registrar of Deeds	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1739	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Ordnance Office of Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1740	Ghose, Omritololl	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1741	Ghose, Chunder Coomar	Assistant, Rentiers and Co.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
1742	Ghose, Prawnkissen	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1743	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1744	Ghose, Benykisto	Book-keeper, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1745	Ghose, Judoonauth	Principal, Seal's Free College	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1746	Ghose, Sib Chunder	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1747	Ghose, Jagender Chunder	Collector of Assessment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1748	Ghose, Joygopaul	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstins' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1749	Ghose, Prosunno Coomar	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1750	Ghose, Bhuggobutty Churn	Inhabitant	Kumbooleahtollah	ditto	ditto
1751	Ghose, Dwarkanath	ditto	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1752	Ghose, Sittanauth	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1753	Ghose, M. L	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Military Expenditure	6, Esplanade Road	ditto	ditto
1754	Ghose, Nobocoomar	Assistant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank	5, Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1755	Ghose, Tarrun Chunder	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1756	Ghose, Dyal Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1757	Ghose, Grish Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1758	Ghose, Bistodass	Clerk, Military Department	25, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagan	ditto	ditto
1759	Ghose, Sreenauth	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1760	Ghose, Preonauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1761	Ghose, Nobogopaul	Assistant, George Henderson	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1762	Ghose, Shama Churn	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1763	Ghose, Sreenauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Second Presidency Division		ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G.					
1764	Ghose, Ram Dyal	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1765	Ghose, Tincoury	Assistant, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1766	Ghose, Bonomally	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1767	Ghose, Dwarkanauth	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1768	Ghose, Nobokissur	Examiner of Ordnance and Dock-yard Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1769	Ghose, Issur Chunder	Clerk, Ede and Hobson	No. 23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1770	Ghose, Gopeekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1771	Ghose, Navin Chundra	Third Master, Calcutta Madrasa	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto	
1772	Ghose, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1773	Ghose, Shibkissen	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Magazines	4, Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1774	Ghose, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1775	Ghose, Sreekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1776	Ghose, Rajender Chunder	Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harington Street	ditto	ditto	
1777	Goopto, Chooneelal	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1778	Goopto, Pearylol	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1779	Goopto, Grees Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1780	Goopto, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1781	Goopto, Chunder Seekur	Assistant, Paper Currency Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1782	Goopto, Wooma Churn	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1783	Goopto, Gooroopuddo	... ditto	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1784	Goopto, Mooraree	... Assistant, Public Works Executive Engineer's Office	... Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1785	Goopto, Pauch Cowree	... Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1786	Goopto, Denobundo	... Office of Director of Public Instructions	... 2, Elysium Row	...	ditto	ditto
1787	Gour, Dhurmo Dass	... Chief Auditor'e Office	... Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
	H.					
1788	Halder, Kisto Mohun	... Assistant, Millitary Department	... Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1789	Halder, Woomesh Chunder	... Assistant, Ordnance Office	... Garstin's Buildings	..	ditto	ditto
1790	Halder, Kali Coomar	... Assistant, Deputy Agent's Office, East Indian Railway	... Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1791	Holdar, Dhurmo Dass	.. Inhabitant	.. Sobabazar, Ballakhanna Street		ditto	ditto
1892	Haldar, Prosuno Comar	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant-Genl's Office	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1793	Haldar, Romanath	... ditto	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
	J.					
1794	Jeyundeen, Shaik	... Supervisor, Public Works Department	...		ditto	Mahomedan
	K.					
1795	Kabiruddin Ahmud, Moulvi	... Resident Munshi, Calcutta Madrussah	... Wellesley Square	...	ditto	ditto
1796	Khan Md. Domun	... Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. Railway	... Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1797	Koondoo, Grish Chunder	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... No. 5, Strand	...	India	Hindoo
1798	Kur, Sumboo Chunder	... Assistant, Accountant Department	... Strand	...	ditto	ditto
	L.					
1799	Laha, Gopal Chunder	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	... Middleton Street	...	India	Christian
1800	Laha, Kissoree Mohun	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	...	ditto	Hindoo

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	L.					
1801	Laha, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1802	Laha, Prankissen	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Central Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1803	Laha, Bissumbhur	Deputy Store-keeper, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1804	Laha, Cannoyloll	Assistant, Bank of Calcutta, Limited	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
1805	Laha, Netrogopal	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1806	Lahoory, Bachaiam	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1807	Lahoory, Shamachurn	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1808	Lahoory, Mohendra Nauth	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1809	Law, Lukhenarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1810	Law, Kallinauth	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
1811	Mitter, Bhobun Mohun	Trader	Simlah	India	ditto	
1812	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1813	Mitter, Kunnylal	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1814	Mitter, Nundo Loll	Assistant, Dy. Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	Christian	
1815	Mitter, Radhikachurn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	Hindoo	
1816	Mitter, Rajendronath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1817	Mitter, Rakhal Doss	Assistant, Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1818	Mitter, Nilmoney	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1819	Mitter, Buddinauth	Inhabitant	Rajah Kallikissen Street	ditto	ditto	
1820	Mitter, Mohendrolall	ditto	Bulloram Moozoomdar Street	ditto	ditto	
1821	Mitter, Dinonauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1822	Mitter, Nilmoney	..	Engineer	...	Shambazar	...	ditto	ditto
1823	Mitter, Luckeynarain	...	Inhabitant	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1824	Mitter, Burrodapersaud	...	Ditto	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto	ditto
1825	Mitter, Dwarkanauth	...	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1826	Mitter, Brojonauth	...	Teacher, Hare School	..	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
1827	Mitter, Radhamadhub	...	Head Master, Seal's Free College	...	No. 56, Mirzapore	...	ditto	ditto
1828	Mitter, Issen Chunder	...	Teacher, Seal's Free College	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1829	Mitter, Woomes Chunder	...	Assistant, Agelasto, Sacrandi and Co	...	Armenian Street	...	ditto	ditto
1830	Mitter, Grish Chunder	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	.	ditto	ditto
1831	Mitter, Nobocoomar	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1832	Mitter, Russick Loll	..	Assistant, Graham and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1833	Mitter, Russick Loll	...	Inhabitant	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto	ditto
1834	Mitter, Sreecaunt	...	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	.	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1835	Mitter, Baney Madhub	...	Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1836	Mitter, Charroo Chunder	...	Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1837	Mitter, Hurris Chunder	...	Office of Commissary General	...	No 6, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1838	Mitter, Judo Nauth	...	Ernsthausen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1839	Mitter, Ombica Churn	...	Assistant, Ernsthansen Oesterly	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1840	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1841	Mitter, Kartic Chunder	...	Teacher, General Absembly's Institution	...	Cornwallis Square	...	ditto	ditto
1842	Mitter, Raj Mohun	...	Assistant, Simpson Griffths and Co	...	5, Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1843	Mitter, Sham Lall	...	Chief Store Keeper, Office East Indian Railway	...	Dalhousie Spuare	...	ditto	ditto
1844	Mitter, Judoonauth	...	Erusthansen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1845	Mitter, Issan Chunder	...	Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	17, Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1846	Mitter, Sooresh Chunder	C. W. Scott and Co	5, Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1847	Mitter, Gooroo Churn	Book Keeper, Ullman Hirschurn and Co	135, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1848	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Messrs. Eagleton and Co	104, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1849	Mitter, Brojolall	Fifth Teacher, Hindu School	Bachoochatterjee's Street	ditto	ditto	
1850	Mookerjee, Beernarain	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1851	Mookerjee, Essenchunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1852	Mookerjee, Greeshchunder	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1853	Mookerjee, J N	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1854	Mookerjee, Jadoo Nath	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1855	Mookerjee, Joydonath	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1856	Mookerjee, Joydonath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1857	Mookerjee, Koylash Nath	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1858	Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1859	Mookerjee, Lallchand	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1860	Mookerjee, Omachurn	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1861	Mookerjoe, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1862	Mookerjee, Tarinee Churn	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1863	Mookerjee, S C	Firm of Clerk and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1864	Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy	Assistant, Supervisor's Department	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1865	Mookerjee, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	

1866	Mookerjee, Kadernauth ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1867	Mookerjee, Sosheobhoosun ...	Inhabitant .	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1868	Mookerjee, Aushootosh ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1869	Mookerjee, Nobokissen ...	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1870	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Messrs. Kelly and Co ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1871	Mookerjee, Brojonauth ...	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Treasury Branch	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1872	Mookerjee, Mohendronauth ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1873	Mookerjee, Tincowry ...	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal, Railway Department ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1874	Mookerjee, Kallydhun ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1875	Mookerjee, Nilmadhub ...	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1876	Mookerjee, Judoonauth ...	Teacher, Hindoo School ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
1877	Mookerjee, Okheel Chunder ...	Teacher, Hare School ...	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
1878	Mookerjee, Obeenash ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooreaghatta ...	ditto	ditto
1879	Mookerjee, Judoonauth ...	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1880	Mookhopadhay, Nrisnha Chundra	Teacher, Sanscrit College ..	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
1881	Mookerjee, Bholanath ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1882	Mookerjee, Brojololl ...	Inhabitant ...	Aheereetollah ...	ditto	ditto
1883	Mookerjee, Brojonauth ...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	No. 5, Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1884	Mookerjee, Chunder Coomar ..	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1885	Mookerjee, Kamikanauth . .	Assistant, Moran and Co's Indigo Mart ...	Church Lane . .	ditto	ditto
1886	Mookerjee, Koomud Chunder ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1887	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1888	Mookerjee, Dinonauth ...	Teacher, Sanscrit College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1889	Mookerjee, Jadu Nath	Assistant to Secretary, Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	India	Hindoo	
1890	Mookerjee, Kader Nath	Clerk, Military Department	29, Nayan Chunder Dutt's Street	ditto	ditto	
1891	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1892	Mookerjee, Prosono Coomar	Examiner, Military Department	7, Bose Para Lane	ditto	ditto	
1893	Mookerjee, Sreenauth	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1894	Mookerjee, Bipro Doss	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1895	Mookerjee, Juddoonauth	Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1896	Mookerjee, Rajkissore	Pay Department, Examiner's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1897	Mookerjee, Hurnauth	Ahmutly and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1898	Mookerjee, Chunder Nauth	Ralli Brothers and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1899	Mookerjee, Ram Chunder	Presidency Commissariat Office	86, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1900	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, Department Public Works	45, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1901	Mookerjee, Nobocoomar	Treasurer, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1902	Mookerjee, Khetter Nauth	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1903	Mookerjee, Rajkisto	Cash Keeper, R Scott Thomson & Co	No 15, Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1904	Mookerjee, S. C.	Assistant, Walff, Wilmans & Co	Lyonos Range	ditto	ditto	
1905	Mookerjee, Prankisto	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1906	Mookerjee, Hem Chunder	Messrs. Thomvaco & Co	Mooktaram Baboo's Street	ditto	ditto	
1907	Mookerjee, Bissumbhur	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

1908	Mookerjee, Umbicca Churn	Head Clerk, Military Store Keeper's Office.	Fort William	ditto	ditto
1909	Mookerjee, Grijabhousun	Assistant Professor, Cathedral Mission College	College Square	ditto	ditto
1910	Mookerjee, Wooday Churun	Presidency Pay Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1911	Moonshee, Biezlul Huq	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto
1912	Moonshee Sanawullah	Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1913	Moonshee Maunsin	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1914	Moostaffee Hurris Chunder	Clerk, Military Department	127, Aheereetollah	ditto	Hindoo
1915	Moulvie Moosal Alli	Urdu Teacher, Remembrancer's Office	Bankshall	ditto	Mohamedan
1916	Moulvie Abdool Aai	First Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrassa	Wellesley Square		ditto
1917	Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Hindoo
1918	Mozoomdar, Govindchunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1919	Mozoomdar, Troylockho Nath	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1920	Mozoomdar, Charroo Chunder	Inhabitant	Potuldangah	ditto	ditto
1921	Mozoomdar, Kally Churn	Grindlay and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
1922	Mozoomdar, Gopal Chunder	Manager, Hindu Hostel	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto
1923	Mullick, Grish Chunder	Store-keeper, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto
1924	Mullick, Nilmoney	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1925	Mullick, Khogendronauth	Inhabitant	Pathooriaghatta	ditto	ditto
1926	Mullick, Baney Kissen	Cashier, Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1927	Mullick, Chunder Nauth	Inhabitant	Pathooriaghatta	ditto	ditto
1928	Mullick, Anuntokishen	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co's Agent's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1929	Mullick Ramsabuck	ditto ditto	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1930	Mullick, Hur Nauth	Assistant, Argenti Schillizzi and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1931	Mullick, Prem Chund	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1932	Mullick, Nemi Churn	ditto ditto	1, Sudder Street	India	Hindoo	
1933	Mullick, Gopal Chunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1934	Mullick, Khetter Mohun	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1935	Mullick, Kisto Dass	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1936	Mullick, Mirtoonjoy	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1937	Mullick, Bonamali	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	No. 2 Ellysium Row	ditto	ditto	
1938	Mullick, Soobul Chunder	Firm of Bissonauth Law and Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1939	Mullick, Bolly Chund	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1940	Mullick, Rajkissen	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1941	Mullick, Pearyloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1942	Mullick, Kannyeloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1943	Mullick, Woodubchunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wvllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1944	Muttylall, Nundogopal	Inhabitant	Bowbazar, Mullunga	ditto	ditto	
1945	Muttylall, Rajenderloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1946	Muttyloll, Shamloll	ditto	Mullunga	ditto	ditto	
	N.					
1947	Nauth, Greeschunder	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	Hindoo	
1948	Neoghy, Chundy Churn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1949	Neoghy, Woodoy Chund	Inhabitant	Baug Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1950	Nundy, Isser Chunder	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto	
1951	Nundy, Bonomally	Inhabitant	Sakareetollah			
1952	Nundy, Toolseedass	Assistant, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1953	Neogy, Russickloll	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L. P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Theist
1954	Nundy, Nundolall	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D.	15, Writers' Buildings	ditto	Hindoo
	P.				
1955	Pal, Bholanath	Head Master, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto
1956	Paul, Gunganarain	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1957	Paul, Hem Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1958	Paul, Khetter Mohun	Inhabitant	Dingabangah	ditto	ditto
1959	Paul, Rajender Mohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1960	Paul, Shamlall	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1961	P. u , Naranarain	Clerk, Military Department	67, Hareeparra Lane	ditto	ditto
1962	Paulit, Mohendronath	Landholder	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto
1963	Pyne, Doyal Chund	Inhabitant	Monsheetallao Gully	ditto	ditto
1964	Pyne, Kissoreemohun	ditto	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto
1965	Pyne, Kissorrylal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1966	Pyne, Bepinbehary	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1967	Pyne, Dwarkanauth	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1968	Pyne, Dwarkanauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1969	Pyne, Khettermohun	Inhabitant	Harkatta Gully	ditto	ditto
1970	Pyne, Rassick Lall	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	R.				
1971	Roodro Protaub Chunder	Estimate Checker, Superintending Engineer's Office	Soobaram Bysack's Street	ditto	ditto
1972	Roy, Brojonath	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1973	Roy, Gobindlall	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R.					
1974	Roy, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	Hindoo	
1975	Roy, Kistodass	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1976	Roy, Akhoy Kumar	Clerk, Census Branch, in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	Wellesley Place	ditto	Brahmo	
1977	Roy, Mudden Mohun	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo	
1978	Roy, Bany Madhub	Head-Master, Training Academy	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1979	Roy, Tarruck Nauth	Assistant, Commissary General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1980	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Third Teacher, Hindu School	Amherst Street	ditto	ditto	
1981	Roy, Mutty Laul	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1982	Roy, Chowdry Ramdass	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1983	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1984	Roy, Ramrutton	Assistant, Calcutta Callectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1985	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1986	Roy, Jadub Cuunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1987	Roy, Luchmeenarain	Supervisor's Department, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1988	Roy, Hurrolall	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1989	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, 1st Grade, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	New High Court Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1990	Roy, Kartick Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1991	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunkur Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1992	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1993	Roy, Okheel Nath	Assistant, Bengal Bank, Cash Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1994	Ruckitt, Heeralal	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1995	Ruckitt, Thacoordoss	Teacher, Collingah Branch School	No. 21, Elliott Road	ditto	ditto	

S.					
1996	Syed, Ismael	... Assistant, Mathematical Instrument-maker's Department ...	Park Street ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1997	Sandel, Kistonauth	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	Hindoo
1998	Sarma, Brojonauth	... Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto
1999	Seal, Gobind Chunder	... Assistant, Treasury Department, Account-ant Branch ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
2000	Seal, Radanath	.. Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto
2001	Seal, Hurry Mohun	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
2002	Seal, Brojonauth	... Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Pay Mas-ter's Office, East Indian Railway ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
2003	Seal, Nilmadhub	... ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2004	Seal, Doyal Chund	... Cashier, C H Ogbourne ...	29, Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
2005	Sen, Bholanath	... Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ..	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
2006	Sen, Gungadhur	... Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
2007	Sen, Hurryhur	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office ...	Middleton Street ...	ditto	ditto
2008	Sen, Mohendronath	... Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ..	ditto	ditto
2009	Sen, Rajcoomar	... ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2010	Sen, Madhub Chunder	... Inhabitant ...	Chassadhobaparah ...	ditto	ditto
2011	Sen, Romacaunt	... Banian to Fornaro, Huni and Co ...	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
2012	Sen, Soobuldoss	... Assistant, Engineer's Office, New Hihg Court Buildings ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
2013	Sen, Greesh Chunder	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	Hindoo	
2014	Sen, Beny Madhub	Inhabitant	Toola Bazar	ditto	ditto	
2015	Sen, Bepinbehary	Assistant, Bissonauth Law and Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
2016	Sen, Rakhal Chunder	Accountant, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
2017	Sen, Money Madhub	Banian, Andrews and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2018	Sen, Toolseedass	Assistant, Argenti Schillizzi	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
2019	Sen, Hurrololl	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2020	Sen, Bholanauth	Inhabitant	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
2021	Sen, Roopnarain	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2022	Sen, Juddonauth	Overseer, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	45, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2023	Sen, D N	Assistant, Messrs. Robert Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
2024	Sen, Prosaud Dass	Assistant, Messrs. Black and Murray	Hastings' Streets	ditto	ditto	
2025	Sen, Woomanarain	Assistant, Messrs. Barlow & Co	32, Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2026	Sen, Denonauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2027	Sen, Doorgachurn	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
2028	Sen, Gopaldoss	Banian to Barton, Baynes and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
2029	Sen, Radhanauth	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2030	Sen, Rakhaldoss	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
2031	Sen, Romanauth	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
2032	Sen, Thakoorchurn	Banian to Agelasto and Sagrandi	Strand	ditto	ditto	

2032	Sen, Kadernath	...	Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department ...	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto
2033	Sein, Bycunto	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2034	Sein, Joygopal	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2035	Sein, Muddenmohun	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2036	Sein, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
2037	Sein, Bheemloll	...	Manager, Sagore Dutt's Screw House ...	No. 44, Radha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
2038	Sein, Janokee Nauth	...	Assistant, Registrar-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
2039	Sein, Beharylall	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
2040	Sein, Bissumbhur	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Branch Department ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
2041	Sein, Joykissen	...	Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal ...	Chowringhee Road, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
2042	Sein, Issen Chunder	...	Banian to Messrs. Atkinson and Co. ...	No. 6, New China Bazaar Street ...	ditto	ditto
2043	Sett, Madhubkrishna	...	Inhabitant ...	Banstollah Street ...	ditto	ditto
2044	Sett, Preonath	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2045	Sett, Soorjee Coomar	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2046	Sett, Denonath	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
2047	Sett, Nobocoomar	...	Inhabitant ...	Moyraputty Street ...	ditto	ditto
2048	Sett, Wodoy Chund	...	ditto ...	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
2049	Sett, Radhakisto	...	ditto ...	Noboobagaun, Baug Bazar ..	ditto	ditto
2050	Sett, Kheterpal	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
2051	Sett, Neelmadhub	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
2052	Sett, Bholanath	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	ditto ..	ditto	ditto
2053	Sett, Joygopaul	...	Accountant, Messrs. Boradaile, Schiller and Co. ...	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto
2054	Sett, Noburdeep	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
2055	Sett, Thakoor Doss	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
2056	Sett, Brojo Coomar	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2057	Shawkat, Ali Moonshee	Hide Merchant	31, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Mahomedan	
2058	Shaw, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2059	Shome, Shamlall	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2060	Shome, Nundogopal	Cash-keeper to Messrs. Anderson, Wallace and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
2061	Shome, Joygobindo	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College	No. 22, Mirzapore Street	ditto	ditto	
2062	Sing, Ootum Chunder	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditta	
2063	Singhee, Nobocomar	Assistant, R. G. Ghose and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
2064	Sircar, Bishombhor	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
2065	Sircar, Doorgachurn	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2066	Sircar, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2067	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
2068	Sircar, Kissoree Mohun	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
2069	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General	Government House	ditto	ditto	
2070	Sircar, Peary Churn	Assistant Professor, Presidency College	College Street	ditto	ditto	
2071	Sircar, Ram Chund	Clerk, Military Department	29, Nyan Chund Dutt's Street	ditto	ditto	
2072	Sircar, Mohendranauth	Assistant, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2073	Sircar, Russicklall	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	Gurranhattah	ditto	ditto	
2074	Soor, Koonjobehary	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2075	Soor, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	T.					
2076	Thacoor, Debendronauth	Clerk, Office of Comptrollor, Central Accounts Branch	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

C. C. MACRAE,
Clerk of the Crown.

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing from 1st *May* 1868, *pursuant to Act XIII.*, 1865.

No.	*Names.*	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	REMARKS.
	A.					
1	Agabeg, A L	Esquire, Bill and Stock Broker	New China Bazar	India	Christian	*See* Act XIII. of 1865, Sections 12, 13, 14. Special Jurors are requested to observe the Note at the foot of their Summons.
2	Aitchison, F	Esquire, Firm of Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto	
3	Alexander, William	Esquire, Firm of George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
4	Anderson, D	Esquire, Manager, National Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
5	Anderson, T W	Firm of Macnight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
6	Ansthruther, Hamilton	Firm of Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	Christian	
7	Apcar, Thomas Arratoon	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto	
8	Apcar, Alexander Arratoon	Esquire, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
9	Avdall, A J	Esquire, Merchant	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
10	Bagram, John George	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
11	Bagram, S J	Esquire, Firm of Bagram and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
12	Barelay, G	Esquire, Editor, *Englishman*	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
13	Berners, W T	Esquire, Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
14	Beebee, Meyrick H L	Esquire, Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Benwell, W M	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Biss, Isaih Birt	Esquire, Merchant	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
17	Blechynden, Richard	Esquire, Secy., E I Tea Co and Balasun Tea Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
18	Brooks, Frederick Tilt	Esquire, Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
19	Brooks, T W	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House	ditto	ditto	
20	Broughton, E	Esquire, Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
21	Brown Henry Francis	Esquire, Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
22	Burgett, E W	Firm of Wienholt Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
23	Cable, G H	Esquire, Member, Firm of W Keep and Co	Shallow Lane	ditto	ditto	
24	Carritt, T	Esquire, Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
25	Carter, T E	Esquire, Merchant	Commercial Building	ditto	ditto	
26	Cameron, E	Agent, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
27	Clarke, A McDougall	Firm of J H Furgusson and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
28	Cochrane, S	Esquire, Manager, Agra Bank	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto	
29	Cogswell, W H	Esquire, Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
30	Cogswell, E	Firm of Haworth and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
31	Couroy, G W H	Store-keeper, E I R Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
32	Cooke, R T	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
33	Craik, William	Esquire, Firm of Williamson Brothers and Co	Clive Street Ghaut	ditto	ditto	
34	Cresswell, C E	Firm of Cresswell and Co	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto	
35	Croft, A W	Esquire, Professor, Presidency College	Kyd Street	ditto	ditto	
36	Crooke, Frederick J	Esquire, Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
37	Curtoys, W J	Esquire, Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

	D.				
38	Dods, James	Esquire, Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	Christian
39	Duff, W P	Esquire, Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
40	Dunbar, E G	Esquire, Secretary, Military Fund	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
41	Dundas, Henry	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
	E.				
42	Emin, E	Esquire, Merchant	Canning Street	India	Christian
43	Elliott, E	Esquire, Firm of John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
	F.				
44	Fenwick, G R	Esquire, Editor, *Englishman*	Hare Street	Great Britain	Christian
45	Findlay, J H	Esquire, Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
46	Flemington, J	Esquire, Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
	G.				
47	Galstaun, M J	Esquire, Merchant	Armenian Street	India	Christian
48	Gordon, Alexander	Esquire, Firm of Picford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto
49	Guise, J J	Esquire, Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
	H.				
50	Halford, C S	Firm of Halford Smith and Co.	Commercial Building	ditto	ditto
51	Hamilton, T F	Esquire, Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
52	Haworth, J H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
53	Henderson, M	Esquire, Firm of Carlisle, Nephew and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
54	Hill, R T	Firm of Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
55	Hobson, E A	Firm of Ede, Hobson and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
56	Horne, J	Firm of Playfair Duncan Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
57	Hoyes, A A	Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
58	Hutchinson, J	Esquire, Firm of L W Toulmin and Co.	Rada Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
	J.					
59	Jack, E A	Esquire, Firm of Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
60	Jameson, J W	Esquire, Firm of Shaw, Jameson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
61	Joakim, M C	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Canning Street	India	ditto	
62	Jones, W H	Esquire, Firm of R Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
	K.					
63	Keswick, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
64	Knight, J B	Esquire, Firm of Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
65	Lackersteen, George F	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	New China Bazar	India	ditto	
66	Lyall, R A	Esquire, Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto	
67	Locke, H H	Principal, Government School of Arts	Bow Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
68	Longmuir, T	Agent, Delhi and London Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
69	Maclachlan, J E	Esquire, Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
70	Malchus, M C	Esquire, Merchant	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
71	Mackillican, James	Esquire, Firm of Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
72	MacMichael, N	Esquire, Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
73	MacKnight, J Y	Esquire, Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
74	MacKinnon, D	Esquire, Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	

75	Mactavish, W B	Esquire, Firm of Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
76	McIntosh, A R	Firm of Steel McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
77	Meugens, J G M	Esquire, Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
78	Mewburn, G F	Esquire, Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
79	Mitchell, Robert	Esquire, Firm of Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
80	Morgan, E C	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
81	Morison, J	Esquire, Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
82	Moseley, T H	Esquire, Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
83	Mudie, J H	Esquire, Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
84	Murray, James Charles	Esquire, Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen & Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
85	Murdoch, James	Esquire, Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
	N.				
86	Noble, R C	Esquire, Firm of J Elliot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
87	Norman, J H	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Rowden Street	ditto	ditto
88	Norman, C J	ditto ditto	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
	O.				
89	Ogilvy, John Francis	Esquire, Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
90	Ogbourne, C H	Esquire, Manager, Life Assurance Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
91	Osmond, A T	Esquire, Firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
	P.				
92	Palmer, Edward	Esquire, Agent, East Indian Railway Co	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	Christian
93	Parker, J A	Proprietor, *Indian Daily News*	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
94	Paterson, W R (Junior)	Esquire, Broker	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P.					
95	Paterson, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	Christian	
96	Peel, Frederick	Esquire, Firm of Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
97	Pott, A C	Esquire, Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	R.					
98	Radcliffe, J E	Esquire, Firm of Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
99	Reid, J	Esquire, Firm of Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
100	Robert, R	Esquire, Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
101	Russell, W H	Esquire, Chief Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
102	Russell, T M	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
103	Rutherford, John FitzThomas	Esquire, Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
	S.					
104	Scallan, T F	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
105	Scrymgeour, J S	Esquire, Agent, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
106	Shaw, D T	Esquire, Firm of Jameson, Shaw Co	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto	
107	Shearin, E	Esquire, Secretary, Dehra Doon Tea Co, "Limited"	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
108	Shareman, J W	Esquire, Merchant	Strand	India	ditto	
109	Shekleton, A B	Firm of Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto	
110	Sibley, G	Chief Engineer, E J R Co	Dalhouse Square	ditto	ditto	
111	Smellie, S N	Esquire, Smellie and Co	Swallow Lane	ditto	ditto	
112	Smith, C M	Firm of Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

113	Stephenson, Cecil	Esquire, Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
114	Steel, R	Firm of Cox, Steel and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
115	Stewart, M G	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
116	Struthers, G M	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
117	Sutcliffe, James	Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College	Kyd Street	ditto	ditto
118	Sutherland, J	Firm of Simson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
	T.				
119	Tawney, C H	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
120	Thurburn, E A	Firm of Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
121	Tulloch, H W	Firm of Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
	W.				
122	Waite, P J	Firm of P J Waite and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
123	Walls, W B	Manager, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
124	Weskins, C	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
125	Whyte, G A	Esquire, Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
126	Wienholt, W	Firm of Weinholt Brothers, Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
127	Wilcox, T	Esquire, Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
128	Wollaston, H M	Esquire, Firm of Wollaston, Brothers and Co	Crooked Lane	India	ditto
129	Woodhouse, F	Esquire, Broker	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
130	Wood, Henry William Irvine	Esquire, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
	Y.				
131	Young, James	Esquire, Firm of Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
132	Anup Chund Mitter	Firm of Aushootosh Day and Nephews	Lyons' Range	India	Hindoo	
133	Aushootosh Mullick	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
134	Baneymadhub Sain	Audrew Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
135	Beerchund Mitter	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
136	Beharryloll Dhur	Banian, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
137	Bholanauth Mullick	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
138	Bhuggobutty Churn Law	Merchant and Banian	Tuntunia	ditto	ditto	
139	Bollydoss Mullick	Zemindar	Munsatullah	ditto	ditto	
140	Brindabun Bose	Firm of Alexander, Bose and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
141	Casheepersaud Ghose	Banian	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
142	Cumulkissen, Rajah	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
143	Chytun Churn Mullick	Ditto	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
144	Chundercaunt Mookerjee	Banian	Aheeretollah	ditto	ditto	
145	Coomar Brijendarain Deb Bahadoor	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
146	Coomarkrishna Coar	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	D.					
147	Denonauth Mullick	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
148	Doorgachurn Law	Banian, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
149	Dwarkanauth Dutt	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	College Street	ditto	ditto	
	G.					
150	Greender Chunder Ghose	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	

	H.						
151	Heeraloll Seal	..	Zemindar	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
152	Hem Chunder Mookerjee	..	Banian to Tamvaco and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
153	Hurnauth Mullick	..	Ditto	..	Chitpore Road	..	ditto	ditto
154	Hurrydoss Dutt	..	Ditto	..	Amratollah Gully	..	ditto	ditto
	J.						
155	Joygobin Law	..	Banian	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
156	Judoonauth Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
	K.						
157	Khalutch Chunder Ghose	..	Zemindar	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
158	Khetter Mohun Doss	..	Banian, Raillie Brothers and Co.	..	Clive Row	..	ditto	ditto
159	Kristodoss Paul	..	Secretary, British Indian Association	..	Simlah	..	ditto	ditto
160	Keshubchunder Sen	..	Inhabitant	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
	L.						
161	Laulbehary Dutt	..	Merchant and Banian	..	Burra Bazar	..	ditto	ditto
	M.						
162	Manackjee Rustomjee	..	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	..	Bentinck Street	..	ditto	Parsee
163	Modoosoodun Sein	..	Dewan, Agra and Masterman's Bank	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	Hindoo
164	Maudhubchunder Sein	..	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	..	Ditto	..	ditto	ditto
165	Mohendronauth Bose	..	Merchant	..	Ezra Street	..	ditto	ditto
166	Madhubchunder Rooder	..	Firm of R. G. Ghose and Co.	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
	N.						
167	Nitye Churn Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Chorebagan	..	ditto	ditto
168	Nogender Chunder Ghose	..	Ditto	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
169	Nurrender Kishen, Rajah	..	Ditto	..	Sobha Bazar	..	ditto	ditto
170	Nullit Mohun Doss	..	Banian to Henderson and Co.	..	Copallv[illegible]ah	..	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	O.					
171	Obhoycburn Goho	Banian and Zemindar	Hogulkooria	India	Hindoo	
172	Opender Mohun Tagore	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	
	P.					
173	Panaloll Seal	Zemindar	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
174	Praun Kissen Sein	Tehsildar, Stamp Office	Nimtollah	ditto	ditto	
175	Pearychand Mitter	ditto ditto	Metcalfe Hall, Strand	ditto	ditto	
176	Prosad Doss Mullick	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
177	Prosono Coomar Mitter	Banian to Ralli Mavrojani and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
	R.					
178	Radharomon Biswas	Zemindar	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
179	Rajender Nath Sein	Banian, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
180	Rajnarain Ghose	Banian, Shand, Fairlie & Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
181	Ramnarain Muttyloll	Zemindar	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto	
182	Ram Churn Mullick	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
183	Ram Chand Seal	Banian, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
184	Rooploll Day	Shop-keeper	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	S.					
185	Sagore Dutt	Landholder	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
186	Samachurn Mullick	Zemindar	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto	
187	Sham Chand Mitter	Firm of Aushootosh Dey and Nephews	Simlah	ditto	ditto	
188	Shamloll Law	Merchant and Banian	Tuntunnia	ditto	ditto	
189	Sibnauth Dhur	Banian	Amratollah Gully	ditto	ditto	

190	Soabuldoss Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Munsatollah	..	ditto	ditto
191	Sowrendro Mohun Tagore	..	Ditto	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
192	Sreenauth Roy	..	Banian	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
	T.							
193	Turamohun Mullick	..	Banian, Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
194	Tareeneechurn Bannerjee	..	Zemindar	..	Bow Bazar	..	ditto	ditto
195	Tariney Churn Bose	..	Banian	..	Puttuldangah	..	ditto	ditto
196	Tarrucknauth Dutt	..	Landholder	..	Hautkhollah	..	ditto	ditto
197	Tarra Churn Goho	..	Banian	..	Hoogulkooriah	..	ditto	ditto
	U.							
198	Umbica Churn Soor	..	Deputy Secretary to the Agra Bank	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
	W.							
199	Womes Chunder Mitter	..	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
200	Woopendiokrishna Coar	..	Zemindar	..	Shoba Bazar	..	ditto	ditto

(1223—1)

C. C. MACRAE,
Clerk of the Crown.

No. 20 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 6th May 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Gram.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	20·5	20·7	23·3	29·8	30·7	27·9	16·7	17·7	...	19·5	20·1	21·4	...	...	...	...	33·5	31·7	31·1	30·7	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	20·5	20·5	20·5	33·5	32·6	34·5	11·6	11·1	11·1	19·8	20	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	22·3	14·9	6·9	6·9	6·7	
3	Chumparun	20·5	20·5	26·1	40·1	40·1	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	22·3	22·3	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	16	16	19	28	28	29	13	13	14	18	18	21	...	...	...	26	26	29	25	25	14	7	7	7	
5	Shahabad	18·6	18·6	22·3	27·9	28·9	31·7	11·1	13·0	11·6	18·6	18·6	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	27·9	23·3	7·4	8·3	7·8	
6	Tirhoot	*																								
7	Bhaugulpore...	19·9	18·8	25·8	37·6	34·2	41·1	18·8	20·0	22·3	21·1	22·3	25·8	...	...	..	31·8	32·9	41·1	27·06	28·2	24·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
8	Rajmehal	19·5	19·5	24·2	37·3	37·3	51·3	16·7	16·7	19·5	19·5	19·5	26·5	30·3	30·3	4[illegible]·9	30·3	30·3	37·3	24·2	24·2	24·2	7·6	7·6	7·6	
9	Deoghur	18·3	18·6	19·5	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	7·4	25·1	24·2	...	...	...	...	41·9	...	...	25·1	25·1	...	7·6	7·4	7·4	
10	Godda	*																								
11	Rajshahye	15·7	15·7	20	45·3	45·3	45·3	13·9	15·7	17·3	23·5	24·4	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	16·7	7·9	7·9	...	
12	Bograh	18·1	18·1	13·9	...	...	..	16·7	16·7	18·6	32·8	32·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	17·4	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
13	Dinagepore	14·4	13·9	18·6	21·2	22·3	13·5	31·7	26·1	27·9	26·1	31·7	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	14·9	7·2	7·2	6·4	
14	Maldah	20·9	18·6	23·3	45·6	37·3	37·3	22·3	24·2	25·1	23·3	25·1	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	20·5	7·6	7·6	7·6	
15	Pubna	25·1	27·9	27·06	28·9	31·7	32·6	13·06	13·9	13·06	25·1	26·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	28·9	22·3	8·3	8·3	7·4	
16	Rungpore	20·9	20·9	23·9	...	...	...	13·8	13·9	16·7	22·3	24·1	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
17	Bancoorah	15·3	16·3	19·3	18·6	19·1	19·5	20·5	20·5	22·8	22·5	22·1	24·4	25·1	25·1	25·3	32·6	33·1	29·8	16·7	17·2	14·6	8·2	8·2	7·5	
18	Hooghly	†																								
19	Howrah	17·7	17·7	13·9	24·2	24·2	27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	9·3	9·3	8·3	
20	Nuddea	18·6	18·6	21·3	29·8	29·8	32·6	16·5	16·5	17·0	19·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·0	28·4	22·9	8·5	8·5	7·9	
21	Dacca	16·5	16·5	15·8	33·1	37·3	35·6	18·7	18·7	16·8	29·9	29·9	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	21·3	14·9	8·3	8·3	7·4	
22	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	15·8	26·1	27	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
23	Furreedpore	24·2	24·2	20·5	32·6	32·6	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	23·3	26·1	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	
24	Mymensing	13·0	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	21·4	20·9	17·7	30·3	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	18·6	16·7	8·1	8·1	7·9	
25	Sylhet	12·5	12·5	13	...	...	...	21·2	21·2	16·7	32·6	32·6	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	14·9	8·2	8·2	7·8	
26	Cachar	†																								
27	Chittagong	12·1	12·5	13·5	...	...	...	14·9	13	14·9	21·4	22·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	9·3	7·4	6·9	6·5	
28	Noakhally or Bullooah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·7	24·2	26·1	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	10·2	7·4	7·4	6·5	
29	Tipperah	12·1	12·1	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	34·9	34·9	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	8·1	
30	Hill Tipperah	10·5	10·5	...	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	42·2	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	9·2	...	7·8	7·4	...	
31	Cuttack	15·2	15·9	13	...	...	...	21·6	22	16·7	27·6	28·1	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	29	27	8·3	8·3	8·3	
32	Balasore	14·9	14·9	14·9	7·4	...	...	24·2	24·2	14·9	26·1	26·1	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	8·3	8·3	7·4	
33	Pooree	16	13	9	...	...	...	25	22	27	29	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	21	7	7	7	
34	Hazareebaugh	20·5	19·5	19·5	29·8	27·6	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	22·3	22·3	22·3	27·9	27·9	30·7	27·9	26·1	27·9	20·5	19·5	17·7	6·5	6·5	6·5	
35	Lohardugga	14·9	14·9	14·9	26·1	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	23·3	22·8	24·2	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	33·5	13	13	...	5·5	5·5	5·8	
36	Maunbhoom	14·9	14·9	13·9	22·3	22·3	23·3	16·7	17·7	16·7	24·2	24·2	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	15·8	6·9	6·9	6·9	
37	Singbhoom...	23·3	23·3	20·5	37·3	37·3	33·5	29·8	29·8	33·5	39	39·1	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	22·3	5·7	5·7	5·8	
38	Durrung	9·3	9·3	8·3	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	6·5	16·7	16·7	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
39	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
40	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	12·1	15·8	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	8·3	7·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
41	Kamroop	18·6	18·6	18·6	3·7	3·7	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	18·6	23·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·3	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
42	Lukhimpore	*																								
43	Julpigoree	9·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	13·06	12·1	...	16·7	14·9	...	...	...	...	23·3	...	...	11·9	9·3	...	6·5	6·5	...	
44	Gowalpara	26·1	27·06	27·9	...	...	...	*10·2	11·1	12·1	13·9	14·9	15·8	...	...	...	37·3	39·6	41·9	9·3	11·1	12·1	6·9	7·2	7·4	
45	Darjeeling	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	7·4	6·5	6·5	6·5	10·2	10·2	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

Price Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned dist[illegible]ricts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 13th May 1872.

Present week ending 13th May 187[illegible]2, past week ending 6th idem, and corresponding week of 1871.

1	Monghyr	24·4	24·4	25·9	39	39	...	12·7	12·7	12·7	18·5	18·5	20·6	...	...	...	...	34·2	...	34·1	33·2	24·9	8·3	8·2	...	
2	Purneah	23·3	23·3	19·5	37·3	37·3	21·4	22·2	20·5	24·2	26·1	26·1	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	23·3	11·1	6·5	7·4	6·5	
3	Nya-Doomka	†																								
4	Moorshedabad	24·4	22·3	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	18·6	19·5	19·5	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	26·1	7·8	7·8	8·0	
5	Burdwan	16·7	16·7	18·4	19·7	19·9	25·1	22·3	22·7	23·5	23·3	24·2	25·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	22·3	22·3	20·7	8·3	8·3	8·5	
6	Beerbhoom	18·6	18·6	21·8	24·2	24·2	...	20·9	21·4	22·3	24·2	26·1	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	25·1	25·1	20·5	7·8	7·8	7·4	
7	Midnapore	13·9	16·7	15·8	13·06	13·9	14·9	19·5	19·5	18·6	22·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·7	16·7	14·9	7·8	8·3	7·8	
8	Jessore	22·8	25·1	...	24·2	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	21·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	24·8	...	8·7	8·7	...	
9	24-Pergunnahs	17·6	17·6	16·5	21·2	23·0	21·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·7	8·7	8·3	

* Return defective. | † Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1872.

Published for general information.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending Sathe 11th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore ...	May 11th	·3	Cloudy; good storms in the north. Rain 1·10 at Modhupoorah; ·54 at Soopool; rain very general, except in the south.	The rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, and crops will soon be put in ground now: sugar-cane very good, so far in the south.	
2	Monghyr ...	„ 11th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective
3	Purneah ...	„ 11th	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
4	Rajmehal ...	„ 11th	·96	Cloudy, appearance of the rains having already commenced.	Indigo good.	
5	Deoghur ...	„ 11th	·25	Very stormy on early morning of 11th Has considerably lessened the temperature.	Good for the sugar-cane, the only crop now on the ground.	
6	Nya Doomka ...	„ 11th	·9	East winds and gathering clouds the whole week, ending on the 10th with good showers; weather cool and pleasant.	Ploughing will now commence.	
7	Godda ...	„ 11th	.....	Easterly breeze, cloudy occasionally and hot.	Nothing to report on ...	Slight storm and rain on Saturday morning.
8	Pakour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
9	Jamtara ...	„ 11th	2·0	Seasonable ...	Recent fall of rain has done much good to the sugar-cane.	
10	Patna ...	„ 11th	0·43	Partly cloudy and partly clear on the night of the 10th; high westerly wind attended with a little rain	Outturn of the crops is good.	
11	Gya ...	„ 11th	Nil ...	Very hot; strong easterly winds prevail.	There are no crops on the grounds at present.	
12	Chumparun ...	„ 11th	.....	Fair; weather east winds.	The rain of yesterday has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena; crops; dhan, kuddo, shama, tangnee, &c., are being sown.	Heavy rains Friday night.
13	Sarun ...	„ 11th	.....	Fair weather generally hot east winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena has grown up well. Bysakhi cotton is flowering; sugar-cani; has germinated well sate dhan is being sown in the low lands.	Violent storms from the west, accompanied by rain on the 11th at 1 A.M.
14	Shahabad ...	„ 11th	.....	Variable: east wind; heat excessive; heavy storm last night, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer maximum 108°, minimum 75.°. Barometer H. reading 29·760, L. reading 29·440.	Crops nil ...	Slight rain.
15	Tirhoot ...	„ 11th	3·	Strong east and west winds; cool from Saturday morning.	Cheena and moong crops are coming on well; rain fell last night in heavy showers, attended with hail-storm, which blew from the north-west, and lasted for about an hour. The rain will do good indigo and other crops; the storm has caused loss to mangoe crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
16	Rajshahye ...	May 11th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective.
17	Bograh ...	„ 11th	5·70	Had rather a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 4th, accompanied with heavy rain; week cloudy and cool; healthy.	There has been ample rain, and fine weather is now necessary to enable the ryots to plough.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 11th	·03	The whole week has been cloudy with threatening rain, with a great deal of sheet lightening in the evenings and nights. A strong breeze every day from north-east and east; towards the evening south and south-west; two or three light storms on Wednesday and Thursday; Friday rain fell— Ther. highest ... 89° „ lowest ... 70°	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 11th	0·29	Hot and cloudy, with strong easterly wind; rain with hail-storm on evening of Sunday, the 5th instant.	Boro dhan crop requires little rainfall; more prospects good.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 11th	0·23	Rain on Sunday and Monday, cloudy, breezy, and tolerably cool.	Spring sowings going on; prospects good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 11th	2·38	Weather stormy, with frequent heavy showers; cool.	Fair.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 11th	1·73	Stormy ...	The paddy is being transplanted; rain was much wanted, and the crops are now doing well.	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 13th	Nil ...	t and sultry ...	Summer crops good, but require more rain.	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 10th	1·56	Heavy rain on the 3rd, otherwise dry.	The heavy showers of rain that fell on the 3rd instant has done much good.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 11th	1	Weather variable. A good deal of wind from different quarters cooler than before.	The rain which has fallen will enable ploughing to be done.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 11th	1·20	Clear and cloudy; high wind and hot: there were several showers of rain during the week.	Mangoes are getting ripe in greater quantities; boro dhan is being reaped; sugar-cane plantation is fact progressing; vegetable crops are doing well. Ploughing is also rapidly going on; sowing of ous and amun dhan has been commenced. Indigo, cotton, and til in the west have been endangered by the drought, but the amount of injury is not known.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 11th	0·56	Very hot in the first part of the week; cool since the rain.	The amun dhan crop, which is much more extensively grown than the ous, is being sown; sugar-cane and hemp healthy and promise well. More rain wanted.	This fall occurred on Friday, the 10th instant. Dengue fever still raging.
28	Midnapore ...	„ 11th	0·27	Generally hot.	The rain which has fallen has done no good. It is very much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their rice-fields.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
29	Nuddea ...	May 11th	0·76	Rain has fallen in most parts.	The rain has fallen just in time. The rice had been sown extensively on dry ground.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 11th	1·95	The weather has been very changeable during the last week, and some rain has fallen. The average temperature has been 8 10″; average barometrical height 29·626; general direction of wind. south	Good rain has also fallen in the north-west of the district and done good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 11th	1·18	Hot; slight fall of rain in the east.	Few vegetables only on ground. Lands are being ploughed for ous rice cultivation; rain wanted.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 11th	5·70	Cloudy and rainy ..	Prospects of crops good. The Collector has heard of no damage as yet except to jute in some low places. If this continues, the rice too will rot, but yet it is safe.	
33	Backergunge ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 11th	4·03	There have been several severe storms accompanied by heavy rain. Temperature cool.	Fair ..	Health of the district continues good.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 6th	0 80	Cool and pleasant ...	Satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 4th	10·43	Delightfully cool:— Maximum temperature of week 88° Minimum ditto ... 67° Range . 210° Mean of highest readings of thermometer 83·6 Mean lowest reading of thermometer . 69 9 Apprxte. mean . 76·7	Sowings progressing favorably. The heavy rains lately have done no harm; but a little dry weather, which appears to have set in since Thursday, will be necessary to prevent the early crop from being washed away.	The river rose 27 inches, but it has fallen 9 inches during the last 2 days. Altogether the river has risen 13 feet 6 inches. Friday night the 26th April.
37	Cachar ...	„ 4th	6·53	Cloudy and rainy ..	Prospects satisfactory at present.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 4th	3·64	Seasonable ..	Nothing special to note since last return.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 4th	2·14	Owing to several showers of rain the weather has been cooler last week.	In some parts of the district moog, chillies and linseed partially reaped; in those parts where these crops remained unreaped, a very good return is expected. Owing to the late rains the ous dhan has been sown in some parts of the district, and in other the sowing is still progressing.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 4th	1·46	Occasional showers here; wet in the north.	Some considerable damage caused by hail-storm of 21st April.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 4th	4	Sunny and rainy ...	Good	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 11th	Nil ...	High winds ..	Rain greatly wanted.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 11th	A slight shower fell yesterday.	Very hot and close ..	Ploughing cannot proceed on for want of sufficient rain.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 4th	.....	Very hot in the interior	No crops on the ground .	A shower of rain on the morning of the 2nd.
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 11th	Nil ..	Seasonable ..	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 11th	Nil ..	Hot ...	Nothing on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 11th	.....	Stormy and cool ...	Sugar-cane is being planted out. Mangoe crop very bad.	Rainfall return defective.
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 4th	Nil ..	Seasonable ...	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 4th	2·73	Changeable ...	Ploughing going on. One tea planter reports that much tea is being made, and another says that little is being done on account of the cold.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
50	Nowgong ...	May 4th	2·03	Weather rainy and changeable with north-west storms at intervals	Spring crops doing well. Tea ditto ditto.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 4th	5·54	The weather during the week was damp and unhealthy and characterized by cloudy days and frequent showers of rain.	The reports received of the ous dhan crop are satisfactory. and the heavy rain we have had appears to have stopped, which is favorable for tea.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 4th	2·36	Hot and dry. excepting 28th April and 1st and 4th May.	Reports of crops and tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	Return not received.
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 4th	0·5	There has been a good deal of seasonable rain in the district.	The prospect of the crops is good.	
55	Naga Hills ...	Apl. 27th	0 60	The weather has been much the same as last week, though with less rain and verv much more wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree ...	May 11th	2·19	Cloudy and cool; heavy squalls and showers.	Good ...	Cattle disease has broken out in some villages.
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 4th	1·35	Misty. rain, passing showers, thunder. lightning, and visibility of objects.	The rains in last week have greatly improved the state of crops.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 4th	1·56	Heavy showers.	Crops sown.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 11th	0·30	.....	Crops in the hills and in the plains are much the same as reported last week.	The cholera is still severe in some parts of the Terrai—the south-west principally. In other places it has abated. It is believed to have originated in the Nepaul Terrai, & the theory is that the germs of the disease were carried on a strong wind which blew from the direction of Nepaul Terrai just before the disease appeared in our Terrai; up to date at least 250 deaths have occurred. The disease has also appeared in sporadic forms in the hills.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 4th	0·22	Variable ...	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0 20	Nil	0·60	5th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·52	ditto	1 28	ditto.	
	False Point	Nil	Not received	2·40	28th April 1872.	
	Jajipore	0·20	ditto	2·27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	0 95	5th May 1872.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore . .	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	3·47	5th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	0·08	ditto	3 26	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree .. .	Nil	0·03	0 18	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·40	21st April 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2·11	5th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	2 08	ditto.	
	Burhee . ..	ditto	ditto	3·53	ditto.	
	Puchumba	ditto	ditto	1 57	ditto.	
	Ranchee	ditto	0 40	3 35	ditto.	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	2 99	28th April 1872.	
	Purulia	ditto	0·56	2·82	5th May 1873.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	0·22	2·17	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	0·06	2·32	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	2·89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2·86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	3·43	5th May 1872.	
	Behar	ditto	Not received	2·60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh ...	ditto	Nil	2·70	5th May 1872.	
	Gya	ditto	ditto	2·99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	2·70	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	ditto	3·68	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
	Bettiah	ditto	Not received	1·60	28th April 1872.	
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	2·87	5th May 1872.	
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·23	ditto ...	Not received 1st to 21st April.
	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	2·82	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	1·16	ditto	
	Seetamaree	ditto	Not received	4 95	28th April 1872.	
	Tajpore	ditto	Nil	3·72	5th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	3·12	ditto.	
	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	3 32	ditto.	
	Arrah	ditto	ditto	2·79	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	3·21	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	Not received	Not received	2 49	21st April 1872.	
Bhagulpore.	Benares	Nil	Nil	1·95	5th May 1872.	
	Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	2·26	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 31st March.
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	1·10	2·30	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	Nil	2·36	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	0·54	1·53	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	Nil	2·56	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	3·60	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	ditto	ditto	3·46	ditto.	
	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	2·81	ditto.	
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	2·17	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	0 40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	Nil	1·05	2·93	5th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	0 26	3·58	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	0·60	3·26	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	ditto	Not received	1·65	28th April 1872.	
	Arrareah	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	ditto	0·40	3·83	ditto.	
	Nattore	ditto	3·31	6·10	ditto.	
	Bogran	ditto	6·34	8·18	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	0 03	1·88	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	0·71	2 65	ditto.	
	Bernampore	ditto	0·80	4·42	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	1·49	5·73	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	1·90	5·59	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	ditto	0·38	2·15	ditto.	
	Pubna	0·35	2 38	6·03	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	1·09	3·08	6·54	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·68	1·53	3·97	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	2·42	Not received	4·40	28th April 1872.	
	Pitaiya	0.30	2·55	5·32	5th May 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Nil	0·65	2·62	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	Not received	2 25	28th April 1872.	
	Culna	0 09	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	Nil	ditto	1 50	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	1·36	4·46	5th May 1872.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	0·39	3·06	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	1·12	5·00	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	1·75	6·38	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·57	1·33	7 85	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	0·01	1·15	5·39	ditto.	
	Howrah	0·55	1·13	5· 5	ditto.	
	Midnapore ..	Nil	0·27	1·21	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	2 55	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	2·0	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	0 11	0·05	3 16	ditto.	
	Tumlook	1.67	Nil	4·75	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	Nil	Nil	2·25	5th May 1872.	
	Bongong	0·19	0 60	2·20	ditto.	
	Banaghat	0·16	Nil	2 54	ditto.	
	Meherpore	Nil	2·74	6·44	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	0·10	1·40	3·70	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	0·29	2·31	ditto.	
	Jessore	9 62	0·34	12·94	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	3·30	0·20	4·98	ditto.	
	Jenidah	0 73	Not received	4 99	28th April 1872.	
	Nurail	5·14	ditto	9·00	ditto.	
	Magoorah	3 60	ditto	3·86	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	2·76	ditto	6·17	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	1·02	5th May 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·33	0 73	5 08	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·17	0·47	4·18	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·20	0·45	3·86	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	0 91	1·22	7·47	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0 63	1·36	5·31	ditto.	
	Baraset	0·61	0 90	4·77	ditto.	
	Satkherah	2·08	0·73	6·02	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	1 62	0·65	5·81	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·03	Nil	2·02	ditto.	
	Barripore	0·30	0·15	2·10	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2 28	2 70	10·16	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	1·90	1·70	8·15	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	3·84	0·75	7·55	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	2·65	2·55	7·95	ditto.	
	Perozepore	1·50	Nil	5·55	ditto.	
	Madaripore	4·30	ditto	10 72	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	1·76	1·00	3·99	ditto.	
	Goalundo	1·79	1 26	5·11	ditto.	
	Mymensing	1·10	0·80	5·71	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Nil	0·55	3·65	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Atteah	1·30	3·40	6·67	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	0·28	1·03	7·50	ditto.	
	Sylhet	10·27	5 79	30 55	ditto.	
	Cachar	9 86	3·31	28·72	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	11·19	Not received	22·37	28th April 1872.	
	Koyah	13·63	ditto	24·04	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1·50	2·70	4·80	5th May 1872	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	1·99	2·86	5 69	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	1·27	Not received	2·43	28th April 1872	
	Rangamatee Hill	2·56	4·00	9 04	5th May 1872.	
	Noakhally	3·27	2·14	7·37	ditto.	
	Tipperah	2·75	1·39	10·88	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	1·32	2·13	7·31	ditto.	
	Akyab	0·20	2·50	2·80	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	3·41	3·88	13 89	ditto.	
	Buxa	4·41	2·08	12·29	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	3·73	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhoobree	Nil	4·30	10·05	5th May 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	1·74	4 88	8·60	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	3·81	15th April 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	1·38	0·58	6·94	5th May 1872	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	2·18	3·94	12 ·38	5th May 1872	
	Boda	0·55	0 30	3·28	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	1·53	Not received	6·75	28th April 1872	
	Nowgong	2·90	6·43	31·65	5th May 1872.	
	Mungledye	3·35	Not received	7·69	28th April 1872	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Burpettah	3 47	ditto	7 92	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	0 53	2·80	9·40	5th May 1872	
	Seebsangor	6·22	Not received	23·31	28th April 1872	
	Jorehaut	1·91	ditto	14 76	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Golaghat	1 06	ditto	11·38	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	2·04	ditto	13·63	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	6 22	ditto	21·50	ditto.	
	Suddya	6 63	ditto	20 06	ditto.	
	Shillong	0·44	0 60	2·87	5th May 1872	
	Cherrapoonjee	21·60	8·27	46 11	ditto	
	Jaowai	1·43	Not received	8·91	28th April 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2·23	14th April 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th May 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	May											
Calcutta.	5th	10	29·776	29·794	90·5	81·5	66	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·604	29·622	95·7	80·5	49	S by W	...	...	S	
	6th	10	29·687	29·705	90·8	82·7	70	S W	...	...	K	scuds
		16	29·556	29·574	94·0	83·5	62	S	...	...	CS	
	7th	10	29·649	29·667	90·0	83·5	74	S	..	...	.....	scuds
		16	29·497	29·515	94·7	84·0	61	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·597	29·615	91·0	83·2	70	S by W	...	...	.....	scuds
		16	29·478	29·496	94·7	83·8	61	S	...	...	S	
	9th	10	29·599	29·617	88·0	83·5	81	E S E	...	...	K	
		16	29·491	29·509	91·2	82·3	68	E by N	...	...	S	
	10th	10	29·592	29·610	75·5	71·5	81	W	...	...	.....	o, t, r
		16	29·511	29·529	80·5	78·2	88	E	...	0·58	C, CK	
	11th	10	29·639	29·657	83·0	77·5	76	E by S	...	...	C	
		16	29·577	29·595	90·2	82·0	69	S E	...	...	C	
Saugor Island.	5th	10	29·811	29·817	90	82	69	S W	18·1*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·640	29·646	89	82	73	S	21·6*	.	N	b, m, u, scuds
	6th	10	29·719	29·725	89	82	73	S S W	18·4*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29·579	29·585	89	83	76	S S W	21·5*	...	N	m, scuds
	7th	10	29·695	29·701	90	84	76	S	20·5*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29·530	29·536	89	63	67	S S W	24·5*	...	CK	m
	8th	10	29·623	29·629	89	83	76	S S W	22·8*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29·508	29·514	89	83	76	S S W	24·5*	...	N	m, scuds
	9th	10	29·602	29·608	91	84	73	S W	13·0*	...	N	m
		16	29·491	29·497	91	84	73	S S E	9·9*	...	.....	m
	10th	10	29·541	29·547	89	83	76	S S W	10·0*	...	N	m
		16	29·471	29·477	92	83	67	S S W	9·7*	...	N	m
	11th	10	29·651	29·657	88	80	69	E	7·9*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·573	29·579	93	85	70	S E	9·8*	...	N	m
Chittagong.	5th	10	29·775	29·866	90	82	69	S W	2·9*	...	K	b
		16	29·640	29·731	88	81	72	S W	11·9*	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·725	29·816	89	82	73	S	4·8*	...	K	b
		16	29·600	29·691	89	82	73	S W	17·1*	...	.....	b, q
	7th	10	29·685	29·778	80	74	74	E S E	8·8*	...	KS	u, g
		16	29·603	29·694	90	77	53	S	10·8*	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29·671	29·763	85	77	63	E S E	7·8*	0·20	KS	b, v
		16	29·590	29·684	73	72	95	N W	14·4*	...	N	b, u, t
	9th	10	29·608	29·701	82	76	74	E N E	5·1*	0·70	KS	u, m
		16	29·515	29·608	79	76	86	N N E	6·5*	...	KS	u, t
	10th	10	29·557	29·649	84	79	79	S	4·7*	0·50	KS	v, l, g
		16	29·500	29·595	70	69	94	W	16·2*	0·90	N	r, u, q
	11th	10	29·618	29·710	84	79	79	E by N	5·8*	0·90	KS	u, m
		16	29·497	29·591	75	72	85	N E	15·4*	0·30	N	d, u, t
Madras.	5th	10	29·896	29·926	89	78	59	W S W	10*	...	.....	c
		16	29·740	29·770	80	70	58	S E by S	11*	...	.....	c
	6th	10	29·832	29·863	91	76	47	W S W	9*	...	.....	
		16	29·694	29·724	90	78	56	S S E	13*	...	.....	bc
	7th	10	29·814	29·844	90	78	56	S W	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·694	29·724	88	78	62	S E by S	13*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·822	29·852	94	80	52	W S W	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·693	29·723	90	79	59	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·769	29·799	96	80	47	W S W	11*	...	.....	b
		16	29·655	29·685	92	80	57	S E by S	10*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·733	29·763	97	88	68	W by N	19*	...	.....	b
		16	29·605	29·635	94	80	52	E S E	7*	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·746	29·776	96	78	42	W S W	12*	...	.....	b
		16	29·633	29·663	93	78	48	E S E	8*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	5th	10	29·703	29·784	95	81	52	S W	9·0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·549	29·630	92	81	60	S S W	8·7*	...	N	
	6th	10	29·653	29·734	94	82	58	S S W	8·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·516	29·597	100	82	44	S	8·9*	...	.....	cloudy
	7th	10	29·623	29·704	94	81	55	S W	10·7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·496	29·577	102	81	37	S S W	1·9*	...	.....	cloudy
	8th	10	29·550	29·631	96	82	53	S W	12·2*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·406	29·187	105	82	35	S W	7·9*	...	.....	fair
	9th	10	29·514	29·595	95	81	52	N N E	5·6*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·346	29·427	112	91	42	N W	6·1*	...	.....	fair
	10th	10	29·471	29·552	95	81	52	E N E	3·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·318	29·399	114	79	18	W N W	5·5*	...	.....	fair
	11th	10	29·560	29·641	94	82	58	N E	0·8*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·466	29·547	103	82	38	E N E	8·8*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	5th	10	29·836	29·857	89	80	66	W N W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·788	29·809	87	80	72	W	2	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·791	29·812	88	80	69	W S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·672	29·693	83	81	91	W	1	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·818	29·831	90	82	69	S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·674	29·695	87	78	65	N E	1	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·761	29·782	84	77	71	E S E	1	2·30	.....	b
		16	29·657	29·678	85	80	79	S S E	1	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·715	29·736	84	78	75	S E	1	1·30	.....	b
		16	29·634	29·656	74	72	90	S E	2	1·00	.....	b
	10th	10	29·668	29·690	82	77	78	S S E	1	0·50	.....	b
		16	29·590	29·611	85	80	79	S E	1	...	.....	g
	11th	10	29·740	29·762	82	78	82	S E	1	...	.....	g, p
		16	29·662	29·683	84	82	91	S	2	...	.....	g, d

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1872.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May ...	1st	29·751	95·0	81·0	146·8	86·8	79·9	75·8	0 71	S by W, S S W & S	0·9	277·9	...	...	Chiefly cumuli. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 8 P M.
	2nd	·755	95 0	79·5	144·5	86·4	79 9	75·3	·70	S & S by W	...	207·8	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati, cumuli and clear. Lightning on N. W. at 8 P.M.
	3rd	·764	95·8	80·4	149·5	86·9	80·3	76·3	·72	S by W & S	0·8	140·6	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Brisk wind from 2 to 5½ P M. Lightning from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	4th	·767	95·4	82·0	149·0	87·6	80·5	76·2	·70	S, S S W & S by W	0 5	195·9	...	...	Cumulostrati and clear. Brisk wind from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M
	5th	·700	96·5	82·2	142·0	88·0	80·8	76·5	·70	S by W & S S W	1·9	252·1	...	...	Cumuli and stratoni. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 6½ P.M.
	6th	·630	95·3	82·3	141·0	87·6	81·2	77·4	·73	S & S by W	2·0	312·2	...	...	Scuds and overcast. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Thunder from 5¾ to 7 P M. Lightning on E. from 7 to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	7th	·591	96 3	79·5	143 8	87·7	81 2	77·3	·72	S & S by W	2·7	338 8	...	O	Stratoni, scuds from S and clear. Strong wind nearly the whole day. Lightning at 2 & 3 A.M. Drizzled at 8¾ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	17·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	96·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94 3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1·18
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	5·08
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	6 54

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, *on* 1,281 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	116,913	1,69,206 6 1	15,510 11 9	650,795 10	3,29,909 4 0	30,241 13 7	45,752 5 4
Or per mile of railway ...	.	132 1 5	12 2 2	. .	257 8 8	23 12 2	35 14 4
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	1,662,844	26,82,133 5 2	245,862 4 5	11,430,593 10	65,49,821 12 3	600,400 6 7	846,262 11 0
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,779,757	28,51,339 11 3	261,372 16 2	12,081,388 20	68,79,731 0 3	630,642 0 2	892,014 16 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,388	1,36,419 4 1	12,505 2 0	651,422 10	3,63,045 3 6	33,279 2 10	45,784 4 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	106 9 11	9 15 6	.....	283 11 10	26 0 2	35 15 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,841,386	27,70,178 13 10	253,933 1 3	11,151,412 30	66,61,288 4 0	610,618 1 9	864,551 3 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,445	13,426 7 11	1,231 13 7	77,731 20	22,445 6 9	2,057 10 0	3,289 3 7
Or per mile of railway	.. ..	60 0 10	5 10 1	. .. ..	100 5 0	9 3 11	14 14 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ..	85,751	2,68,271 10 11	24,591 11 5	1,106,636 30	3,20,731 9 9	29,400 7 11	53,991 19 4
Total for 17 weeks ...	91,196	2,81,708 2 10	25,823 5 0	1,184,368 10	3,43,177 0 6	31,457 17 11	57,281 2 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,440	11,279 15 0	1,033 19 11	62,391 20	18,356 13 7	1,682 14 2	2,716 14 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	50 9 4	4 12 9	.....	82 5 1	7 10 11	12 3 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,510½	2,86,333 10 3	26,247 5 0	974,216 20	2,89,404 3 5	26,528 14 4	52,775 19 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	41,132½	19,903 7 9	1,824 9 9	169,652 0	34,283 9 10	3,143 13 3	4,967 3 0
Or per mile of railway	263	127 2 10	11 13 2	1,084 0	219 1 0	20 1 7	31 14 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	506,270	3,35,228 15 0	30,729 6 10	2,008,612 28	4,25,776 11 10	39,029 10 8	69,758 17 6
Total for 17 weeks	547,402½	3,55,132 6 9	32,553 16 7	2,178,264 28	4,60,060 5 8	42,172 3 11	74,726 0 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,066½	18,997 7 7	1,741 8 8	141,677 31	31,418 7 4	2,880 0 6	4,621 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	237	121 6 2	11 2 7	905 0	200 12 1	18 8 0	29 10 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	528,140½	3,16,841 12 5	29,960 9 8	2,269,590 25	4,67,892 12 7	42,890 3 8	72,850 13 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,276½	1,104 6 3	110 8 9	13,942 30	207 12 0	39 15 6	150 4 3
Or per mile of railway	259	39 7 1	3 18 11	497 38	14 3 3	1 8 5	5 7 4
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	19,960½	3,009 12 0	300 19 6	53,431 30	1,592 12 6	159 5 7	460 5 1
Total for 4 weeks ...	27,237	4,114 2 3	411 8 3	67,374 20	1,990 8 6	199 1 1	610 9 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7 158½	1,113 11 6	111 7 5	8,759 0	308 7 9	30 17 0	142 4 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	256	39 12 5	3 19 7	313 0	11 0 3	1 2 0	5 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,089	3,691 5 0	369 2 7	35,081 0	1,089 2 0	108 18 3	478 0 10

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No. 21 of 1872.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1034R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th May 1872.—Mr. Henry Girand Cooke, Assistant Magistrate of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870.

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Sub-district of Deoghur, is transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, and to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade

The 18th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Road Cess Committee in the District of Monghyr, under Section 49, Act X of 1871, for carrying out the purposes of the Act:—

The Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.
Maharaja Sir Joymongul Sing Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.
Mr. Trevor John Chichele Grant, C.S.
Shah Abdool Hossein.
Mr E. Macnaughten.
Babu Gungaprasad Saha.
Mr. H. Dear.
Shah Hossein Ali.

Babu Luchminarayan to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Motiharee, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Chumparun.

The 20th May 1872.—Babu Poornanund Surmah Burooah to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Goalparah, having its head-quarters at the Sudder Station of the district of Goalparah.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major John Moore Graham, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Adam Fisher to have charge of the Sub-division of Mungledye, during the absence, on duty, of Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, or until further orders. In addition to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Fisher is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or the High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 21st May 1872.—Mr. Henry Thompson to officiate as Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Goodricke, or until further orders.

Mr. John Boxwell, C.S., is appointed, under Section 4, Act V.(B.C.) of 1871, to be a Drainage Commissioner for the purposes of that Act.

Babu Lukhinath Surma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, will continue to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, with which he was vested while a Munsif.

The following Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, *viz.*:—

Mr. A. C. Wright, from the Third to the Second Grade.

Baboo Dinobundhoo Moulick, from the Fourth to Third Grade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 20th May 1872.—Munshi Isree Persad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, for three months, from the 1st April 1872, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, for nine months, on Medical Certificate under Section 8(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

Major John Moore Graham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent day within a fortnight of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th May 1872.—Babu Joggeshur Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cutwa, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd idem is cancelled.

Mr. Francis Bruce Simson, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. John Nathaniel Cosserat, of the Uncovenanted Service, reported his departure from India, on medical leave, on the 27th ultimo.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No 2317.—*Fort William, the 13th May* 1872.—*Notification.—Public.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department (Colonel B. E. Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the Home Department that is left at the Presidency.

No. 170.—*The 16th May* 1872.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Revd. James Lillie has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

No 172.—*The 17th May* 1872.—The Revd. J. M. Thomson, Senior. Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained seven months' furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

No. 1*C.*—*Fort William, the 16th May* 1872.—*Notification.—General.*—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor-General in Council, Colonel B. E. Bacon. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 3495.—*Fort William, the 15th May* 1872.—*Notifications.—Accounts.*—The following letter is published for general information :—

From R. H HOLLINGBERY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

In reply to your letter dated 11th May 1872, I am directed to say that in compliance with the application of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Saturday, the 25th May 1872, instead of Friday, the 24th instant, shall be observed as a holiday in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

No. 3474.—*The 16th May* 1872.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the proviso in Section 19(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, and to sanction the following addition to the proviso which follows Section 19(*c*) :—"and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave is admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months."

No 3478.—ERRATA.—In Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, for "11" substitute "10." At the end of Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement F to that Code, for "2" substitute "1."

No. 3491.—*The 17th May* 1872.—The following is substituted for the *erratum*, No. 3320 of the 10th instant, published by this Department in *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem :—

In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008 dated the 14th March 1872, for "January 1871" substitute "January 1872."

No. 3507.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all former rules on the subject, the following rules specifying the class of accommodation to be granted to the several grades of Government servants when travelling free on duty by rail :—

(1.)—All officers drawing salaries of not less than Rs. 350 a month shall receive 1st class accommodation.

(2.) All Officers drawing salaries of less than Rs. 350 a month and not less than Rs. 25 a month shall receive 2nd class accommodation.

(3.) All Officers and servants drawing less than Rs. 25 a month and not less than Rs 15 a month shall receive intermediate class accommodation when available; otherwise 3rd class accommodation. All others shall receive 3rd class accommodation.

No. 3563*A.*—*The 17th May* 1872.—The following correspondence is published for general information, in supersession of Financial Notification No. 2118, dated 22nd March 1872 :—

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—(No. 77, dated the 24th April 1872)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2891 of the 22nd April 1872, and in reply to state that the ground of my proposal was Clause 13, last para, wherein it is set forth—"The ¼ and ⅛ of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee subject to the 2nd proviso contained in this section," and that 2nd proviso reads, "provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use." Hence the ¼ and ⅛ of a rupee are legal tenders, no matter how much they have been reduced in weight by fair use.

2. I conclude then that so long as these coins are legal tenders, they must be received at their nominal value, and that Clause 17 cannot apply.

3. If Clause 17 is intended to apply, there is a manifest contradiction.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Mint Master, Calcutta,—(No. 3563, dated 17th May 1872.)

With reference to your letter No. 77, dated 24th April 1872, I am desired to say that you are right in concluding that ¼ and ⅛ of a rupee coin should be received as legal tender by fractions of a rupee at their nominal value irrespective of the diminution in their weight for reasonable wear and tear, provided that they have not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No 3464.—*The 17th May* 1872.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Civil Pension Code, 39, 1, (*f*) :—

Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17), including, in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.

No. 3584.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rates chargeable in India on letters addressed to foreign countries, the route to which lies through the United Kingdom (marked III in column 2 of the Foreign Postage Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide of May 1871) as well as to the Australian Colonies, Suez (by British Packet), Cairo (by British Packet), Alexandria (by British Packet), and Constantinople, shall be increased by 8 pie per half ounce.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 538.—*Fort William, the* 14*th May* 1872 —The following scale of English furlough pay is to be substituted for that notified in paragraph 5 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated 14th July 1871 :—

Staff Corps.	£	s.	d.
General Officers	1	5	0
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0	0
Major	0	16	0
Captain	0	10	6
Lieutenant	0	6	6

Indian Army.	Cavalry. £. s. d.	Infantry. £. s. d.	Artillery and Engineers. £. s. d.
General ... .. } Not being Regimental Colonels, or in receipt of Colonel's allowance.	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Lieutenant-General ...	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
Major General ...	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
General Officers, being Regimental Colonels ... } In addition to Colonel's allowance, if entitled thereto.	1 12 8	1 5 0	1 5 0
Colonels, Regimental ...			
Lieutenant Colonel	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ditto ditto on Major's pay	.....	.....	0 16 11
Major	0 19 3	0 16 0	.....
Captain	0 14 7	0 10 6	0 11 1
Second Captain of Foot Artillery	.....	.....	0 10 0
Lieutenant	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 10
Ditto on Second Lieutenant's pay	.....	.....	0 5 7
Cornet or Ensign	0 8 0	0 5 3	.....

Colonel's allowance when issued with Staff Corps pay out of India or English furlough pay—
All Branches .. .. Per annum, £668 12 5
Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 544.—*The* 16*th May* 1872.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in the G. G. O., noted in the margin, will again have effect during the absence, this season, of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

No 338, dated 15th April 1864.
„ 519, „ 10th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

No. 551.—*The* 17*th May* 1872.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 9th April 1872, pages 1796 to 1798, are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*" *of the* 9*th April* 1872, *page* 1797.

India Office ;
London, the 8*th April* 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments of India :—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTION.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Captain.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Edward G. Lillingston, dated 30th August 1871.

H. L. Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

The 13*th May* 1872.—Under Section 3, Act III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be ex-officio Registrars of Marriages under the said Act in the districts mentioned against each, *viz.* :—

	Districts.
The Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta ...	Calcutta.
The Sub-Registrar of Alipore	24-Pergunnahs.
Ditto of Jessore ...	Jessore.
Ditto of Krishnaghur	Nuddea.
Ditto of Dacca ...	Dacca.
Ditto of Burrisaul ...	Backergunge.
Ditto of Mymensing ...	Mymensing.
Ditto of Sylhet ...	Sylhet.
Ditto of Sooree ...	Beerbhoom.
Ditto of Burdwan ...	Burdwan.
Ditto of Hooghly ...	Hooghly.
Ditto of Midnapore ...	Midnapore.
Ditto of Bancoorah ...	Bancoorah.
Ditto of Commillah ..	Tipperah.
The 1st Sub-Registrar of Chittagong ...	Chittagong.
The Sub-Registrar of Patna	Patna.
Ditto of Chupra ...	Sarun.
Ditto of Mozufferpore	Tirhoot.
Ditto of Gya ...	Gya.
Ditto of Arrah ...	Shahabad.
Ditto of Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore.
Ditto of Purneah ...	Purneah.
Ditto of Cuttack ...	Cuttack.
Ditto of Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore.
Ditto of Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye.
Ditto of Rungpore ...	Rungpore.
Ditto of Berhampore...	Moorshedabad.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Marriage Registrars in the foregoing list shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conterminous with the jurisdictions of the District Judges of the districts named respectively. The limits of Calcutta

shall be coincident with the limits of the Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court

2. Whenever any large body of persons of any race, sect, or persuasion, who are entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of Act III of 1872, may make applications for the appointment of a Marriage Registrar of their own race, sect, or persuasion, the Lieutenant Governor will be prepared to consider such application, and if it be found proper to do so, will appoint such a Marriage Registrar under suitable rules as to place of celebration and in accordance with the Act.

3. With reference to Section 12 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that for the present marriages shall be registered by their official Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar, and at no other place.

4. Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prescribe the following scale of fees to be charged by a Marriage Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1.)—For receiving notice of marriage under Section 4 of the Act ..	0	8	0
(2.)—For receiving objection of such notice under Section 6 ..	0	8	0
(3.)—For receipt of declaration under Section 10 and subsequent attendance at marriage in the Registrar's Office, Section 11..	1	0	0
(4.)—For giving a certified extract from marriage, Section 14 ..	0	8	0
(5.)—For registration of marriage already contracted, Section 20,	1	0	0

The Marriage Registrar may retain the fee realized on condition of paying for the necessary forms.

* * * * * * * *

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with appendices, be forwarded to all Marriage Registrars appointed under Act III of 1872, and to the Inspector-General of Registration and to the Superintendent of Stationery for information and guidance.

Also that copy be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the issue of letters of appointment to the Marriage Registrars.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 730J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th May 1872.—Assistant Surgeon E. Eustace to have medical charge of the Lock-Hospital at Dum-Dum.

The 15th May 1872.—Babu Dwarkanath Roy to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bancoorah :—

Mr. H. M. Wright.
Babu Gobind Chunder Bose.

The 17th May 1872.—Dr. Richard Henry Curran to be temporarily Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty.

Dr. Theodore D'Orville Partridge, F.A S.L., Officiating Inspector of Laborers in Upper Assam, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 20th May 1872.—Babu Prosonno Coomar Sen, B.L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Bulpore, in Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gunga Kant Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, who has been under separate orders of this date appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, will also officiate as Subordinate Judge of that district.

The 21st May 1872.—Surgeon Major Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Tirhoot, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon Edward John Gayer, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Charles Bowser, M.D., to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon R. C. Chundra, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 20th May 1872.—Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe, Officiating Professor of Surgery and ex-officio First Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 21st May 1872.—Babu Gudadhur Khan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sherghotty, for two months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th May 1872.—The orders of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. William Cornell, M.A., to officiate as Judge of Dacca, are cancelled. Mr. Cornell will continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge

The orders of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, are cancelled. This cancels also the orders of the 30th ultimo, appointing Mr. Garrett to officiate as Additional Judge of Tipperah. Mr. Garrett will continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca until further orders.

The 17th May 1872.—Mr. Anthony Benn Falcon having proceeded to join his appointment at Dinagepore on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th March last is cancelled.

The 18th May 1872.—The leave granted to Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, lately officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, under orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson of the Uncovenanted Service reported his departure from India on furlough on the 29th ultimo.

The 21st May 1872.—The services of Captain Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the undermentioned changes in the jurisdiction of the districts of Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad, to take effect from 1st June 1872.

Thannahs Rampore Haut and Nulhatty will be transferred from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Beerbhoom to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Moorshedabad, to which district they are already fiscally attached

Thannah Pulsa will be transferred from the civil jurisdiction of Beerbhoom to that of Moorshedabad, to which it already belongs as regards criminal and fiscal jurisdiction.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th May 1872.—Under Section 14, Act XI of 1865, it is hereby notified, in supersession of the Notification of the 3rd July 1865, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July 1865, that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Hooghly, Serampore, and Howrah will sit in those Courts on the days mentioned opposite their names, *viz.*:—

In the Small Cause Court of Hooghly, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

In the Small Cause Court of Serampore, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

In the Small Cause Court of Howrah, on Friday and Saturday of each week.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1181 *P.—Fort William, the 16th May* 1872 —*Notification.—Political.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon Baboo Kalikinkur Roy, late Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Furreedpore, and Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, in recognition of their long and meritorious services to the State.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 3418 —*Fort William, the 15th May* 872.—*Leave and Allowances.*—In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 3551 dated the 14th September 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Army holding a civil medical appointment is subject to the rules applicable to other Military Officers in civil employ in respect to privilege as well as other leave.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 534 *of* 1872.—*Dated Fort William, the 14th May* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Agnew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Assam,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th March 1872.

* * * * *

No. 547.—*The 16th May* 1872.—The services of Surgeon Major E. C. Thorp, M D., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Circular, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, is published for general information :—

Circular No. 24.

From A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to all Commissioners,—(dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1872)

THE Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious to introduce real self-government through elected representatives into municipalities. Act III (B.C.) of 1864 does not admit of election, but Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, though not clear in wording, does, His Honor thinks, make it possible. At any rate he hopes the Bengal Legislature will soon legalize election in all municipalities, and he therefore desires Magistrates of districts immediately to inquire into the feelings on the subject of the inhabitants of each town which has now any sort of municipality, and to ascertain whether they would like to have or are prepared to accept elective institutions. Such institutions may of course best be introduced in towns, where the people have real interest in the taxation imposed upon them, the expenditure of the funds, and the general management of their affairs. The Lieutenant Governor hopes and believes there are many such towns in Bengal containing very many intelligent and active-minded inhabitants. Perhaps the system will work best at first in towns of moderate size, but containing an intelligent class of people. Together with a thorough and reliable report of the feelings of the people themselves upon this question, Magistrates and Commissioners should give their own opinions. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that in this way he may be enabled to introduce the practice of election into a large number of towns as soon as the action of the Provincial Legislature enables him to do so.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th May 1872 —The following Resolution received from the Government of India is published for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public). No. 1993, *under date Fort William, the 26th April* 1872.

READ again the circular issued by this department, Nos. 3986-93, dated the 31st August 1969, laying down rules relative to gratuitous medical attendance on uncovenanted Government servants.

Read also the undermentioned communications from the Financial Department, forwarding for consideration proposals made by the Public Works Department for remunerating certain medical officers for professional aid to members of that department employed in the interior of districts :—

No. 871, dated the 31st January 1872.
„ 1507, „ 29th February „
„ 1789, „ 6th March „

Read also a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, No. 1190 dated the 20th February last, requesting an authoritative decision as to whether medical subordinates called in to attend on ungazetted uncovenanted officers of the upper grades at their own residences should be paid their actual travelling allowances by the patients themselves.

RESOLUTION.—When the pay of Civil Medical officers of all grades was recently consolidated, and considerable increases made to that pay on the recommendation of the Medical Commission, it was understood that these officers were in future to undertake all the ordinary civil work of their respective charges without any extra allowance, except only travelling allowance under special circumstances.

2. The papers forwarded by the Financial Department under their endorsement dated 6th March 1872, No. 1789, raise the broad question—What is "ordinary civil work?" It certainly includes attendance on the ordinary civil or quasi-civil officers; on all the civil establishment; on all strangers passing through the district, if in Government employ in some other district; and on all isolated officers or small parties of officers employed in, or travelling about, the district. Thus, if a party of convicts is sent to work at out-door labor at a distance from the jail, the Civil Surgeon is bound to visit them at all reasonable times without charge, except under certain circumstances for travelling allowance.

3. On this point the only rule which the Governor-General in Council is able to lay down is, that the Civil Surgeon of a district cannot claim extra remuneration for any duties appertaining to his charge, except those for which a special allowance may have been separately sanctioned, and His Excellency in Council is averse to any increase in the number of special allowances which are now granted. When the Civil Surgeon's presence may be required beyond a distance of five miles from the limits of his station, he will in future draw travelling allowance.

4. It, however, seems questionable whether attendance at a distance of five miles should in all cases be required of a medical officer. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that service of this nature should not be considered compulsory, except under extraordinary circumstances, and that where journeys of this distance are frequent, provision should be made for the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

5. As regards the question raised by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when an uncovenanted officer requiring medical aid lives at a distance of more than two miles from the official residence of the medical subordinate, and the latter has to hire a conveyance for the journey, the expense so incurred should be defrayed by the officer concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department, with the remark that the applications submitted by the Public Works Department should be negatived under the orders now issued.

No. 1995.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, in continuation of circular letter Nos. 3986-93, dated 31st August 1869.

Government of Bengal,
" North-West Provinces.
" Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
" Central Provinces.
" British Burmah.
" Mysore & Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered further, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information, in continuation of endorsement No. $\frac{3996}{3993}$, dated 31st August 1869, and to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, with reference to his letter dated the 20th February last, the enclosures of which are returned as requested.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 183.

The 13th May 1872.

Notifications.—Colonel F. P. Layard, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Northern Circle on the 7th May 1872, before noon.

No. 184.

The 16th May 1872.

Mr. P. A. Buckland, Assistant Controller, Third Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 13th May 1872, before noon.

No. 185.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Western Circle on the 14th May 1872, before noon.

No. 186.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Berhampore Division on the 30th April 1872, afternoon.

No. 187.

The 18th May 1872.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating District Engineer, Shahabad, passed in the Lower Standard on the 5th February, and in the Departmental Standard on the 11th May 1872.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 124

The 18th May 1872.

Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Hooghly Tidal Observation Division, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 17th April 1872, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the orders marginally noted is hereby cancelled.

Notification No. 110 of 7th May 1872.

No. 125.

Posting.—Mr. A. F. Trench, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, to the Brahminee Division, Orissa Circle.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notice.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 14.

To all Civil Judges—(dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch.
" H. V. Bayley,
" F. B Kemp,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" J. B Phear,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
" D N. Mitter,
" W. Amslie,
Judges of the Court.

Rule 8 of the Rules made by the High Court under Section 37 of Act XX of 1865, and notified by Circular Order No. 22, dated 13th June 1866, is hereby rescinded, and the following Rule is circulated for general observance:—

AMENDED RULE VIII.

"The amount in respect of the fee of an adversary's pleader when allowed in any miscellaneous proceeding, or for any other matter than that of appearing, acting, or pleading in a suit prior to decree, shall be fixed by the Court according to the following scale, *viz.*:—

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 80 in the Court of a Judge or Subordinate Judge.

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 16 in the Court of a Moonsiff in suits of amount or value exceeding Rs. 300.

"A fee not exceeding Rs. 4 in the Court of a Moonsiff in suits of amount or value not exceeding Rs. 300.

"Circular Order No. 28, dated 20th July 1866, is also rescinded."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 15.

To all Civil Authorities,—(dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon. Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

The Court are pleased to direct that whenever Moonsiffs are employed as Commissioners under Sections 180 and 181 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the parties to the suit shall be charged at the rate of 10 rupees for each day the investigation lasts. All sums so received are to be credited to Government and shown in column 6 of the Statement appended to Circular Order No. 12, dated 8th April 1872. Moonsiffs so employed will also be entitled to their travelling expenses either by land or water, which must be calculated and paid in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of Circular Order No. 30 of 10th October 1863.

2. It is not to be understood that the Court contemplate the frequent employment of Moonsiffs as Commissioners or otherwise than under the special orders of the District Judge; such work will, as heretofore, be usually performed by Ameens. Occasions may, however, sometimes arise when by reason of the amount of work already in the hands of the Ameens of a District, or the importance of a particular investigation, the employment of a Moonsiff in this way may be thought desirable by the District Judge, and it is to meet such cases that the present Circular Order is issued.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 16.

To Judges of Small Cause Courts,—(dated Calcutta, the 25th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Honble Louis S. Jackson, *One of the Judges of the Court.*

In continuation of Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, the following instructions communicated to a Judge of a Small Cause Court, are forwarded for the information and guidance of Judges of Small Cause Courts.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 814.

From F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the Judge of Small Cause Court, Patna,—(dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson, *One of the Judges of the Court.*

Having laid before the Court your letter No. 11 of the 23rd ultimo, soliciting to be informed whether a column "Total value of suits," as in the Consolidated Statement No. 7 B for the District Courts, prescribed by Circular Order No. 32, dated 8th November 1870, should not be added to the Judicial Statement No. 7 for the Small Cause Courts, prescribed by Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, I am directed to observe as follows:—

2. The Small Cause Court Statement No. 7 was ordered by Circular Order No. 5, dated 25th February 1871, so as to enable the Small Cause Court Judges to furnish the District Judge with the necessary materials (as to their Courts) for constructing the General Statement No. 7. Column 7 of the latter was certainly intended to show the total value of suits of each denomination in the district; and to enable the District Judge to arrive at such general total, each Court should furnish its own total, and the Small Cause Court Statement No. 7 should therefore have such a column. The Superintendent of Stationery will be so instructed, in order that the necessary addition may be made to this form when the present stock is exhausted; in the meantime the column of remarks may be subdivided, the first half being headed "Total value of suits."

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 7.

To all District Judges and Subordinate Judges,—(dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
" Louis S. Jackson,
" A. G. Macpherson,
" F. A. Glover,
Judges of the Court.

In connection with Circular Memo. No. 5 of the 11th September 1871, calling for a report as to the period within, and the intervals at which it will be practicable to require the transmission of Moonsiffs' and Subordinate Judges' records at out-stations to the several Appellate Courts, the following suggestions made by the Judge of Bhaugulpore on the subject are circulated, with a request that the High Court may be favored as early as possible, with the opinion of District Judges thereon:—

"Every party appointing a pleader or filing an appeal or for other purposes can obtain, on payment of a sum of Rs. 5 only in appeals from orders of Subordinate Judge, and Rs. 2 in appeals in rent suits, &c., from orders of Moonsiffs, copies of all the papers in this Court comprising the record of the case, by putting in an application on a slip of plain paper. The copies are prepared by English and Vernacular copyists appointed under Circular Order No. 18 of the 23rd June 1870.

"This rule is largely availed of by the parties, and the pleaders are in every instance supplied with a complete vernacular brief of all the papers of the case, and the party is saved all the bother and trouble of constant attendance on his pleader. I have found the rule work so well that I can confidently recommend its adoption in the lower Courts with slight modifications. Probably in a very short time the people will become aware of the facility thus afforded them, and largely avail themselves of it. The introduction of the rule will do away with the necessity of having the records earlier at the Judge's Court. For instance, a party cast at the Lower Court, on putting in an application for a brief for his case, can obtain unauthenticated copies of its record in a short space of time at the Court, and can come with only an authenticated copy of his decree to the Appellate Court. The copies of records being supplied to pleaders, the rule in Circular Order No. 17 of 23rd May could virtually be thus carried out. This will obviate the necessity of an earlier transmission of records. The records of the case are on an average so unvoluminous, that Rs. 2 for a copy of brief in each case will be ample, and men will be found to grant these copies on an average of two days' time, their remuneration being debited to the accumulation of the fees, which will not be very small."

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 8.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners of Assam and Chota Nagpore,—(dated Calcutta, the 23rd April 1872.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Louis S Jackson,
One of the Judges of the Court.

District Judges and Officers holding the like powers are requested to furnish this Office with complete lists, in the form hereto appended, of all the Pleaders and Mooktears enrolled under the High Court's Rules of 2nd May 1866, before the 1st April 1872, with the date of enrolment of each and the other particulars for which the form provides.

2. It will be seen that one form only is considered necessary; but there must be three distinct returns in the same form, *viz.*, one for Pleaders of the senior grade, another for Pleaders of the junior grade, and a third for Mooktears. The headings of the form, it is believed, explain themselves sufficiently, with the exception of heading to column 5, "Nature of qualification and date of original admission," which should be understood as providing for the following information: In the case of Pleaders, it should show whether they were admitted after examination, or, as possessed of a Law degree, under the general operation of the Rules of 2nd May 1866, or as old Pleaders, under the special proviso in Rule 5. Similarly, in the case of Mooktears, it should indicate whether they were admitted after examination under the general rules applicable to such practitioners, or under the specific permission in Rule 39. The *date of original admission* will of course be the date on which the Pleaders and Mooktears of the exceptional classes just described were admitted to practice *before* Act XX of 1865 came into operation.

3. Blank printed forms of each description, and uniform in size and shape, are sent with this Circular, for the purpose of being filled up and returned as carefully and as speedily as possible, with a view to being bound up and preserved as an original and permanent record of the High Court.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK.
Registrar.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Place of residence.	Nature of qualification and date of original admission.	Date of admission and enrolment	Date of District Judge's certificate	Date of latest renewal.	REMARKS.

No. 9.

To all Judges of Courts of Small Causes,—(dated Calcutta, the 25th April 1872.)

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present
The Hon'ble Louis S Jackson,
One of the Judges of the Court.

The attention of all Judgs of Courts of Small Causes is drawn to para 19 of the Proceedings of the late Sudder Court embodied in their Resolution of 1st July 1861 (which was communicated to all Judges of Small Cause Courts), which requires the submission of their monthly returns to the Court not later than the 10th of each month following that to which the statement refers, and they are requested, with a view to secure certainty of receipt by the above date, to despatch the returns in question not later than the 5th.

By order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govl. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr of Assam

SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMACHURN BOSE has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

The 13th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR A. C. TUTE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
DURGAGATI BANERJEA,
Persl Asst. to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFCE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notice.

MR. H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

A ABERCROMBIE,
Offg. Commissioner

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINEEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notice.

BIKOO LALL has been appointed Money Order Agent at Nowada, a sub-division of the Gya district, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1872.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests		... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

No. 322.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

The following are the approximate receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries in Bengal between 1st April 1871 and 31st March 1872, as compared with those of the preceding year.

Twelve months, 1871-72 with 1870-71.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.						
Increase.	Decrease.		Budget estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts				
				To 31st March 1872.		Same time last year.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.. ..	Balance on 1st April 1871	.....	.....	2,38,73,637	. ..	1,97,37,974	
.....	1,81,345	I. Land Revenue...	4,01,00,000	3,95,50,321		3,97,31,666		
41426	.....	III. Forest	1,65,000	1,44,675		1,03,249		
2,09,835	. ...	IV. Excise	73,00,000	75,46,345		73,36,510		
.....	37,60,607	V. Assessed Taxes...	19,72,000	30,06,305		67,66,912		
.....	6,44,437	VI. Customs...	1,10,00,000	1,07,38,828		1,13,83,265		
.....	6,60,225	VII. Salt	2,60,43,000	2,57,81,345		2,64,41,570		
1,25,44,375	.....	VIII. Opium	5,78,67,000	6,89,87,016		5,64,42,641		
5,04,942	...	IX. Stamps	78,79,000	79,18,825		74,13,883		
.....	6,12,369	XIII. Law and Justice	7,31,000	8,42,406		14,54,775		
.....	6,76,171	XIV. Marine	13,33,000	12,67,031		19,43,202		
1,60,568	. .	XV. Interest	1,65,000	2,38,876		78,308		
.....	2,34,794	XVI. Miscellaneous	9,40,000	9,94,602		12,29,396		
13,461,146	67,69,948	Total Revenue	15,54,95,000		16,70,16,575		16,03,25,377	
81,87,905	.....	Provincial Services and Local Funds ..	1,75,34,245		1,74,53,449		92,65,544	
2,16,49,051			17,30,29,245		18,44,70,024		16,95,90,921	
67,69,948								
1,48,79,103	net increase							

EXPENDITURE.							
	Budget estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments				Increase.	Decrease.
		To 31st March 1872.		Same time last year.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest	1,37,000	1,48,358		98,125		50,233	.....
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	14,00,000	13,44,347		13,51,849		.....	7,502
4. Land Revenue	33,85,000	30,08,212		33,46,559		.....	3,38,347
5. Forest	1,63,000	1,10,020		86,458		23,562	.....
6. Excise	13,36,000	3,04,698		13,39,279		.....	10,34,581
7. Assessed Taxes	3,00,000	1,80,075		3,17,578		.....	1,37,503
8. Customs	6,80,000	6,35,487		6,39,106		.....	3,619
9. Salt	75,000	63,799		62,951		848	.....
10. Opium	2,10,00,000	1,59,13,195		2,01,19,390		.....	42,06,195
11. Stamps	3,00,000	2,34,981		2,80,142		4,839	.....
15. Administration	17,70,000	16,97,811		17,14,061		.....	16,250
16. Minor Departments	1,62,000	1,56,143		1,60,626		.....	4,484
17 Law and Justice	72,95,000	70,16,592		70,21,937		.....	5,345
18 Marine	18,74,000	16,73,564		18,04,191		.....	1,30,627
19. Ecclesiastical	2,49,000	2,30,195		2,15,824		14,371	.....
20. Medical	3,77,000	3,81,756		3,87,709		.....	5,953
21. Political Agencies	25,000	31,602		35,028		... ..	3,426
22. Allowances (Treaty)	24,85,000	25,19,466		25,96,891		.....	77,425
23. Superannuations	7,81,000	6,85,712		7,31,306		.....	45,594
24. Miscellaneous	6,64,000	4,01,358		4,10,891		.....	9,533
25. Allotment for Provincial Services ...	1,18,54,310	1,20,59,990		5,32,870		1,15,27,120	.....
Expenditure	5,63,12,310		488,47,360		43,252,771	1,16,20,973	60,26,384
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,83,73,213		151,61,323		16,961,492		18,00,169
	7,46,85,523		640,08,683		60,214,263		78,26,553

Net increase in receipts 1871-72 Rs. 1,48,79,103
Deduct net increase in expenditure „ 37,94,420
Net improvement in 1871-72 Rs. 1,10,84,683

or deducting the allotment for Provincial Services from both sides.

Net increase in receipts Rs. 33,51,983
Net decrease in charge „ 77,32,700
Net improvement Rs. 1,10,84,683

Net increase 37,94,420

Miscellaneous Loans	.....		1,65,000	Miscellaneous Loans	38,275		13,37,575
Local Taxes	..		268	Local Taxes	.....		... ..
Political Stipend Fund	18,21,009		17,99,009	Political Stipend Fund	16,31,975		14,45,049
Deposits	1,56,08,763		1,53,59,255	Deposits	1,54,88,309		1,60,65,021
Savings Bank	25,97,187		23,23,129	Savings Bank	22,17,537		19,94,845
Local Remittances	9,93,[illegible]2,871		14,87,97,760	Local Remittances	9,92,12,289		14,90,15,557
Advances Recoverable	1,76,73,387		1,82,12,734	Advances Recoverable	1,75,76,463		1,82,70,700
Account Current with London	4,47,655		2,97,536	Account Current with London	80		1,720
„ „ India	3,90,36,530		4,26,17,628	„ „ India	15,49,82,244		14,30,05,946
„ „ other Governments	77,67,349		96,82,652	„ „ other Governments	2,62,790		11,01,526
Public Works	53,42,158		43,93,446	Public Works	1,25,21,293		1,30,23,571
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	16,10,098		19,30,230	Military and Marine Departments, Bengal	57,86,328		53,30,713
Military Department, other Governments	52,746		11,484	Military Department, other Governments	2,25,379		2 82,726
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments ...	3,60,395		3,70,220	Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments ...	1,68,030		3,26,398
Other Receipts ...	.		.....				.....
		19,16,80,148	2459,60,351			3101,11,012	3512,01,347
						2,59,04,114	2,38,73,636
Total Rs. ...	..... .	40,00,23,809	.....	Total Rs.	.....	4000,23,809	4352,89,246
			4352,89,246				

CALCUTTA, OFFICE OF THE ACCT.-GENL., BENGAL,
The 16th May 1872.

H. A. MANGLES, *Acct.-Genl., Bengal.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages, landed from the undermentioned Ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, May	28th	1 Keg, white lead [R J]	Gainsborough.
„	28th	2 Cases, A. B. & Co. [M 18] 1-2	Australia.
„	28th	2 Cases, N. & Co., Cal. L 1-2	Ditto.
June	8th	40 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Maharatta.
„	8th	1 Bamboo Chick, no mark	China.
„	8th	1 Case, A M	Historian.
„	8th	3 Cases, A B & Co. [K S G S] 17-19	Khedive.
„	8th	2 Cases, N & Co., Cal. L 3-4	Ditto.
„	8th	1 Chair, no mark	Ditto.
May	24th	1 Hogshead Bear, no mark	Iron King.
„	24th	1 Keg paint	Gainsbrough.
„	24th	2 Cases [Stores]	Star of Denmark.
„	24th	1 Case, T A Taylor, care of Messrs. Shand & Co., Madras	City of Mecca.
„	24th	25 Cases [E & Co.] 546-570	Star of Persia.
„	24th	2 Iron Bedsteads, no mark	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Sample Case [H] 343	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [W K] 207-14, Mackinnon, Mackenzie A Co.	City Edinburgh.
„	24th	1 Case, P C & Co. the Camperdon Press Co., Calcutta	Yorkshire.
„	24th	1 Grindstone, [Bundookmara, Cachar] 57	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Grindstone, [Dilkhseia Cachar] 3	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Case, [H C & Co.] 1 Care of Messrs. W H Fitz & Co., New China Bazar, Calcutta	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [S K M] 8964-9013	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Drum empty, [W H H & Co.]	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [H] 1-23 Peel, Ross & Co.	Arcturus.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [S T R] 1130-120, 860-867, S S Ewing & Co.	Star of Greece.
„	24th	1 Case, [S W M] A B & Co.	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, D O S 4	Ditto.
„	24th	2 Casks empty, no mark	Ditto.
„	24th	2 Jars, F	Cardigan Castle.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [A M S M] Messrs. G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Minia.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [G] T R 2802-9 G. Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, F S G	Red Gauntlet.
„	24th	1 Case, [T F & Co.] P H Rangoon	Ditto.
„	24th	3 Cases, [W C & Co. N] 99-101	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, A P 1757-1776	Goodhope.
„	24th	1 Parcel, L B S 801-820	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, [S K M] 9164-9178	Ditto.
„	24th	6 Bars Iron, no mark	Corinna.
„	24th	Ditto ditto	Holland.
„	24th	3 Fire Bars, ditto	City of Poonah.
„	24th	1 Bundle Square Iron, ditto	Star of Greece.
„	24th	1 Bundle Iron, XX in red (defaced)	Ditto.
„	24th	2 Bars Sweedish Iron, W H & Co. (defaced)	Assay.
„	24th	3 Bundles Iron, W H & Co. (defaced)	Ditto.
„	24th	39 Bars Flat Iron, W H & Co. (defaced) two rupees stamp	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Angle Iron, no mark	Star of Denmark.
„	24th	1 Parcel [D H B I] 2135-44, 2195-2204, [D H B 1] S K 2205-9	Calcutta.
„	24th	1 Drum empty, [X] (defaced)	Ditto.
„	24th	2 Cases empty and broken, S M	Calcutta.
„	24th	1 Case, [W J S] 11	Scotland.
„	24th	1 Truss, no mark	Ditto.
„	24th	1 Parcel, L B	City of Calcutta.
„	24th	1 Truss, no mark	James C. Stevenson.
„	24th	2 Packages, no mark	Agra.
„	24th	6196 Drain pipes, no mark, consigned to W. Child and Co.	Royal Alexander.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 21st May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI of 1863 :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, Captain G. Anderson, Toungoo, care of Scott & Co., Rangoon	... City of Cambridge.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 21st May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
May 6th ...	1 Case, A & W	... Grindlay & Co.	... City of Mecca.
6th ...	31 Casks, B N]	... Order	... Ditto.
6th ...	1 Package Machinery S C [C]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	2 Kegs, F H	... Grindlay & Co.	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	9 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	3 Cases, N L I [S. F. & Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	2 Cases, addressed	... A. E. Medlycott	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	3 Cases, [N R I] S. F. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	1 Shaft, no mark	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	25 Cases, [19] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Peter Stuart.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, [29] A. B. & Co.	... „	.. Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Packages, [A D M B] A. B. & Co.	„	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	50 Cases, addressed	... Frydenlands Bryggiri	... Ditto.
„ 8th ..	4 Cases, [G M M L] A. B. & B. Co.	Order	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	2 Cases, [G M L M] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ..	1 Cask, [H E] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, [H E] A. B. & Co.	.. „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	55 Cases, [H B] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Sample Case, [H]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	7 Cases, [M F O] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, [M I M Y] A B B	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Cask, [M] A. B. & Co.	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	7 Pieces gas pipes, [O G C]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	22 Packages, S P [& Co.]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	4 Cases, A. B. & Co. [S W M]	... „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Parcel, S L or S S	. „	... Ditto.
„ 8th ..	3 Bars iron, no mark or [S]	. „	... Ditto.
„ 11th ...	1 Case, E I R	„	... Mohanadeetta.
„ 8th ...	1 Cask and some part, no mark or [S]	„	.. Star of Sco

CALCUTTA,

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

The 20th May 1872.

(1233-1.)

No. $\frac{A}{5}$.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honor to report that we have examined your accounts for the half year ended 31st March 1872, and have found them to be correct.

2. During the six months your nett earnings on the Wharves, Jetties, and Strand Bank Division, amounted to Rupees 1,77,200, against Rupees 1,92,738, realized in the preceeding half year, the diminished earnings of the past six months being due to increased expenditure consequent on extension of the Jetties, while there has not been a corresponding increase of revenue. Your extraordinary expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,92,263, and was provided entirely from Surplus Revenue.

3. In the River Division your nett earnings were Rupees 99,368, against Rupees 67,818 realized in the previous half year, the improvement being attributable to larger collections of revenue. An addition of Rupees 1,01,875 has been made to the Reserve Fund.

4. Your financial position on 31st March, as described in your books, may be stated as follows :—

	Wharves and Jetties and Strand Bank Division.	River Division.	TOTAL.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Debt	10,00,000	17,65,000	27,65 000
Nett Earnings	5,44,295	3,51,059	8,95 354
Uninvested Income of Reserved Fund ...	.....	2,253	2,253
Deposits in hand	780	.....	780
Total ...	15,45,075	21,18,312	36,63,387
ASSETS—			
Value of Block	13,98,951	17,65,000	31,63 951
Reserve Fund	.....	20,08,250	2,08 250
Outstanding Advances	.....	30	30
Cash Balance	1,46,124	1,45,032	2,91,156
Total ...	15,45,075	21,18,312	36,63,387

In these figures the nett earnings contrast favorably with the Capital Debt, as well as with the outlay on block, and are shown to have been duly utilised by employment for enlargement of block as regards the Wharves and Jetties, and by investment in a reserve fund as regards the river. The block, however, is shown at the amount paid for it, no allowance having been made for depreciation by a corresponding charge against earnings. Such an allowance was always made when the Port Fund was administered by Government, and we would suggest for your consideration whether it would not be advisable to continue the practice. At any rate, the probable charge for depreciation should be kept in sight when questions come up as to the disposal of the surplus revenue, in the same way as they would be taken into the calculation in dividing profits on a partnership account.

COMPTR.-GENL'S OFFICE;
CENTRAL ACCT.'S BRANCH,
The 6th May 1872.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller-General.
EDWIN W. KELLNER,
Asst. Comptroller-General.

The above report is published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53, Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

(1234—1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge during the month of April 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Paddy.			Rice.			Betelnut.			Sugar.			Molasses.			Jute.			Mustard Seed.			Lime.			Linseed.			Khoyl.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	12	6,053	2,875	45	30,414	14,456	7	3,856	1,825	1	324	100	1	450	200	14	8,027	2,900	7	3,058	1,650	8	7,216	3,800	1	528	250	1	693	300
Perozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	1,703	525	3	1,176	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowkhali	2	1,502	900	40	46,043	27,025	13	14,810	7,600	9	2,778	1,485	1	180	100	10	13,980	7,900	20	10,335	5,950	32	72,524	43,500	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bhandariah	6	1,259	575	85	57,196	33,975	1	140	50	1	145	100	10	1,704	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Toll Stations.	Salt.			Liquor.			Coal			Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Perozepur	28	27,816	11,875	3	1,791	600	2	1,512	750	9	2,693	650
Kowkhali	6	3,404	1,450	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	105	50
Bhandariah	11	6,558	2,80	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	1,133	660

Zillah Backergunge, Collector's Office,
The 16th May 1872.

H. Beveridge, *Offg. Collector.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
4733	A/96 96847	1,000	Bully Chund Dutt.
	,, 96848	1,000	
	,, 96849	1,000	
	,, 76320	100	
	A/90 76321	100	
	,, 76322	100	
	,, 76323	100	
	,, 76324	100	
	,, 76325	100	
	,, 76326	100	
	,, 76327	100	
	,, 76328	100	
	,, 76329	100	
4736	A/79 31537	10	Woomachurn Ghose.
	A/95 28222	10	
	A/80 33394	10	
4740	A/86 82134	1,000	Ebrahim Solaman
4755	A/86 90248	1,000	Radha Kishno Gunga Sahai.
	,, 77428	1,000	
4759	A/90 27761	100	H. Lloyd Jones.
4763	A/98 80767	10	Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
4767	A/84 99311	100	Tasodduq Hossein.
	,, 99312	100	
	,, 83162	100	
	,, 94465	100	
	A/83 89749	50	
	,, 90732	50	
	A/96 58798	20	
	A/94 17364	20	
	,, 17362	20	
	,, 17365	20	
	,, 17363	20	
	,, 17359	20	
	,, 17354	20	
	,, 17[illegible]5	20	
	,, 17[illegible]61	20	
	,, 17[illegible]58	20	
	A/81 48803	20	
	A/79 37590	20	
	A/94 38569	20	
	A/99 32667	20	
	A/81 08086	20	
	,, 55842	20	
	A/99 65671	20	
	A/81 55405	20	
	A/8 73899	20	
	A/81 53553	20	
	,, 82429	20	
	A/99 36252	20	
	A/82 57389	20	
4772	A/98 45625	10	Omrito Laul Ghose.
4773	A/36 86529	1,000	Radhakishen Gunga Sahai
	,, 90353	1,000	
4774	A/88 96400	50	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4728	A/93 85477	20	Rohinee Nundun Sircar.
	A/88 41397	10	
4741	A/57 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	A/94 61128	20	
	A/95 04024	10	
4742	A/93 24559	20	E. L. Cautwell.
4743	A/90 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	,, 01932	100	
4744	A/98 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	A/96 82927	10	D. Wren.
	,, 82928	10	
	A/90 54280	100	
4748	A/97 32253	10	A. Finlayson.
	,, 61192	10	
	,, 84552	10	
	,, 87763	10	
4749	A/97 78033	50	Doval Das Mubrah.
4750	A/95 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Mookerjee.
	A/96 29956	10	
4751	A/98 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A/94 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	A/94 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A/82 98028	20	Denonath Mondole.
	A/94 62208	20	
4756	A/90 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	A/85 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	A/94 94361	20	Kakhal Das Ghose.
4765	A/88 82258	100	Modhoosoodun Dutt.
4768	A/76 359[illegible]8	1,000	Sungum Loll Rawful Raw.
3285	A/73 07815	20	A. J. Smith, Esq.

Wrongly joined.

4726	A/80 60605	10	W. A. Scott.
	A/78 93105		
4734	A/90 50368	20	The Revd. J. T. Babonau.
	,, 50[illegible]65		
4737	A/78 87431	10	Trevor Lloyd.
	,, 87480		
4746	A/96 73892	10	G. F. Kellner and Co.
	,, 73893		
4747	A/93 63226	20	W. F. Westfield.
	,, 63236		
4758	A/78 56164	10	Nillo Misser.
	,, 51881		
4760	A/96 72197	10	Doorga Das Mookerjee.
	,, 92199		
4761	A/83 55886	50	Kedarnath Mitter.
	,, 63513		
4766	A/93 15417	20	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	,, 15416		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 20th May 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th May 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,698,235¼	96,658¼	176,047	1,970,940¾
French Kurkutch ..	9 928	.....	.. ...	9,928
Cadiz " ..	6 900	.....	19,083	25,983
Italian " ..	6,740	.....	14,942	21,682
Bombay " ..	44,301	.....	52,519	96,820
Madras " ..	23,724½	.....	.....	23,724½
Arabian and Persian Gulf Kurkutch and Muscat Rock..	343,556	.....	12,000	355,556
Total ...	2,133,385	96,658¼	274,591	2,504,634¼

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 18th May 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Kahsi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East.—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 17th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	6	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	3	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles .	3	3	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 19th May 1872, above zero 4 feet 6¾ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 30th May 1872.

Postal Notice.

UNDER arrangements made with the Italian Post Office, the postage charged in India on paid letters sent *viâ Bombay* to Italy or *viâ Bombay through Italy*, to countries in Foreign Europe, will henceforward be regulated by a scale of charge rising by half ounces, instead of a scale rising as hitherto by quarter ounces. The new rates will be as follows :—

For the countries named below.	Route.	Scale of Postage.	
		Rs. As P.	
Italy	*Viâ* Bombay	0 6 8	Per half ounce
Switzerland, German States, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands .	*Viâ* Bombay through Italy	0 9 8	Do do.
Denmark, Heligoland	Do. do	0 13 4	Do. do.
Sweden, Norway, Russia . .	Do do.	1 3 4	Do. do,

HUGH A. BROWN,
For Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters Accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18th May 1872.

Alexander, A.
Aitken, A. M
Abraham and Co.
Belley
Brown and Co.
Cockburn, W.
Clark, E., Mr.
Cameron, Dr. C.
Cotton.
Dann, R.
Dempster, T. E
D'Souza, M.
DeLa Casse
D'Silva, G. E.
Ellis, W.
Engel, J. G. G.
Elder, J.
Fenton, T.
Firdwren. M.
Fitzpatrick, T
Ghose, F C, Dr.
Gregory, F. R.
Greig, J.
Gonsalves, Mr H.
Hackerdon, H. H.
Hailes, D.
Hanes, L. W.
Hormusjee Caujee
Hacon, T D.
Hewett, B.
Hudgson, Capt P. P.
Hamworth, Mrs.
Jones, Major G. T.
Keates, Mr. H.
Kline, Madame T.
Logan, M.
Lewis, J
Latour, Miss M. A.
LeComte, A. d'Illiers.
Lall Behary Dey.
Lawrence, J.
Lyons, Mrs.
Larmine, J. S. C.
Mitchell, Mrs M. R.
MacDonel, Mrs.
Morley, Mrs S. L.
Murray, Mrs.
Morris, J.
Martin, L
McDonald, Mrs.
Peter, Mr.
Payne, Mrs.
Russian Consul-Genl.
Quinn, W.
Robires, Mrs.
Robbins, G.
Reed, C.
Taylor, G. J.
Verity, T. G
White, Mr. Thomas.
Wauberly, Mrs.
Williams, Mrs. E. A.
Wells, Mr H.
Williams, E. G.
Wallis, Miss. M.

E R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

LETTERS for France, Algeria, Tunis, and Tangiers, hitherto conveyed by British packet to Brindisi, and thence *viâ* Italy to or through France, may henceforward, at the option of the sender, be forwarded by British packet to Alexandria, and thence by a weekly French packet to Marseilles, at a lower rate of postage than that charged by the Italian route.

2. The rates of postage by both routes, and the superscriptions by which the sender can indicate his preference for either, are given below :—

Letters posted in India for transmission by British packet to France. Algeria, Tunis, and Tangiers, "*viâ* Bombay and Italy through *France*," annas 6 pies 8 per quarter ounce; "*viâ* Bombay through *French P. O., Alexandria*," annas 5 pies 4 per quarter ounce.

F. R. HOGG,
For Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1872.

Postal Notice

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein	7 P M	26th May	*Penang.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 24th May 1872.

2 Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 23rd

N B.—The letter box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P M, and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Postmaster.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the several matters of James Colquhoun, Frederick DeChuzean Bolst, Francis Bailey, Bhawanypersaud Ghone, James Cullen, George Richard Frendagast Beecher, Duncan Calder, Colin Campbell, Archibald Bryce, John Caird, Frederick William Birch, Andrie Louis Briant, John Bodry, John Andrews, Brijonauth Dhur, and John Armstrong Currie, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that sixteen several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, at present of No. 9, Ezra Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 65 Ezra Street, in Calcutta aforesaid as Broker, and formerly, and up to July 1866, residing and carrying on business as a Merchant at No. 14, Ezra Street, aforesaid, afterwards, and up to 1st day of May 1872, residing at No. 24, Chowringhee Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, and carrying on the business of a Merchant at No. 9, Ezra Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, and afterwards carrying on the business of a Broker at No. 43, Ezra Street aforesaid, and afterwards at No. 65, Ezra Street aforesaid, an Insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent

On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Martha Herring, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to her personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in her schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Robertson and Company, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Henry Samuel Brookes, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of May instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21*st May* 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Saturday, the 25th instant, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 16*th May* 1872. (1227—1)

Bank of Bengal.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. J. GORDON, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, Mr. J. W. RUSSELL is authorized to sign for the Bank as Officiating Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
(Sd.) R HARDIE,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 20*th May* 1872. (1231—1)

Notice.

MR. R. HARDIE is appointed to officiate from this date as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal during Mr. G. DICKSON's leave of absence to Europe, or until further orders.

(Sd.) A. MONEY, *President,*
Board of Directors.
(1228—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned estates have come under charge of this office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Estate John Carneross Griffith, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

Estate Ignatius Drescher, late of Calcutta, Professor of Music.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 15*th May* 1872. (1225—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Saturday, the 8th June, next.

The Books and Accounts of the Company duly audited will be open for the inspection of Shareholders seven days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,

T. M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872. (1230—3)

R. Scott Thomson and Company, "Limited."

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Government Place, on Thursday, the 23rd May 1872, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March last, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

F. STUART,
Secretary.

The 1st May 1872. (1214—3)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872. (1200—5)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from Friday next, the 24th instant, to Thursday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
21st May 1872. (1232—2)

Notice.

WE beg to give notice that MR. CHARLES COWPER is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

COX, STEEL AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1872. (1224—3)

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Julpigoree; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pleadership. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1872.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGOREE, J. C. HAUGHTON,
The 11th May 1872. *Commissioner and Judge.*

Notice.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a training school for foremen mechanics in connection with the Dehree Canal Workshops, applications are invited from intending pupils, both European and Native. The pupils will be regularly bound by articles of apprenticeship, and they will receive certain allowances. They will be eligible for permanent appointment to the Department of Public Works after serving their time.

All applications should be addressed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Executive Engineer, Soane Workshops.

Notice.

A NOTE for Rs. 1,000 of one or other of the numbers given below having been stolen from the sub-treasury of this district, the undersigned will feel obliged by any official to whom either note may be presented, or may already have been presented, communicating with him:—

No. $\frac{A}{86}$ 73530.
" $\frac{A}{86}$ 74422.

B. W. MORTON,
Dy. Commr., Darjeeling.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, DARJEELING,
The 20th April 1872. (1191—5)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late MR. OSBERN LAMBERT, an European, who died intestate at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency on the 25th April 1872, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Judge.

THE 24-PERGUNNAH JUDGE'S COURT;
The 7th May 1872. (1216—3)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhaugulpore, Civil Side.

NOTICE.

RUPEES 104-13-9, belonging to the estate of one JOHN CHARLES POUND, an European British subject, lately employed as a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company at Jumalpore, in Monghyr, who died intestate in the Calcutta Medical Hospital on the 24th August 1871, are held in deposit by this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

J. M. LOWIS,
Offg. Judge of the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th May 1872. (1229—3)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 14th May 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,33,076 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs 3,67,08,216 15 5	5,73,72,033 8 3
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs 2,06,63,816 8 10	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,50,70,829 6 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,71,708 7 10
Sundries		10,40,531 5 1
		11,76,88,178 13 7

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,51,58,675 5 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches . . .		53,04,704 14 0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches . .		96,11,660 13 10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		3,49,36,294 5 6
Dead Stock		11,77,653 5 8
Stamps		14 559 6 0
Balances with other Banks		8 40,060 15 10
Sundries		3,01,964 14 0
		6,73,45,573 15 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..	Rs. 1,26,42,794 14 2	5,03,42,604 13 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,76,99,809 15 7	
		11,76,88,178 13 7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 16th May 1872.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

GEO. DICKSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(1226—1)

Lost,

FOUR Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43., for Rs. 1,500.

(1210—3) R. K. DASS.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

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WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—May 22, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.. .	.....	.. ...	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13*th April* 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 27th May 1872, corresponding with 15th Joyste 1279.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition:—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 14 *miles* 4,705 *feet to* 4,875 *feet.*	
88	Hooghly	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	East	0 0 38	South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Baney Madhub Banerjee's land. West—Railway fencing. North—Restored land in the possession of Baney Madhub Banerjee.	
						From 14 *miles* 5,155 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
89	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 0 31	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Restored land in the possession of Nilmoney Chatterjea. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Nilmoney Chatterjea.	
						From 15 *miles to* 882 *feet*	
90	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 14	South—End of mile 15, as per plan. North—Corner of Denobehara's bamboo garden. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Denonath Chatterjea and others	
						From 15 *miles* 882 *feet to* 2,925 *feet.*	
91	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Shunkerpoor and Chuck.	16	ditto	4 2 1	North—Boundary of Mouzahs Chuck and Khooreegachy South—Corner of Denobahara's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan	Bamboo clusters, 13. Cocoanut, 1.
						* *From* 14 *miles* 4,680 *feet to* 4,840 *feet.*	
92	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzah Shunkerpoor.	15	West	0 0 22	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Class B land and corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Land belonging to Radhanath Bose. East—Class A land.	
						From 14 *miles* 4,840 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
93	ditto	ditto	15	ditto	0 3 3	North—End of mile 15, as per plan. South—Corner of Radhanath Bose's land. West—Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. East—Railway fencing.	
						From 15 *miles to* 1,090 *feet.*	
94	ditto	ditto	16	ditto	1 2 32	North—Corner of Buzla Rohman's land. South—End of mile 15, as per plan. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Umritolall Banerjea, Dosh Annee, zemindar, and Buzla Rohman.	
						From 15 *miles* 1,090 *feet to* 1,402 *feet.*	
95	ditto	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	ditto	0 2 11	North—Corner of Doorga Churn Ghosal's land. South—Corner of Umritolall Banerjea's land. East—Public Road. West—Land belonging to Mudoosoodun Nundy and others.	

* 9 Cottahs and 4 chittacks of land restored to the proprietor has been deducted.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 15 *miles* 1,402 *feet to* 2,202 *feet.*	
96	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Khosalpore and Boroe. Mouzahs Chuck and Shunkerpoor.	16	West ...	1 1 32	North—Road under Culvert No. 45. East—Public Road. South—Corner of Baney Madhub Banerjea's land. West—Land belonging to Doorga Churn Ghosal and others.	
						From 15 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,970 *feet.*	
97	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	ditto ...	2 0 1	South—Road under Culvert No. 45. West—Jote land of Nobin Malik and others. North—Boundary of Mouzah Khooreegachy. East—Public Road and Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 4; and sundry trees.
						From 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
98	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroee. Mouzah Khooreegachy	16	East ..	7 3 2	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck and north end of Culvert No. 46. West—Railway fencing East—Class C land, which has been sold.	
						From 15 *miles* 3,000 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
99	ditto ...	ditto ..	16	West ..	7 2 13	North—End of mile 16, as per plan. South—Boundary of Mouzah Chuck. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 16 *miles to* 1,900 *feet.*	
100	ditto ...	ditto ..	17	East ..	6 0 20	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 16 *miles to* 2,030 *feet.*	
101	ditto ..	ditto ..	17	West ...	6 2 7	North—Road under Culvert No. 49. South—End of mile 16, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 70; and sundry trees.
						From 16 *miles* 1,940 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
102	ditto ..	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Khooreegachy and Bhudessur.	17	East ..	9 2 0	North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 49. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
103	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	West ..	9 3 16	*From* 16 *miles* 3,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
						North—End of mile 17, as per plan. South—Road on the North of lot No. 101. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
104	ditto ..	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Bhudessur.	18	East ...	7 0 20	South—End of mile 17, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles to* 2,200 *feet.*	
105	ditto ...	ditto ..	18	West ...	7 0 21	North—Road under Culvert No 52. South—End of mile 17, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
106	ditto ..	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe Mouzah Mancoondoo.	18	East ..	11 1 37	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 17 *miles* 2,210 *to* 5,280 *feet.*	
107	ditto ...	ditto ...	18	West ...	9 0 21	North—End of mile 18, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 52. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 18 *miles to* 2,350 *feet.*	
108	ditto ...	ditto .	19	East ..	8 0 36	North—Corner of Deno Ghose's plantain garden. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Mangoe tree, 2.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P	*From* 18 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 3,150 *feet.*	
109	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	East ..	2 1 33	South—Land of lot No. 108. North—Corner of Satcowry Ghose's garden. East—Land belonging to Kamal Mundle and others. West—Railway fencing.	Mangoe tree, 2.
						From 18 *miles* 3,150 *feet to* 3,515 *feet.*	
110	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	0 3 0	South—Land of lot No. 109. North—Corner of Jogeshur Ghose's land. East—Corner of land belonging to Mudoo Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 18 *miles* 3,515 *feet to* 4,098 *feet.*	
111	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 2 10	North—Corner of Bholanath Ghose's land, and B land of lot No. 112. South—Land of lot No. 110 and corner of Mudoosoodun Ghose's land. East—Land belonging to Tarinee Banerjea and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 7, and sundry fruit trees.
						From 18 *miles* 4,080 *feet to* 4,680 *feet.*	
112	ditto ...	ditto ...	19	ditto ...	1 1 37	South—Corner of Tarinee Banerjea's land. North—Mancoondoo Road. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bacharam and others.	Bamboo cluster, 13.
						From 18 *miles* 4,720 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
113	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arshaand Boroe. Mouzahs Nobogram and Mancoondoo.	19	ditto ..	0 3 21	South—Mancoondoo Road. North—End of mile 19, as per plan. East—Nidheeram Cowra's land and tank restored by Government. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 18 *miles to* 3,350 *feet.*	
114	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzah Mancoondoo.	19	West ..	12 0 12	North—Corner of Culvert No. 57. South—End of mile 18, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 18 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 4,625 *feet.*	
115	ditto ..	ditto ...	19	ditto ..	4 1 17	South—Land of lot No. 114. North—Road under Culvert No. 58. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and date trees.
						From 18 *miles* 5,040 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
116	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Arsha and Boroe. Mouzahs Mancoondoo and Nobogram.	19	ditto ...	0 2 26	North—End of mile 19, as per plan. South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
117	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Nobogram.	20	ditto ...	3 3 20	South—End of mile 19, as per plan. North—Culvert No. 59. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 19 *miles* 30 *feet to* 1,560 *feet.*	
118	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	4 0 13	North—Road under Culvert No. 59, and land of lot No. 119. South—Land restored by Government. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Doorga Ram Khan and others.	Bamboo cluster, 8.
						From 19 *miles* 1,560 *feet to* 2,195 *feet.*	
119	ditto ..	ditto ..	20	ditto ..	1 2 36	South—Land of lot No. 118. North—Road under Culvert No. 60. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others, and a road.	Bamboo cluster, 5.
						From 19 *miles* 1,575 *feet to* 1,965 *feet.*	
120	ditto ..	ditto ..	20	West ...	1 0 12	South—Road under Culvert No. 59 ... North—Land of lot No. 121. West—Land belonging to Thacoor Doss Doss and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 19 *miles* 1,965 *feet to* 2,345 *feet.*	
121	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe .. Mouzah Nobogram.	20	West ...	1 0 5	North—Road under Culvert No. 60. South—Land of lot No. 120. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Madhub Chunder Nawogee and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,360 *feet to* 2,760 *feet.*	
122	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	1 0 26	South—Road under Culvert No 60. North—Land of lot No. 123, and corner of land belonging to Goloke Chunder Biswas East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goloke Biswas and others.	Cocoanut, 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,760 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
123	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	4 0 37	South—Corner of Goloke Biswas's land. North—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 2,210 *feet to* 2,730 *feet.*	
124	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	East ...	1 1 39	South—Road under Culvert No. 60. North—Corner of Lukhee Biswas's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1.
						From 19 *miles* 2,730 *feet to* 3,350 *feet.*	
125	ditto ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	20	ditto ...	1 3 27	South—Land of lot No. 124. North—Corner of Bhugwan Manjee's jote land. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,350 *feet to* 3,990 *feet.*	
126	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ..	2 0 3	North—Culvert No. 61. South—Corner of Bhugowan Manjee's jote land, and land of lot No. 125. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Bhugowan Manjee, Rajcoomar Bose, and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
127	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	3 3 4	North—End of mile 20, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 61, and B land of lot No. 126. West—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Dwarkanath Bose and others.	Bamboo clusters 22.
						From 19 *miles* 3,990 *feet to* 4,710 *feet.*	
128	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	West ...	2 0 25	North—Road under Culvert No. 62. South—Culvert No. 61. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Bydonath Chuckerbuty and others.	
						From 19 *miles* 4,710 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
129	ditto ...	ditto ...	20	ditto ...	1 2 25	South—Road under Culvert No. 62. North—End of mile 20, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Issur Chunder Bose and others.	
						From 20 *miles to* 125 *feet.*	
130	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 1 16	East—Railway fencing. West—Ram Doss Bose's land. North—Corner of Kangalee Santra's jote land. South—End of mile 20, as per plan.	Date trees.
						From 20 *miles* 125 *feet to* 550 *feet.*	
131	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	1 1 0	North—Corner of land belonging to ... Okhoy Chunder Bose and others. South—Corner of Jadoo Santra's jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Kangalee Santra and others.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 550 *feet to* 715 *feet.*	
132	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto ...	0 2 38	North—Corner of Brojo Behary Bose's land. South—Corner of Ram Doss Bose's land, and B land of lot No. 131. East—Railway fencing. West—Brojo Behary Bose's land.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 20 *miles* 715 *feet to* 875 *feet.*	
133	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	West ..	0 2 20	South—Land of lot No. 132 .. East—Railway fencing. North—Chandernagore station, tank enclosed by wire fencing. West—Ditch.	Sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles to* 1,150 *feet.*	
134	ditto	ditto ..	21	East ..	2 1 30	West—Railway fencing. South—End of mile 20, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 63. East—Land belonging to Ram Rutton Bose and others.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,840 *feet.*	
135	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	ditto ..	0 3 25	North—Land of lot No. 136. West—Chandernagore Station land. East—Khal. South—Station land and road.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,840 *feet to* 2,860 *feet.*	
136	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	ditto ..	1 3 30	North—Up to north end of relinquished C land. East—Land belonging to Peary Soor and others. West—Railway fencing. South—Land of lot No. 135.	
						From 20 *miles* 1,150 *feet to* 2,015 *feet.*	
137	ditto ..	ditto .	21	West ..	1 3 18	North—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 63, and land restored by Government.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,015 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
138	ditto ..	ditto ...	21	ditto ..	0 3 12	South—Land of lot No. 137. North—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,095 *feet.*	
139	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto ..	1 2 24	North—Corner of Ayanuddy Mistree's land South—Land of lot No. 138. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 2; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 1,960 *feet to* 2,520 *feet.*	
140	ditto .	ditto ..	21	East ..	1 1 8	South—Corner of Peary Soor's purchased land. North—Road under Culvert No. 64. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 3,095 *feet to* 3,475 *feet.*	
141	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	West ...	0 3 21	North—Road under Culvert No. 64. South—Land of lot No. 139. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Aynuddy and Shartuck Pattur.	Bamboo cluster, 6.
						From 20 *miles* 3,475 *feet to* 3,925 *feet.*	
142	ditto ...	ditto ...	21	ditto .	1 0 11	South—Road under culvert No. 64. North—Class B land and corner of foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Shartuck Pattur and others.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						From 20 *miles* 3,925 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
143	ditto ...	ditto ..	21	ditto ...	3 0 29	South—Land of lot No. 142. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 20 *miles* 2,520 *feet to* 3,220 *feet.*	
144	ditto ..	ditto ..	21	East .	1 2 10	South—Road under Culvert No. 64. North—Land of lot No. 145. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 4.

Lot Number.	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 20 *miles* 3,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
145	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe ... Mouzah Khulsinee.	21	East ...	2 2 3	South—Land of lot No. 144. North—End of mile 21, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From miles 21 *to* 430 *feet.*	
146	ditto ...	ditto .	22	ditto ..	0 3 38	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Land of lot No. 148, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo clusters, 4. Jack, 1.
						From miles 21 *to* 900 *feet.*	
147	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzahs Khulsinee and Dabeepore.	22	West ..	2 0 13	South—End of mile 21, as per plan. North—Corner of Roop Chand Bagdee's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 430 *feet to* 1,230 *feet.*	
148	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Dabeepore	22	East	1 3 18	South—Land of lot No. 146, and boundary of Mouzah Dabeepore. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Railway fencing. East—Bipro Dass Biswas's land.	
						From 21 *miles* 900 *feet to* 1,200 *feet.*	
149	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	West ..	0 2 30	South—Land of lot No. 147. North—Road under Culvert No. 66. West—Jote land of Roop Chand and others. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Peepul and other trees
						From 21 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 1,440 *feet.*	
150	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	East ..	0 1 15	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. East—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. North—Ditto. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,490 *feet to* 1,660 *feet.*	
151	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	ditto ..	0 0 13	South—Bipro Doss Biswas's land. East—Ditto. North—Ditto, and Class B land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 21 *miles* 1,210 *feet to* 1,550 *feet.*	
152	ditto ..	ditto ...	22	West ..	0 2 37	South—Road under Culvert No. 66. North—B land and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 21 *miles* 1,675 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
153	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	East ..	1 3 20	North—Khal of Dabeepore under bridge No. 67. South—Tank belonging to Bipro Doss Biswas West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and sundry fruit trees.
						† *From* 21 *miles* 1,550 *feet to* 2,830 *feet.*	
154	ditto ...	ditto ..	22	West ...	3 0 37	North—Khal under bridge No. 67. South—Land of lot No. 152, and tank restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1; and Date trees.
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,150 *feet.*	
155	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Dabeepore and Aymadanga.	22	ditto ...	3 0 35	North—Road under Culvert No. 68. South—Khal under bridge No 67. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 2,850 *feet to* 4,200 *feet.*	
156	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Aymadanga.	22	East	3 2 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 63. South—Khal under bridge No. 67. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster, 1.

* From this has been excluded the area of the land restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 21 *miles* 4,220 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
157	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha ... Mouzahs Aymadanga and Gungna.	22	East ...	2 1 36	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 68. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 21 *miles* 4,170 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
158	ditto ..	ditto ..	22	West ...	2 2 2	North—End of mile 22, as per plan. South—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
159	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Gungna.	23	ditto ...	4 1 12	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles to* 1,275 *feet.*	
160	ditto ...	ditto .	23	East ..	4 1 14	South—End of mile 22, as per plan. North—Road under Culvert No. 69. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22, *milet* 1,280 *feet to* 3,300 *feet*	
161	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	West ...	7 2 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 22 *miles* 1,225 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
162	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	East ...	7 3 17	South—Road under Culvert No. 69. North—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 92 *miles* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
163	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	ditto ...	6 0 37	North—End of mile 23, as per plan. South—Culvert No. 71. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 22 *milss* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
164	ditto ...	ditto ..	23	West ...	6 2 6	South—Culvert No. 71. North—End of mile 23, as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From miles 23 *to* 1,260 *feet.*	
165	ditto ..	ditto ..	24	ditto ...	3 3 11	South—End of mile 23, as per plan ... North—Road under Culvert No. 73. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Date trees.
						From 23 *miles to* 1,230 *feet.*	
166	ditto ..	ditto ..	24	East ..	3 3 2	North—Road under Culvert No. 73. South—End of mile 23, as per plan. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 23 *miles* 1,290 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
167	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha .. Mouzah Kudalya Mât	24	West ...	3 0 0	South—Road under Culvert No. 73 ... North—Corner of Bholanath Pal's land. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 23 *miles* 1,800 *feet lo* 2,220 *feet.*	
168	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	East ...	0 2 39	South—Hooghly station land. North—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen Khan Bahadoor's land. West—Road leading to station. East—Land belonging to Nuziroodeen and others.	
						From 23 *miles* 2,220 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
169	ditto ...	ditto ...	24	ditto ...	3 1 13	South—Corner of Moulvie Nuziroodeen's land. North—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and Culvert No. 74. West—Road to station. East—As per plan.	

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
						From 23 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 4 600 *feet.*	
170	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Kodalya Mât	24	East	1 1 30	South—Corner of Lal Chand Newgee's land, and B l nd of lot No. 169. West—Road to stat on. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Land belonging to Lal Chand Newgee and others.	Tamarind and Mangoe trees.
						From 23 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,530 *feet.*	
171	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzahs Kodalya Mât and Laldanga	24	West ..	5 3 6	South—Land of lot No. 167. North—Road under Culvert No. 75. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Babla garden.
						From 23 *miles* 4,560 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
172	ditto	Pergunnah Arsha Mouzah Laldanga	24	ditto	1 1 5	South—Road under Culvert No. 75 North—End of mile 24, as per plan East—Kutcha road West—As per plan.	Mangoe, Seemul, and Babla trees.
						From 23 *miles* 4 580 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
173	ditto	ditto	24	East	1 3 28	South—Road under ulvert No. 75. North—End of mile 24, as per plan. West Railway fencing. E st— s per plan.	Sundry trees.

HOOGHLY,
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
the 12th april 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisem entas in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.*	
174	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West ...	3 1 33	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	... Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	East ...	3 3 7	South—End of mile 24 as per plan North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	... Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	25	West ..	1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	.. Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet.	
177	ditto ..	ditto ...	25	ditto ...	0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land.	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet.	
178	ditto ..	ditto ...	25	ditto ..	1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Goiai and Jahiruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	ditto ...	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land... North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	East ...	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	... Date trees.
						**From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
181	ditto ..	ditto .	25	ditto ...	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	West ...	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ...	14 2 1	South—End of mile 25 as per plan .. North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						† *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	East ...	14 1 14	South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles to* 900 *feet.*	
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grant Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 26 *miles to* 1,300 *feet.*	
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	3 0 11	South—End of mile 26 as per plan .. North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						From 26 *miles* 800 *feet to* 2,920 *feet.*	
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East ...	5 1 19	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	4 1 2	North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,010 *feet to* 3,885 *feet.*	
189	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto ..	1 3 10	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
						From 25 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,950 *feet.*	
190	ditto ...	Porgunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
						From 26 *miles* 3,885 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencying. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,950 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
192	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	East ...	2 3 36	North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 27 *miles to* 1,460 *feet.*	
193	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 35	North—Road under culvert No. 93 .. South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Cocoanut trees.
						From 27 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
194	ditto ..	ditto ..	28	West ...	3 1 27	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Cocoanut and other trees.
						‡ *From* 27 *miles* 1,425 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.*	
195	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salance, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto ..	3 0 12	North—B land of lot No. 196 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R P	*From* 27 *miles* 2,940 *feet to* 3,540 *feet.*	
196	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan. * *From* 27 *miles* 1,485 *feet to* 2,960 *feet.*	
197	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Salanee Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East .	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193 . South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 27 *miles* 2,960 *feet to* 3,710 *feet.*	Date and other trees.
198	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto .	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River .. South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land. *From* 27 *miles* 3,640 *feet to* 4,140 *feet.*	Babool and other trees.
199	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West .	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Gocool Krishna Ghose. *From* 27 *miles* 4,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
200	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Alleekojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto ..	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan. *From* 27 *miles* 4,100 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 2.
201	ditto .	ditto	28	East	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow. *From* 28 *miles to* 1,025 *feet.*	Babool trees.
202	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West .	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan *From* 28 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
203	ditto .	ditto ..	29	ditto	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan West—Foot path and railway fencing. *From* 28 *miles* 1,200 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
204	ditto .	ditto ..	29	East	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 28 *miles* 980 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
205	ditto	ditto	29	West	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road East—Railway fencing West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others † *From* 28 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,050 *feet.*	
206	ditto	ditto	29	ditto	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss. *From* 28 *miles* 3,980 *feet to* 5,080 *feet*	
207	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto ..	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 28 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,895 *feet.*	
208	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Gojoghanta.	29	East	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoosoodun Aduck and others' jote land West—Railway fencing	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Lot Number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate Area	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
					A R P	* *From* 28 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 5,240 *feet.*	
209	Hooghly .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Alleekojah.	30	East .	3 0 31	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 100 *feet to* 1,610 *feet.*	
210	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto .	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 1,525 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
211	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosottum pore.	30	ditto ..	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing *From* 29 *miles* 20 *feet to* 1,850 *feet.*	
212	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West .	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 29 *miles* 1,755 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
213	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosuttum pore.	30	ditto .	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan *From* 30 *miles to* 2,960 *feet.*	
214	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree.
215	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttopore	31	West ..	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,290 *feet*	
216	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 South—B land of lot No. 214 East—Jote land of Baboo Woojeer and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing *From* 30 *miles* 3,290 *feet to* 3,865 *feet*	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttopore.	31	ditto .	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick South—B land of lot No 216. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land West—Railway fencing *From* 30 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 4,440 *feet*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore	31	ditto .	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No 219 . South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing *From* 30 *miles* 4,440 *feet to* 4 990 *feet*	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto .	ditto ..	31	ditto ..	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government . South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others West—Railway fencing *From* 30 *miles* 5,005 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto	ditto	31	ditto .	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan .. South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles to* 2,250 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1 Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto .	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo	32	ditto .	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 31 *miles to* 2,565 *feet.*	
222	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West ...	8 . 1 38	North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. **From* 31 *miles* 2,565 *feet to* 3,055 *feet.*	
223	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee. † *From* 31 *miles* 3,055 *feet to* 3,280 *feet.*	
224	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose. *From* 31 *miles* 3,155 *feet to* 3,835 *feet.*	
225	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others. *From* 31 *miles* 3,835 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Cocoanut, Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
226	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	4 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan, South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per pain. ‡ *From* 31 *miles* 2,250 *feet to* 2,660 *feet.*	
227	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	East ...	1 1 29	North—Public road ... South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Aughore Chand, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing. § *From* 31 *miles* 2,660 *feet to* 3,260 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 4.
228	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 3 16	North—Restored land South—Public road. ... East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing. ‖ *From* 31 *miles* 3,470 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Cocoanut and Babool trees.
229	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnen, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	East ..	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
230	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	ditto ...	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles to* 850 *feet.*	
231	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1240 *feet to* 1,910 *feet.*	
232	ditto ...	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank, East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh. and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1,910 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
233	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	33	ditto ..	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaik's land North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‖ From this has been excluded the tonk restored by Governmens.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 32 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
234	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjaha, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West ..	12 3 34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
235	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee.	34	East ..	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
236	ditto ..	ditto ..	34	West ..	4 2 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
237	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto ..	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
238	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan	34	East ..	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 34 *miles* 1,850 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
239	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto ..	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 34 *miles* 1,830 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
240	ditto ..	ditto .	35	West ..	6 0 28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. *From* 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
241	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Kulsee, Nishiragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan	36	ditto ..	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
242	ditto .	ditto .	36	East ..	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
243	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan Mouzahs Kolsondah, Bagmydan, and Jokaibeel.	37	South ..	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan. *From* 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
244	ditto ..	ditto ..	37	North ..	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land
					A. R. P.	*From 37 mile to 1,030 feet*	
245	Hooghly .	Pergunnah Chootee-poie, Mouzah Joy-pore.	38	South .	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No 127.	
						From 37 mile to 1,030 feet.	
246	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	North	2 2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 mile 1,060 feet to 2,110 feet	
247	ditto	ditto	38	ditto ..	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baij Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 mile 2,110 feet to 2,776 feet.	
248	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kocheermo-hollah.	38	ditto ..	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjanee Meeah South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taltree.
						From 37 mile 4,205 feet to 4,425 feet.	
249	ditto .	Pergunnah Chootee-poie Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	ditto	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land West—Land belonging to Bosir Shaikh and B Class land.	
						From 37 mile 4,425 feet to 5,280 feet.	
250	ditto	ditto	38	ditto	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 mile 3,080 feet to 3,125 feet.	
251	ditto .	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Gorh	38	South .	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 mile 3,140 feet to 3,590 feet	
252	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee poie Mouzah Shaikhpoo-kur.	38	ditto	0 3 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others East—Public road West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 mile 3,590 feet to 3,760 feet.	
253	ditto	ditto ..	38	ditto .	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shah a East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shahs.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile* 3,760 *feet to* 3,960 *feet.*	
254	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South ...	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. *From* 37 *mile* 3,960 *feet to* 4,520 *feet.*	Tamarind and pepul tree.
255	ditto .	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha South—Kangloo Meeah's land. *From* 37 *mile* 4,520 *feet to* 5 280 *feet.*	Pepul tree and neem tree.
256	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,310 *feet.*	
257	ditto ...	ditto ..	39	ditto ...	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,325 *feet to* 3,805.	
258	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—East of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
259	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ...	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,250 *feet.*	
260	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North ..	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,270 *feet to* 3,900 *feet.*	
261	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,800 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
262	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ...	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
263	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto ...	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. *From* 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,580 *feet.*	
264	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	2 1 11	North—As per plan. ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road. *From* 39 *mile* 2,595 *feet to* 3,533 *feet.*	Pepul tree 1.
265	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ...	1 1 10	North—As per plan ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass.	Bamboocluster 2. Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 39 mile 3,535 feet to 4,145 feet.*	
266	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North ...	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden.	Bamboo cluster 7. Babool trees.
						From 39 mile 4,145 feet to 5,280 feet.	
267	ditto .	ditto ...	40	ditto ..	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	
						From 39 mile to 1,420 feet.	
268	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South ...	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,645 feet.	
269	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan ... East—B Class land ... West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house.	Tal tree 1.
						From 39 mile 2,625 feet to 3,430 feet.	
270	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ...	0 3 24	North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land belonging to Roopchaund, Tarinee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundo Chowkeedar's. East—Public road. . West—B land of lot No. 271.	
						From 39 mile 3,430 feet to 4,070 feet.	
271	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others.	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
						From 39 mile 4,070 feet to 5,280 feet.	
272	ditto ..	ditto ...	40	ditto ..	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 mile to 2,900 feet.	
273	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others.	
						* *From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 4,130 feet.*	
274	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	ditto ..	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Kaikur.	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
						From 40 mile 4,130 feet to 5,280 feet.	
275	ditto ..	ditto ...	41	ditto ...	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeedar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Kaikur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 mile to 1,820 feet.	
276	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Attee.	41	North ...	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 40 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,900 *feet.*	
277	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North ...	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
278	ditto ...	ditto ..	41	ditto ...	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee.	
						From 40 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
279	ditto ...	ditto ...	41	ditto ...	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 700 *feet.*	
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	42	ditto ...	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41 as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						* *From* 41 *mile* 550 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
281	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee.	42	ditto ...	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 1,050 *feet.*	
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee.	42	South ...	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						† *From* 41 *mile* 1,050 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
283	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee, and Boinchee.	42	ditto ...	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
284	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Boinchee and Batka.	43	ditto ..	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 42, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						‡ *From* 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
285	ditto ...	ditto ...	43	North ...	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						§ *From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
286	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto ...	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B land of lot No. 237.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
287	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	0 1 3	North—Lote land of Dinonath Ghose. South—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rakhal Dass Mookerjee. West—Public road.	
						‖ *From* 43 *mile* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
288	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Public road. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
† From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.
§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.
‖ This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.*	
289	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Batka.	44	South ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
						From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet.	
290	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
						From 43 mile 3,410 feet to 3,550 feet.	
291	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ..	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars.	
						From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet.	
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	South ..	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mangoe tree 1.
						* *From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.*	
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Morooipore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ...	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others.	
						† *From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
294	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ..	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—B Land of lot No 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.	
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Morooipore.	45	South ...	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
						From 44 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 45 mile to 2,420 feet.	
297	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	ditto ...	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
						‡ *From 45 mile to 3,130 feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ..	46	North ...	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C. land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 28th May 1872, corresponding with 6th Jet 1279 F S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being profited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the higest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Revenue assessed.	Government revenue.			Remarks.
					Road Cess	Total	Upset price.	
			A R. P				Rs.	
229	542	Purayokhas, pergunnah Munıar. ..	10 2 30	.. ...	...	.....	1,022	The plot will be sold revenue-free under the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 336B, dated the 2nd November 1871, received with the Commissioner's memorandum No. 283 Circular, dated 21st idem, it being Class C land relinquished by the Railway Company.

PATNA COLLECTORATE OFFICE,
The 9th April 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي ہی کہ ٹکڑہ اراضیات مفصلہ ذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکي درکار سرکار کو نہین ہی
بتاریخ ۲۸ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۶ جیٹہ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا
جایگا فقط ٭

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضیات کو پاي نندے شرایط مفصلہ ذیل کا کرنا ہوگا ٭

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي ٭

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے
پندرھوین روز وقت دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرھوین روز
تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکي بعد کھلے کچہري کے اول روز کے دوپہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر زر
مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار ناقیدار کے ذمہ
واري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط ٭

شرایط سوم

اراضیات مذکور لاخراج نیلام ہوگي اور قیمت مظہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام
نیلام ختم ہوگا ٭

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ	نمبر توزیع	نام محال اور پرگنہ	ترجمہ بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار	قیمت مظہرہ قبل نیلام
محالات سرکار		پریو خاص پرگنہ	اکر	روڈ	پول	جمع مشخصے سڑک	
نمبر ۲۲۹	نمبر ۵۴۲	مدبر	۱۰	۲	۳۰	میزان	۱۰۲۲

یہہ زمین لاخراج نیلام
ہوگا مطابق حکم صاحبان
بورڈ نمبر ۳۳۶ بے مرقومہ
۲ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ کے
و یاد داشت کمشنري
نمبر ۲۸۳ مرقومہ ۲۱ ماہ
مذکور

اي: سي: منگلس
افیسیاٹینگ کلکٹر

بتاریخ ۹ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

تحریر

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st*.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As P.
.....	.....	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhurhurrah Sockhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a *Bur* tree (dead); on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and mâl lands.	8 3 14	254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro ...	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto ...	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Koonnuggur, ditto ditto ...	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A. R. P.	*From 6 miles 1 800 feet to 3,375 feet.*		Rs. As. P.
51	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Bhudder-cally.	7	East	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No 21. South—Road under culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Mondoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramanik, Bisso Nauth Roy Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandol and Jodoo Hathy *From 6 miles 1,890 feet to 2,460 feet*	Jack 1 Date 1.	600 0 0
52	ditto ..	ditto ..	7	West ..	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No 20 North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No 53 East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo. *From 6 miles 2,460 feet to 2,990 feet.*	Tal 1 .	240 0 0
53	ditto	ditto .	7	ditto	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land North—Corner of Bycunto Ghose's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Moudoll's Jote land. *From 6 miles 2,990 feet to 3,380 feet*	.. ..	225 0 0
54		ditto	7	ditto	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land. West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 6

CALCUTTA ;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta —May 22, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII. of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872 :—

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mehal Noubad, Mouzah Machooakhali, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 175.—Taluk Amal Jamal; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry,

Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,189-1-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Dholi Serra, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 176.—Taluk Magan Das Chowdry; proprietor Magan Das Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma ... . Rs. 1,295-10-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah South Neela, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 460.—Taluk Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdrya; proprietors Khoama Chowdry, Srimoti Umari Chowdrya, Lathong Chowdry, Lapo Chowdry, Lapasoo Chowdry, and Srimoti Chaimraoo Chowdhrya;

Sudder Jumma	... .	Rs. 670-15-0
Road Fund	... .	„ 6-12-0
	Total ...	„ 677-11-0

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Joojkhola, Thannah Fatikcherri.

No. 588.—Taluk Ayarali Khan; proprietor Ayarali Khan;

Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,376 7-3

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue, Mouzah Teknaf, Thannah Teknaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry; proprietors Khepong Chowdry, Omphroo Moeo Chowdry, Saimpooree, Ongeeri Chowdry, and Kasim Ali Chowdry;

Sudder Jumma	... ...	Rs. 692-3-0
Road Fund	... .	„ 6-15-0.
	Total	„ 699-2-0

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1872:—

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Anandi Ram Kanoongoe; proprietors Thonooram, Ram Das, Ramkishore, Hurrodas, Goloke Chandra, Magan Das, Rutton Money, Rasik Chunder, Anundo Moye, Rajkishore, Brijo Mohan, Ramsoonder Sen, Gour Hurry, Srimati Oolmilla, Bishawnath, *alias* Bodhyanath, Ram Mohan, Ramdiyal Dey, Jona Bebee, Ram Doyal Dey, Ramdoolall Dey, Shoshi Kumar, minor, Hurgobindo Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Brijo Mohan, Bhoirub Chunder, mohurir, Goloke Chunder Roy, Rash Chunder, Mirtoonjoy Nag *alias* Jogulkishore, Degamber Roy Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobul Chunder Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali, Chowdry, Ramdoyal Dey, Ram Soonder Sen, Ramjoy Mohapri Rasik Chunder Rai, Hur Kumar Rai, Lollit Koomar Rai, Degamber Rai, Ramjoy Mohajan, Tripoora Shondory, Ramjoy Mohajan, Kristodas Thakur, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shibo Das Surmah, Ananda Money Surmah, Shibo Das, Ananda Money Surmah, Fazal Rohoman, Abdul Gofoor, Nanda Kumar Kanoongoe, Nobo Koomar, Kookoor Chand Naoo, Krishno Mali, Srimoty Parotee, Srimoti Akima Bebi, Amanat Ali, Jenat Ali, Srimoty Motee Bibi, Rash Chunder Rai, Sarat Chunder Rai, Ishwar Chunder Rai, Varath Chunder Roy, Srimoty Amola, Srimoty Peari, Nanda Kumar Rai, Volanath, Ghonesham, Kali Churn, Kali Kripa, Mohesh Chunder, Oodoy Chand, and Runjit Ram. Separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Srimoti Ananda Moye, Raj Kishore *alias* Raj Coomar, Goloke Chunder Rai Kanoongoe, Mohesh Chunder Rai, his nephew Kali Kripa, Shoshy Koomar Rai, Ramsoonder Sein, Ram Chunder, Gour Hurry Kanoongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Shoobal Chunder Kanongoe, Bhoirub Chunder Das, Rasik Chunder, Hur Koomar, Lollit Koomar Rai, Ram Chunder Sein, Brijo Mohun Sein, his brother Hur Gobind Sein, Ramjoy Mohajan, Ramjoy Mohajan, Degamber Rai Kanoongoe, Sheik Sudder Ali Chowdry, Tripura Shondery, Kookoor Chand Nao, Kristo Mali, Srimoti Perothi, Nunda Koomar, his brother Nobo Kumar Kanoongoe, Magan Das Sen, Ruttun Money Sen, Rasik Chunder Sen, Kristo Das Surma, Ramsoonder Sen, Fazal Rohoman, Abdool Gofoor, minor, Shibbo Das Surmah, Ananda Moni Surma, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 799-10-7, and they having paid the revenue of their shares the other shares, of the estate will be sold. The sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 849-6-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 57.—Taraf Arooda Barros; proprietors Nityanund Rukhit, Srimati Ananda Moye, Prankristno, Doorga Das, Grish Chunder, Groodoss, Jebun Kristno, Nobo Kristno, and Raj Krishno, Rai Rukhit; sudder jumma Rs. 10,584-4-4.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue

No. 1751.—Taraf Modan Chowdry; proprietors Luckhee Kanto Datta, Modun Mohan Ghose Ramhurry Datta, Srimoti Khoshobya Debya, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, Ramjiban, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Bhoirub Shaha. Separate accounts under section 13, Act XI. of 1859, having been opened for the shares of Luckhee Kanto Dutta, Ramhurry Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjebun, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 122-1-4 and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the shares of Modun Mohun Ghose, Srimoty Koshobya Debya, Krishno Das Koondo, Goloke Chunder Chowdry, and Ram Vorlub Shaha, will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 688 6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magun Ghonesham; proprietors Bhoirub Chunder, Mahomed Dowlut, Tarini Churn Surmah, and Srimoti Mansub Bebee. Separate accounts under section 3, Act XI of 1859, having been opened for the shares of the remaining proprietors bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 425-13, and the revenue of their shares having been paid, the share of Srimoti Mansub Bebee will be sold. Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs. 560-5.

J. WHITMORE, *Covd. Depy. Collr., in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 470.—Mehal Mehruja, Pergunnah Behea; recorded proprietors, Dewan Ramjeawun Sing and Baboo Ramkoomar Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 522-10-8. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 193-14-1.

No. 819.—Mehal Hukeempore, Pergunnah Chousa; recorded proprietor, Rajah Rampergash Sing; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,402. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 20-6-3.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 9th April 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اِسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہ‌آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجۂ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ۲۸ ماہ مارچ تاریخ مین دین ہونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجرمہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہے اِسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مي تاریخ ۲۷ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع اپریل تاریخ ۹ *

تفصیل

قسم اول

نمبر ۴۷۰—محال مہرجا برگنہ شہاجسکے خانہ مالگذار مین نام دیوان رام جیاون سنگھہ و نانو رام کمار سنگھہ مندرج ہے و مبلغ ۸-۱۰-۵۲۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۱-۱۴-۱۹۳ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

نمبر ۸۱۹—محال جکم‌پور برگنہ چونسہ جسکي خانہ مالگذار مین نام راجہ رام پرکاش سنگھہ مندرج ہے مبلغ ۱۴۰۲ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہے بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۶-۲۰ باقي مالگذاري خاص نیلام ہوگا *

ایچ: آلکجا در
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۹ فبروري ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B S., for Rs. 885 5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11 The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs 682-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collectors's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner, as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 156.—Mehal Burrah Goburdhun, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 1,027-13-5, of which Rs. 486-15-0 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 540-14-5, on account of the share of Chowah Mahto, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Golam Hossein, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Imam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunneejaun, Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa Begum *oorf* Begumjaun, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto,

Nemchund Mahto, Soomarae Mahto, Teekum Mahto, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Kadir Ali, Toondun Sing, Lalay Dumberloll, Degnarain Sing, Moonna Mahtho, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 459.—Mouzah Gosaindoss, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gayspore; recorded proprietors, Degnarain Sing, Kishondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto and Umrit Mahto, &c.; sudder jumma Rs. 717-5-7, of which Rs. 328 11-1 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Degnarain Sing, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 388-10-6, on account of the share of Mussamut Emamee Khanum *oorf* Bebee Bunnoo, Mussamut Ushrufoonnissa *oorf* Begumjaun, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, Mirza Bunnejaun, Mirza Golam Hossein, Wuheedoonnissa, Nundoololl, Kasheeloll, Toondun Sing, Degnarain Sing, Jeetun Mahto, Jankee Mahto, Chowah Mahto, Nemchund Mahto, Soomaree Mahto, Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, Wuzeer Mahto, and Doolar Mahto, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

No. 612.—Mehal Mahomedpore, lot Burrah, pergunnah Gyaspore; recorded proprietors, Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Khaytun Sing, Mirza Kadir Ali, and Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, &c.; sudder jumma Rs 750-7-0, of which Rs. 315-6-8 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Moonna Mahto, Balkishoon Mahto, Golab Mahto, and Wuzeer Mahto, &c., with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per section 10, Act XI. of 1859.

The sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs. 435-0-4, on account of the share of Mirza Mahomed Ali, Mirza Muzhur Ali, Mirza Kadir Ali, Mussamut Wuheedoonnissa, Mirza Agaee, Khanumjaun, Mirza Emam Ali, Chowah Mahto *oorf* Dumree Mahto, Toondun Sing, Gonda Sing, Mutookdharee, Sing, himself and guardian of Hurdeonarain Sing, minor, Kishoondutt Tewaree, Degnarain Sing, Mirza Sujjad Ali *oorf* Agajaun, and Mirza Bunneejaun, non-applicants, which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 10*th April* 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار

واضح هو که حسب دفعه ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یهه محالات مرقومه الذیل ضلع پٹنه مین بابت بقیۂ مالگذاري سرکار و دیگر دعوي جو از روي دستورات و قوانین مجاریه موافق باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماه مارچ سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول هی بروز منگل ۲۸ ماه مے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع کچهري مین صاحب کلکٹر اوسي ضلع کے بلا عذر و عام نیلام مین رکها جائیگا *

بندوبست استمراري *

نمبر ۱۵۶ توزیع محال بڑا گوبردهن پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگه و کشن دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون وغیره صدر جمع ۵-۱۳-۱۰۲۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱۵-۴۸۶ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ نراین سنگه و کشن دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوا هي ۵-۱۴-۵۱۰ بابت حصه چوا مهتون و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون و غلام حسین و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مسماة امامي خانم عرف بے بے بنو و مسماة اشرف النسا بیگم عرف بیگم جان و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و نیم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و تیکم مهتون و مرزا مظهر علے و مسماة وحید النسا و مرزا قادر علے توندن سنگه و لاله دمبر لعل و دیگ نراین سنگه و موتان مهتون و بالکسن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون و دولار مهتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقے مالگذاري نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۴۵۹ توزیع محال گونساین داس لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري دیگ نراین سنگهه و کشن دت تیواري و چوا مهتون عرف دمري مهتون و امرت مهتون و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۵-۷۱۷ اوسمین سے صدر جمع ۱-۱۱-۳۲۸ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه دیگ نراین سنگه و کسن دت تیواري و چوا مهون عرف دمري موهن و غیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۶-۱۰-۳۸۸ بابت حصه مسماة امامے خانم عرف بے بے بنو و مسماة اشرف النسا عرف بیگم جان و مرزا مظهر علے و مرزا قادر علے و مرزا اغاے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان و مرزا غلام حسین و وحید النسا و نندولعل و کاشے لعل و توندن سنگه و دیگ نراین سنگه و جیتن مهتون و جانکي مهتون چوا مهتون و نیم چند مهتون و سوماري مهتون و قوبال مهتون و بالکشن مهتون گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون و دولار مهتون غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

نمبر ۶۱۲ توزیع محال محمدپور لاٹ بڑا پرگنه غیاسپور بخانه مالگذاري مرزا مظهر علے وکهل سنگه و مرزا قادر علے و مسماة وحید النسا و غیره صدر جمع ۷-۷۵۰ منهاے هوگا بابت حصه موتا مهتون و بالکشن مهتون و گلاب مهتون و وزیر مهتون وغیره جسکے ساتهه بمراد دفعه ۱۰ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع حساب کهولا گیا و صدر جمع جسکا اشتهار نیلام هوتا هے ۴-۴۳۵ بابت حصه مرزا محمد علے و مرزا قادر علے و مسماة وحید النسا و مرزا اغائے و خانم جان و مرزا امام علے و چوا مهون عرف دمري مهون و توندن سنگه و گوندا سنگه و منگدهاري سنگه اصل بنفسه و والے هردیو نراین سنگه نابالغ و کسن دت تیواي و دیگ نراین سنگه و مرزا سجاد علے عرف اغا جان و مرزا بني جان غیر سایلان کا بعلت باقي مالگذاري کے نیلام هوگا *

اي: سي: مدگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۱۰ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S.* for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

*No.*2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recor ed proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold fo. recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor *Sevat*, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	....			2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,282	9	2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector,*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bhaugulpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 7th day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872, corresponding with 16th Jeth 1279, *F.S.*

Towjee No. 346.—Mouzah Juggutpore Bhugwan, Pergunnah Chye; proprietor Moharaj Singh; sudder jumma Rs. 1,600. This estate is to be sold for recovery of Rs. 500 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 22, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing as from 1st May 1862 pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	*Names.*	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	REMARKS.
	A.					
1	Abbott, G	Firm of Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	Christian	Errors in name and description can be corrected on communication to the office of the Clerk of the Crown. Persons, if any, under a foreign allegiance should be struckout of the list. Persons claiming exemption should communicate their claim and ground to the Clerk of the Crown as soon as possible after service of summons; and also should all persons summoned and unable to attend for any
2	Abraham, J A	Inhabitant	China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
3	Abreo, Joseph	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
4	Abreo, J W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
5	Abreo, G W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
7	Adams, J H	Assistant, Wills, Edmonds and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
8	Adels, J P	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	India	Christian	reason or cause, stating the reason or cause; so that if sufficient cause is alleged, the Sheriff may be directed to summon another juryman.
9	Adels, J R	ditto, ditto	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
10	Addis, G T	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	Dalhouse Square	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Agar, Henry	Printer, E I R Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
12	Aitken, W R T	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
13	Albert, A	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	ditto	India	ditto	
14	Alexander, G	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Alexander, H	Assistant, Schlaepfer, Putz and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Alexander, J	Printer, Exchange Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
17	Alexander, W P	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
18	Alexander, J H	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
19	Allan, J	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
20	Allan, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto	
21	Allan, W	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
22	Allardice, R	Firm of Steuart and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
23	Amos, W G	Firm of Gilbert and Co	Loll Bazar	ditto	ditto	
24	Anderson, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
25	Andrew, L	Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Irrigation Department	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
26	Andrew, J	Hotel-keeper	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
27	Andrews, O B	Coolie Contractor	South Collingah Street	India	ditto	
28	Andrews, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
29	Andrews, G	Assistant, Department of Agriculture Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
30	Anthony, C	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	

31	Anton, G J	...	Assistant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britrain	ditto
32	Apcar, A G	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
33	Apcar, Alick, (Junior)	...	Assistant, Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
34	Apcar, S T	...	Firm of Apcar and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
35	Apperley, W W	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britrain	ditto
36	Aratoon, S C	...	Excise Officer	...	Radha Bazar	...	India	ditto
37	Arbuthnot, G J	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
38	Armstrong, W	...	Assistant, H Clarton and Co	...	Clive Row	...	India	ditto
39	Arnold, R J	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
40	Ashe, A B	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
41	Ashe, C	..	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
42	Atkinson, G	...	Firm of Atkinson Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
43	Atkinson, W L	...	Shop-keeper	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
44	Atkinson, D	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
45	Atkinson, E S P	...	ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
46	Atkinson, G A	...	Assistant Auditor, E I R Company	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
47	Augustin, C F	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
48	Augustin, E W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
49	Augustine, J	...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
50	Authray, A	...	Assistant, East India Railway Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
51	Avery, W	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts		Park Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
52	Avetoom, C T	...	Inhabitant	...	Ezra Street	...	India	ditto
53	Avetoom, C T	...	Merchant	...	No. 2, Lindsay Street	...	ditto	ditto
54	Ayres, W H T	...	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	...	Treasury Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
	B.							
55	Babonau, W T	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
56	Badham, H	...	Firm of Badham Brothers	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
57	Badman, H A	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
58	Bagram, G J	Assistant, M C Joakim & Co	China Bazar Lane	India	ditto	
59	Baker, W C	Assistant, East India Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
60	Baker, J B	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
61	Balfour, James	Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
62	Balfour, J	Contractor	Sooterkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
63	Ballantaine, C R	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
64	Ball, E	Assistant, Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
65	Bampton, W R	Inhabitant	Emambaugh Lane	India	ditto	
66	Banks, A	Printer, *Englishman* Office	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
67	Bancroft, N	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals	Harrington Street	India	ditto	
68	Baness, J F	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
69	Baptist, E	Firm of Baptist and Co	Sooterkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
70	Barber, H	Firm of Dunn and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto	
71	Barrett, E	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	Government Place	India	ditto	
72	Barrett, R	Overseer, 2nd Division	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
73	Bartlett, R	Coach Builder	British India Street	ditto	ditto	
74	Bason, H	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
75	Baxter, W	Assistant, Hazlewood and Co	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
76	Bayne, R R	Draftsman, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
77	Bayly, W G	Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
78	Bell, C P	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
79	Bell, William	Assistant to Henry S Cox	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	

80	Bell, W M	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
81	Bell, J	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
82	Bellamy, J F	Assistant Printer, Military Department Press	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, M	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto
84	Belletty, J R	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
85	Betts, W E	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto
86	Bernard, J	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
87	Berwick, J F	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
88	Beer, J H E	Manager for Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
89	Beveridge, W W	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Government Place	India	ditto
90	Bibra, L V	Superintendent, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
91	Bickham, G	Assistant, Barlow and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto
92	Bicknell, E	Sub-Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
93	Bigge, E	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
94	Bijohn, C S	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
95	Billings, W A	Deputy Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
96	Binning, J	Assistant, Findlay, Hoyes and Co	Lall Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto
97	Bird, S	Firm of Bird and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
98	Bird, S	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
99	Bird, W	Firm of Robertson and Co	Lall Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
100	Bishop, W	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
101	Bishop, W C	Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
102	Biss, J K	Assistant Commissary-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
103	Biss, W H	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
104	Biss, R L	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
105	Blackwood, E	Assistant, Wolf, Wilmans and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	Christian	
106	Blackhall, W	Assistant, Henderson and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
107	Bliss, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
108	Bobanau, T W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
109	Bois, A	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
110	Bois, E	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
111	Bolst, H A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
112	Bolst, J D	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
113	Bolst, W C	Trader	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
114	Bolst, E R	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
115	Bolst, W	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
116	Bolton, T	Assistant, Mathematical Instruments Department	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
117	Bonnaud, A	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	India	ditto	
118	Bonnaud, G	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
119	Botelho, W A	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
120	Boucher, J G	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
121	Bourilhon, A	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
122	Bowers, J	Superintendent, P. W. Dept., Bengal Printing Branch	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
123	Bowerman, J G	Assistant, F and C Olser	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
124	Branker, R	Assistant, Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
125	Braham, H	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

126	Bradbury, H E D	...	Assistant, Stamp Department, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	India	ditto
127	Brady, P H W	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office ...	Middleton Street ...	ditto	ditto
128	Brandon, H	...	Assistant, Spence's Hotel ...	Government Place ...	Great Britain	ditto
129	Brassington, J W	...	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Presidency Division ...	Writers' Buildings ...	di to	ditto
130	Breeze, W	...	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
131	Bremner, A W	...	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
132	Bretton, A M	...	Assistant to W Moran and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
133	Brewster, R	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co "Limited" ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto
134	Brewster, C C	...	Ditto, ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
135	Breck, A B	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
136	Bridgnell, James M	...	Accountant Calcutta, Mint ...	Strand ...	India	ditto
137	Bridge, A	...	Agent for Gill and Co, Wine Merchants ..	Government Place ...	Great Britain	ditto
138	Briggs, T	...	Assistant, Controller-General of Military Expenditure ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
139	Briggs, H G	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
140	Broad, W	...	Assistant, Adelphi Hotel ...	Waterloo Street ...	ditto	ditto
141	Broderick, J N	...	Assistant Office of Controller, Public Work Accounts	Dalhousie Square ...	India	ditto
142	Broadhead, E H	...	Assistant, Commissary General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
143	Brock, C	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	Great Britain	ditto
144	Brooks, W L	...	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
145	Brookes, R T	...	Assistant, Mechanical Department, Mnit	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
146	Brookes, C J	...	Firm of Hamilton and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto
147	Broughton, F D	...	Assistant to Williamson Brothers ...	Clive Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
148	Brown, T J	...	Undertaker ...	Bentinck Street ...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
149	Brown, John	... Stable-keeper	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
150	Brown, T F	... Assistant, Makintosh, Burn and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto	
151	Brown, T F	... Commission Agent for Carriages and Horses	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
152	Brown, W	... Assistant, Cook and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
153	Brown, W R	... Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto	
154	Brown, T	... Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
155	Browne, T	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
156	Bruce, H T	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
157	Buckland, P	... Assistant, Controller of Public Work Accounts	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto	
158	Buckley, J	... Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
159	Bulman, R W	... Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	.. Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
160	Bull, J H	... Assistant, C. W. Carr and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
161	Bully, A A	... Engineer	... Scott's Lane	... ditto	ditto	
162	Burge, A	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
163	Burgess, W W	... Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto	
164	Burgess, R	... Ditto, ditto	.. ditto	... ditto	ditto	
165	Burgess, R	... Assistant, J Monteith and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
166	Burgess, W T	... Partner, Calcutta Photographic Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto	
167	Burke, A D	... Outfitters	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
168	Burnham, R	... Assistant, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto	
169	Burnes, J A	... Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
170	Burton, R	.. Firm of Eastman and Co	.. Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
171	Buskin, E G	... Firm of Buskin and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	
172	Butter, A	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	Clive Street	... ditto	ditto	

173	Buttrum, E	Assistant, Barlow and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
174	Bryce, J M	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
175	Byrne, J O	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto
176	Byrne, A E	Registrar ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
177	Byrne, H B	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto

C.

178	Caithness, J E	Assistant, Cook and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian.
179	Calder, A C	Assistant, Office of Controller Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
180	Calvert, J	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto
181	Calvert, C C	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
182	Campbell, T F	Assistant, Controller of Military Accountant's Office	Park Street	India	ditto
183	Cantopher, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
184	Cantopher, F	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
185	Cantopher, J A	Proprietor, Calcutta Grammar School	Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto
186	Carlisle, S	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto
187	Carlisle, E	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
188	Carpenter, S B	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
189	Carpenter, A W	Assistant, Landing and Shipping Co, "Limited"	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
190	Carr, C W	Firm of Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
191	Carrett, A	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
192	Carrington, E	Broker	Strand	ditto	ditto
193	Carrison, G O	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
194	Carter, C	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar	Great Britain	ditto
195	Carter, W	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
196	Carter, A M	Assistant. Examiner's Office, Pay Department	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	Christian	
197	Cartland, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
198	Carvallo, A	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co, "Limited"	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
199	Cashman, J H	Chief Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
200	Cassidy, J J	Hotel-keeper	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
201	Catliff, E	Firm of Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
202	Cautty, D	Assistant, G Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
203	Chalmers, J	Accountant, National Bank of India	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
204	Chambers, J A	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
205	Chambers, J	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
206	Chaler, W A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
207	Chaplin, M S	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
208	Chapman, C	Assistant, W Keep and Co	22, Swallow Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
209	Chapman, A W	Assistant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
210	Chamarett, A C	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
211	Charlton, J L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
212	Chater, C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
213	Chater, M	Accountant	Lower Circular Road	ditto	ditto	
214	Chaunce, J	Firm of Chaunce and Co	Weston's Lane	ditto	ditto	
215	Cheetham, G	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephews and Co	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
216	Cheetham, W H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
217	Chick, N A	Registrar of Hackney Carriages	Wellington Square	India	ditto	
218	Child, W	Gas-fitter	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
219	Clabon, G	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

220	Claque, P A	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
221	Clark, James Aiken	Firm of Clark and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
222	Clark, W H	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
223	Clark, A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto
224	Clark, B	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Additional Presidency Division	New High Court	ditto	ditto
225	Clarton, H	Broker	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
226	Clement, P	Foreman, Printing Department, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
227	Clermount, T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
228	Clinton, M C	Clerk, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto
229	Coard, C W	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
230	Cock, A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
231	Cockburne, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christia
232	Cocky, E N	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
233	Coggan, H	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto
234	Coish, W	Shoe-maker	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
235	Collett, W H	Assistant, G F Kellner and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
236	Collie, H	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	Elysium Row	India	ditto
237	Collins, B S	Broker	Free School Street	ditto	ditto
238	Cones, Anthony	Printer	Loll Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
239	Cones, H	Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
240	Connew, R K	Assistant, Public Works Department	ditto	ditto	ditto
241	Connew, C M	Assistant, Samuel Smith and Sons	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
242	Connor, J	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
243	Conti, G	Assistant, W. Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
244	Cook, J	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
245	Cooke, H R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
246	Cooke, G F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
247	Cooper, A H	Superintendent, Cutting Department, Mint	ditto	ditto	ditto	
248	Cooper, G	Assistant, Young, Grey and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
249	Corbett, W L	Proprietor, Earl Hotel	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
250	Corbitt, J W	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
251	Corley, T J	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
252	Cornelius, J	Assistant, Shipping Office	ditto	India	ditto	
253	Counsell, T A	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
254	Cowie, D L	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
255	Cowie, E H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
256	Cowper, C	Assistant, Cox, Steel and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
257	Cox, William	Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
258	Craddack, J	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
259	Craig, J	Assistant, Stuart, Mackenzie and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
260	Crawford, F	Assistant, P and O Co.'s Office	Strand	ditto	ditto	
261	Creais, J	Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	Fort William	India	ditto	
262	Creaton, D C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
263	Creaton, W E	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
264	Cresswell, W S	Indigo Booker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
265	Cross, W G	Assistant, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

266	Crossby, W	Photographer Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
267	Crow, A	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
268	Crow, R M	Architect and Builder	Chandney Choke Lane	ditto	ditto	
269	Cruden, J	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
270	Cruickshank, D	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
271	Cumming, A	Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co., "Ld"	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
272	Cumberland, T	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
273	Cunliffe, R H C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	India	ditto	
274	Cunningham, A C	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
275	Cunningham, P	Accountant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
	D.					
276	D'Almeida, B	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
277	D'Cruz, H L	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
278	D'Cruz, J	Assistant, Office of Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
279	DeCruz, L	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
280	DeCruze, A	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
281	DaCosta, D W	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
282	DaCosta, J F	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
283	DaCosta, W H	Reader, Bengal Office, Printing Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
284	DaCosta, E W	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
285	DaCosta, C C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
286	Dalziel, J M	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
287	Dando, C A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
288	Daniel, J E	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
289	Daniell, C	Head Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
290	Darby, G A	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	... Government Place	... Great Britain	Christian	
291	Davidson, A	... Assistant, Grindlay and Co	... Strand Road	... ditto	ditto	
292	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto	
293	Davidson, W	... Assistant, Dykes and Co	... Waterloo Street	... ditto	ditto	
294	Davis, N L	... Assistant, Casella and Co	... Bentinck Street	... India	ditto	
295	Davis, J E	... Assistant, Robert, Charriol and Co	... Vansittart Row	... ditto	ditto	
296	Davis, E H S	... Assistant, Hackney Carriage Department	Free School Street	... ditto	ditto	
297	Davis, G H	... Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
298	Davison, F G	... Assistant, William Moran and Co	... Church Lane	... Great Britain	ditto	
299	Day, H J	... Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto	
300	Dawe, W H	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	.. Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
301	Dayley, W H	... Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office	... Park Street	... India	ditto	
302	Deane, E J	... Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing	... Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
303	DeBeaufort, F	... Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Military Expenditure	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto	
304	Deas, C	... Assistant, Burn and Co	... Hastings Street	... ditto	ditto	
305	DeGarnier, W E	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... India	ditto	
306	DeGarnier, F J N	... Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department	... Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
307	DeDombal, E	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
308	Deefholts, H A	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
309	DeMello, W A G	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	

310	DeMello, H S	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
311	DeMello, J S	... Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	... ditto	ditto
312	DeMello, P H	... Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	...	Middleton Row	... ditto	ditto
313	DeMenezes, Z J	... Inhabitant	...	Sooterkin's Lane	.. ditto	ditto
314	DeMonte, F W	... Assistant, Office of Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle	...	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
315	DeRozario, F A	... Firm of P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	... ditto	ditto
316	DeRozario, F M	... Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Covernment Place	... ditto	ditto
317	DeRozario, S P	... Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	... ditto	ditto
318	DeRozario, G	... Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
319	DeRozario, H	... Assistant Translator, Bengal Secretariat...		Sudder Street	... ditto	ditto
320	Derrick, J	... Superintendent, Christian Tract Book Society	...	Hare Street	... Great Britain	ditto
321	DeSalis, H J R	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal .	...	Strand	... ditto	ditto
322	DeSilva, N	... Assistant, Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co		Clive Street	... India	ditto
323	DeSilva, J C	... Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue,and Commerce Department	...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
324	DeSilva, E A	... Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
325	DeSilva J,	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
326	DeSilva, M	... Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
327	D'Silva, D J	... Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	... ditto	ditto
328	D'Silva, J	... Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	...	Strand	... ditto	ditto
329	D'Silva, H	... Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
330	DeSouza, A W,	... Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	... ditto	ditto
331	DeSouza, R	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	... ditto	ditto
332	DeSouza, M	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
333	Deverell, F R	... Assistant, Colvin Cowie and Co	...	Hastings Street	... Great Britain	ditto
334	Dias, H S C	... Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	... India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
335	Dias, J F	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
336	Dickson, G	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
337	Dickson, G M	Engineer, Water-works	Wellington Square	ditto	ditto	
338	Dinning, H	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
339	Dissent, C E	Assistant, Railway Department, Government of Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
340	Dissent, C	Inspector of Bazars	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
341	Dodgson, W	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
342	Doig, W	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
343	Donaldson, A	Assistant Secretary, Great Easter Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
344	Donaldson, W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
345	Douglas, W	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
346	Dover, C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
347	Dover, L W	Firm of T. Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
348	Dover, H	Firm of Wilton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
349	Dowling, J	Undertaker, Murdoch and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
350	Dowling, G A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
351	Dowling, A F	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
352	Dozey, A	Printer, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
353	Dubordioux, C	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
354	Ducas, A	Assistant, Argentie, Schillizzi and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
355	Duff, D	Broker	New China Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
356	Duncan, R S	Firm of Duncan and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
357	Dunckley, E	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
358	Dunning, R N	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

359	Dunn, D	... Accountant, Bengal United Service Medical Hall Association	... Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
360	Duplesis, A	... Examiner, City Press	... Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
361	Durham, J R L	... Assistant, Assay Office, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	...	ditto	ditto
	E.					
362	Eagleton, F A	... Merchant	... Canning Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
363	Earle, E W	... Assistant, Cohn Brothers and Co	... Clive Street	...	India	ditto
364	Earle, A G	... Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	... Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
365	Easton, G	... Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
366	Eden, J R	... Engineer, Lepage and Co	... Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
367	Edmond, J M	... Cabinet-maker	... Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
368	Edmonds, J C	... Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	... Strand	...	ditto	ditto
369	Edmunds, W H	... Assistant to Llewelyn and Co	... Bentick Street	...	India	ditto
370	Edwards, F	... Assistant, Conservancy Department	... Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
371	Elles, H	... Contractor	... New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
372	Ellis, J A S	... Accountant, Public Works Department	... Strand	...	ditto	ditto
373	Ellis, J	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
374	Ellis, F	... Assistant, C Lazarus and Co	... Bentick Street	...	ditto	ditto
375	Ellis, J H	... Assistant Master, Lamartiniere school	... Loudon Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
376	Elboux, F J D	... Firm of T F Brown and Co	... Dhurunmtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
377	Elworthy, H	... Assistant, F and C Osler	... Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
378	Engell, J G A	... Accountant Controller Public Works Accounts	... Writers Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
379	Engelbreght, W D D	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
380	Englebreght, C	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	...	ditto	ditto
381	English, C R	... Assistant to R Macallister	... Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
382	Encill, W	... Assistant, Edward Thomson and Co	... Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
383	Ensoll, F A	... Assistant, Bourne Joseph and Co	... Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	E.					
384	Esau, A G	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	Christian	
385	Eva, S	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
386	Eyeres, G	Firm of Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto	
387	Eyeres, J	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	F.					
388	Fabian, G	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
389	Fairley, C	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
390	Fagan, J N	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
391	Far, W B	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
392	Fergusson, H	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
393	Fegredo, E W	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
394	Fegredo, A C	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
395	Fenwick, Horace	Assistant Engineer, Municipal Commissioners' Office	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
396	Fink, W C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
397	Finke, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
398	Finlayson, A	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
399	Finlayson, F	Assistant, Shaw, Jameson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
400	Fishbourne, E	Assistant, Rushton Brothers	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
401	Fitze, W H	Firm of B Smyth and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
402	Fitzsimons, H E	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
403	Fleming, W	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
404	Fleming, W T	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
405	Fleming, G W	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and merce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	

406	Fleury, J M	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
407	Fleury, L C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
408	Fleury, P W	House-builder	South Collinga Street	ditto	ditto
409	Fox, W G	Firm of H Lewis and Co	Lall Bazar Street	India	ditto
410	Fox, G	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto
411	Fox, A J B	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Dalhousies Square	ditto	ditto
412	Francis, J	Firm of H Lewis and Co	ditto	India	ditto
413	Francis, M	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
414	Francis, W	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
415	Francis, J T	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
416	Francis, W L	Ditto ditto	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
417	Fransz, N	Reader, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto
418	Fraser, J R	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
419	Frederick, C	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Town Hall	India	ditto
420	Fredericks, J H	Cashier, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
421	Freeman, T W	Accountant, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
422	Freeman, B L	Assistant, ditto	Strand	ditto	ditto
423	Freeman, J W	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
424	French, T R	Music Master	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
425	French, P	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
426	Frew, H	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
427	Frost, W H	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office	Middletom Row	ditto	ditto
428	Fyfe, W C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G.					
429	Gantzer, D A	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Writers' Bulidings	India	ditto	
430	Gardner, T W	Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Justice, of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	Christian	
431	Garrett, T R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, Ld	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
432	Gatehouse, W	Assistant, Office of Garrison Engineer	Fort William	Great Britain	ditto	
433	Gearing, W J	Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance	ditto	ditto	ditto	
434	George, F	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
435	George, J	Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
436	George, J S	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
437	George, R	Assistant, Military Audit Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
438	George, S	Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
439	George, J R E	Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
440	George, R	Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
441	Gill, J C	Assistant, Turner, Morrison & Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
442	Gillham, J S	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
443	Gillon, E A	Assistant, W Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
444	Gillon, J B	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
445	Girling, W	Supervisor, Public Works Department	New High Court Bildings	ditto	ditto	
446	Glass, A W	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	India	ditto	
447	Glass, P W	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
448	Gleeson, F G	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
449	Goddard, W G	Firm of J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
450	Godfrey, N	Accountant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
451	Gold, J	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	

452	Gomes, H D	...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	Elysium Row	...	India	ditto
453	Gomes, J	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
454	Gomes, R	...	Assistant, Uncovenanted Dispensary ...	Wellesley Street	...	ditto	ditto
455	Gomes, J M	...	Assistant, Drainage Department ...	Chowringhee Road	..	ditto	ditto
456	Gomes, C	...	Assistant, Office of Supeintendent, Government Printing	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
457	Gomes, L	...	Examiner, Ordnance Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
458	Gomes, J	...	Inspector, Drainage Works ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
459	Gomes, J B	...	Head Reader, *Indian Daily News* ...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
460	Gomez, William	...	2nd Master, Calcutta Free School ...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
461	Gonsalves, E R	...	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
462	Gonsalves, F G	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
463	Gonsalves, J W	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
464	Gonsalves, P	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Medical Department... ...	Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
465	Gonsalves, F A	...	Firm of Albert and Co., Undertakers ...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
466	Gonsalves, F E	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
467	Gonsalves, J	...	Assistant, Legislative Department ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
468	Good, J T	...	Agent to C W Scott and Co ...	Bankshall Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
469	Goodall, R D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	India	ditto
470	Goodricke, C A	...	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co ...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
471	Gordon, J	...	Assistant, Military Pay Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
472	Gordon, F A	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	ditto		ditto	ditto
473	Gordon, G E	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
474	Gould, C	...	Firm of Burkinyoung and Co ...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
475	Gould, T H	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	ditto		ditto	ditto
476	Gowenlock, A H	...	Firm of Jessop and Co ...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G.					
477	Gracias, H D	Assistant, Officer of Examiner, Commissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	Christian	
478	Graham, C J	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
479	Grant, A	Assistant, Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
480	Grant, F T	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	India	ditto	
481	Grant, W H	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
482	Gray, A	Teacher, Parental Academy	Park Street	India	ditto	
483	Gray, W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Street	Great Britain	ditto	
484	Gray, W	Assistant, Young, Gray & Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
485	Gray, J S	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
486	Green, E	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
487	Green, E B	Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
488	Green, J	Assistant, to W H Gilbert & Co	Loll Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
489	Greenhill, T	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
490	Greenwood, A	Piano Tuner	Motts Lane	ditto	ditto	
491	Gregory, R	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
492	Gregory, J	Assistant, Commissariat Audit Office	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
493	Gregory, J	Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
494	Gregory, W	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
495	Gregory, J D	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
496	Gregory, T	Assistant, Legislative Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
497	Groser, C E	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
498	Groser, F A	Assistant. Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	

499	Groser, H J	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
500	Grosman, M	...	Proprietor, Hope Hall Hotel	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
501	Grove, A	...	Assistant, National Bank of India	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
502	Groves, G	...	Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
503	Guyn, L	...	Assistant, J Nicol, Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
504	Guthrie, T	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto

H.

505	Halford, C S	...	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
506	Halguette, A V	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
507	Hales, J	...	Chemists and Druggists	...	Wellesley Street	...	India	ditto
508	Hallett, H W	...	Firm of Watts and Co	...	Wellesley Place	..	Great Britain	ditto
509	Halle, F M	...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
510	Hamer, R D	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
511	Hamer, J F	...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
512	Hannah, W C	...	Hide Broker	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
513	Hannah, D B	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
514	Harold, C C	...	Accountant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
515	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	India	ditto
516	Harnack, J H	...	Assistant, Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
517	Harper, F W	...	Firm of Cuthbertson and Harper	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
518	Harper, T	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
519	Harris, P	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
520	Harris, J	...	Assistant, Westfield and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
521	Harris, V P	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
522	Harris, T	...	Assistant to Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
523	Harrison, A W	...	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H.					
524	Harrison, L	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
525	Harrison, H B	Assistant, Hoare, Miller & Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
526	Harrison, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
527	Hartnell, M	Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
528	Hart, R S	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
529	Hart, T	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
530	Hart, G H R	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
531	Harvey, J R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
532	Harvey, V	Assistant, Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
533	Harvey, B	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
534	Harvey, G M R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
535	Haskew, E J	Firm of Solomon and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
536	Haslam, G	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
537	Haughton, A	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
538	Haughton, H L	Assistant, Office of Secretary, Government Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
539	Hawksworth, G	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals' Office	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
540	Hawkins, J	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
541	Hay, W	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
542	Hay, J	Assistant, Wisemen, Mitchell and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
543	Hay, J L	Secretary, Indian Branches, European Assurance Society	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
544	Hayes, J R	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
545	Hazra, J M	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	ditto	ditto	ditto	

546	Heberlet, A M	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
547	Heberlet, J A	...	Ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
548	Heberlet, C H	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
559	Heberlet, A F	...	Commission Agent	...	William's Lane	...	ditto	ditto

H.

550	Heffereen, J E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	Christian
551	Heefke, G O C	...	Lithographer, Public Works Department		Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
552	Heins, W G	...	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment		Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
553	Hely, W	...	Firm, of Eastman and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
554	Hemley, R	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
555	Hendry, R	...	Firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	India	ditto
556	Henty, T H	...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
557	Herbert, J H	...	Manager, Llewelyn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
558	Heritage, M	...	Assistant, Wakefield & Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
559	Heron, S	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
560	Heron, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
561	Herman, M	...	Proprietor, English Hotel	...	Bentinck Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
562	Hewer, G	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
563	Hewetson, N	...	Assistant, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
564	Heysham, H	...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
565	Heyward, P	...	Assistant, Controller of Public Works Accounts'	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
566	Hickie, E	...	Secretary, Trades Association,	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
567	Hicks, R M H	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
568	Higgins, M V	...	Assistant, Haworth & Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
569	Higgs, W J	...	Overseer, Conservancy Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H.					
570	Hill, James	Firm of Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	Christian	
571	Hill, W	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
572	Hilliard, R W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
573	Hillier, W E	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
574	Hinde, W H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
575	Hinton, W	Firm of Secondé and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
576	Hodges, J J	Assistant W Keep and Co	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
577	Hodges, J	Assistant Master, La Martinere School	Loudon Street	ditto	ditto	
578	Hoff, F C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
579	Hogg, G	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
580	Hogan, C P	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
581	Hollingbery, E W	Registrar, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
582	Holmes, C	General Contractor	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
583	Holmes, W	Assistant, Manton & Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto	
584	Holtom, W A	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
585	Hood, A E	Assistant, Ahmuty & Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
586	Hopkins, J	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
587	Hopkins, W H	Box-Keeper, Theatre Royal	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
588	Horne, F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
589	Hornby, C E	Bill and Share Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
590	Howatson, W E B	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
591	Howatson, J L	Assistant, Collector's Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
592	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
593	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
594	Hudson, E	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

595	Hudson, C	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	ditto		ditto
596	Hudson, J	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Old Court House Street	Great Britain		ditto
597	Hungerford, W	Examiner, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India		ditto
598	Hurst, W	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto		ditto
599	Hutching, B H	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly	Strand	Great Britain		ditto
600	Hutchinson, J	Despatcher, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	India		ditto
601	Hutchinson, J J	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain		ditto
602	Hypher, F A	Assistant, Ernstahusen and Oesterly	Strand	India		ditto
	I					
603	Imbert, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India		Christian
604	Incell, W	Assistant, E Thomson & Co., Gasfitters	Bentinck Street	Great Britain		ditto
605	Inglis, W M	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India		ditto
606	Inskipp, C F	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain		ditto
607	Ironsides, W	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto		ditto
608	Irving, G	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto		ditto
609	Irwin, L W	Assistant, Gras and Banziger	Council House Street	ditto		ditto
	J					
610	Jackson, G	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain		ditto
611	Jackson, J W	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	India		ditto
612	Jackson, E W	Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	Lall Bazar Street	Great Britain		ditto
613	Jackson, J	Head Pipelayer, Calcutt Justices	Chowringhee Road	ditto		ditto
614	Jadowin, J	Assistant, P Swaries and Co	Bentinck Street	India		ditto
615	James, J O N	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto		ditto
616	James, E R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto		ditto
617	James, G A	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	Writers' Buildings	ditto		ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	J.					
618	James, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
619	James, A	Clerk, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
620	James, H	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
621	James, C A	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd Presidency Division	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
622	James, L E	Assistant, Legislative Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
623	Jameson, W B	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto	
624	James C. F	Assistant, Baker and Catliffe	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
625	Jebb, J S	Assistant, Port Commr's. Office, Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	India	ditto	
626	Jellicoe, W E	Manager, Madeley and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
627	Jelly, S J	Manager, Branch Establishment, Smith and Stanistreet	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto	
628	Jenkins, J	Assistant, J Elliot and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
629	Jenkins, R D	Assistant Engraver, Calcutta Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
630	Jenkins, J G N	Assistant, Bourne and Sheppard	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
631	Jewell, H	Assistant, Cones and Co	Lall Bazar Street	India	ditto	
632	Joachim, H C	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
633	Joakim, M	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
634	John, A C	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
635	Johnson, E	Assistant, Baker and Catliffs	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
636	Joll, H	Officiating Executive Engineer 1st Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
637	Jones, J A	Accountant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
638	Jones, A D	Assistant, Superintendent, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
639	Jones, G E W	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
640	Jones, Erasmus	Printer	British India Street	Great Britain	ditto	

641	Jones, C W	...	Proprietor, Water-Filter Boats	...	Lyons' Range	...	India	ditto
642	Jones, H M	...	Manager, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
643	Jones, J E	...	Assistant, J Nicol Fleming & Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
644	Jones, W M	...	License Inspector, Justices of the Peace...		Chowringhee Road	..	India	ditto
645	Jones, W R M	...	Assistant, Burn & Co	...	Hastings Street	..	Great Britain	ditto
646	Joseph, M	...	Reader, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	..	India	ditto
647	Judah, G A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
648	Judah, W A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	..	ditto	ditto
	K.							
649	Kavanagh, J J	...	Tailor, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
650	Kaech, Alexander	...	Manager to A Walker and Co	...	Grant's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
651	Keel, A E	...	Firm of Francis, Harrisson, Hathaway and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
652	Kelly, W W	...	Manager, Continental Wine Company	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
653	Keelan, J	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliffe	...	Old Court House Street	...	India	ditto
654	Kemp, G L	...	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company	...	Kyd Street	...	ditto	ditto
655	Kemp, C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
656	Kennedy, J L	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
657	Kennedy, S C	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
658	Kennedy, J	...	Foreman, Military Department, Printing Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
659	Kennelly, J	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
660	Kennedy, J	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
661	Kerr, James	...	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
662	Kerr, E C	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
663	Kerr, G L	...	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department		Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K.					
664	Kerr, R A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
665	Kiddle, S	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
666	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
667	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
668	King, W A	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
669	King, E J	Assistant Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
670	King, J	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Loudon Buildings	ditto	ditto	
671	King, W V	Assistant to Kelly and Co	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
672	Kinnear, R	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
673	Kirkpatrick, W H	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
674	Knight, J D	Foreman, Foreign Department, Printing Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
675	Knight, G	Engineer, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	Great Britain	ditto	
676	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
677	Kraal, W H	Assistan, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
678	Kraal, G A	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
679	Kraal, W A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
680	Kraal, George	Firm of E Allen and Co	Joratollao Street	ditto	ditto	
681	Krischner, F	Store-keeper, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
682	Kyte, H	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
683	LaGrange, H	Hide Broker	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
684	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlapfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto	

685	Lackersteen, B J	...	Assistant, Schoene Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
686	Lacrombe, L	...	Superintendent of Jetty Works	...	Commercial Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
687	Lacroix, E H	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
688	Laird, T W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
689	Lamb, G F	...	Assistant, T Smith and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
690	Lambert, W A	...	Assistant, Verity and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
691	Landale, D G	...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
692	Landale, A	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
693	Landale R	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
694	Langton, W H	...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	...	Canning Street	...	ditto	ditto
695	Langley, H J	...	Assistant, Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
696	Large, A B	...	Firm of Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
697	Larsen, J A	...	Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
698	Lauder, R D	...	Firm of Harley and Co	...	Lall Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
699	Laurie, A B	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
700	Laury, S	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
701	Lawler, U A	...	Broker	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
702	Lawless, J D	...	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
703	Lawless, W H	...	Freight and Ship Broker	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
704	Lawrence, J	...	Assistant, Money Order Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
705	Lawrence, P	...	Bill Collector, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
706	Lawson, T M	...	Firm of Lawson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
707	Lawson, Robert	...	Assistant Monteith and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
708	Lawson, R B	...	Master, Government School of Art	...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
709	Lazarus, C	...	Cabinet-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
710	LeFranc, A	...	Manager, Black and Co	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
711	Leigh J	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	L.					
712	Leisk, A S	Manager, Hazelwood and	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
713	Lepage, H L	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
714	Lewis, E M	Superintendent, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
715	Lewis, H B	Assistant, Hunter & Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
716	Lewis, F	Superintendent, Calcutta Central Press Company	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
717	Lewis, G A	Assistant to T E Carter	Canning Street	India	ditto	
718	Lewis, F T	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
719	Limond, R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
720	Lin, L	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
721	Lindsay, R	Assistant, J. Davis and Co (Coopers)	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
722	Linsell, L	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
723	Linton, W	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
724	Lionet, J	Accountant, Public Works Department, Controller's Office	Dalhouise Square	ditto	ditto	
725	Livemore, M	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	Great Britain	ditto	
726	Livesay, G K	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
727	Lissant, H	Firm of W Bell and Co	London House	Great Britain	ditto	
728	Lloyd, G H	Broker	Free School Street	India	ditto	
729	Lloyd, C O	Assistant, W Newson and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
730	Locke, R L	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineers' Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

731	Login, E W S	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
732	Looms, G	Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
733	Long, J W	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
734	Longhurst, C	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	ditto
735	Longly, E F	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
736	Lord, J	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
737	Lorimer, J W	Assistant, Health Officer of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
738	Loving, R H	Assistant, Justices of the Peace Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
739	Lovelock, T	Secretary, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
740	Lowther, P M	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto
741	Lowen, G	Manager, Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
742	Lowther, J P A	Assistant, Commissioners for the Impovement of the Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
743	Lucas, C J	Firm of Lucas and Co	China Bazar Lane	India	ditto
744	Lucas, A	Assistant, Gill and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
745	Lucas J P,	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
746	Lucas, A P	Assistant, Controller of Military Account's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
747	Lucas, W	Firm of C W Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
748	Luxa, C	Assistant, Gilbert and Co	Lall Bazar Street	India	ditto
749	Lyall, J M	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto
750	Lyle, W C	Assistant, Payne, and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
751	Lyne, J P H	Assistant, Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
752	Lyons, E	Assistant, Finaucial Department	Government Place	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
753	Mabert, N J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christian.	
754	MacArthur, T J	Superintendent Printing Department, East India Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
755	MacBean, J	Assistant, Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
756	Macbay, A J	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
757	Macdonald, J M P	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
758	Mackay, D	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
759	Macnab, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
760	Macnair, J F	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
761	Mackenzie, R C S	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
762	Mackenzie, W	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
763	Mackenzie, N W	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
764	Mackenzie T H	Assistant, Graham and Co	Civil Street	ditto	ditto	
765	Mackenzie, J	Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
766	Mackenzie, B	Zincographer, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
767	MacGregor, J G R	Chief Pay-Master, East Indian Railway Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
768	Macleod, C	Registrar, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
769	Macleod, D	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
770	Macleod, C H	Ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
771	Macleod, H	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
772	Macleod, G W	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
773	Macmahon, J	Assistant, Buskin and Co	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
774	Madge, G W	Head Engineer, Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
775	Madge, W D	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	

776	Madge, W A	...	Assistant, Office of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
777	Madelycott, E H	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st Presidency Division ...	ditto	...	India	ditto
778	Madge, W C	...	Sub-Editor, *Indian Daily News* ...	British Indian Street	...	ditto	ditto
779	Maelzer, J G	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Engineer's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
780	Maggie, J	...	Manager, Smith and Stanistreet ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
781	Magor, R M B	...	Merchant ...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
782	Maher, W	...	Photographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
783	Malchus, G	...	Broker ...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
784	Malcolm, T	...	Assistant, Apcar and Co ...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
785	Malchus, C J	...	Assistant Master, Lamartinere School ...	Loudon Street	...	ditto	ditto
786	Mandy, J C	...	Firm of B Smyth and Co ...	China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
787	Manly, D W	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office ...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
788	Manook, M T	...	Assistant, M Gregory and Co ...	Sukeas' Lane	...	ditto	ditto
789	Manook, J Z	...	Bill and Stock Broker ...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
790	Manuel, H C	...	Printer, T Black and Co ...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
791	Manuel, R H	...	Reader, Superintendent, Government Printing Press ...	Hastings' Street	...	India	ditto
792	Manuel, J	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
793	Manuel, E	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
794	Manuel, J A	...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
795	Manuel, H T	...	Ditto, ditto ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
796	Marceline, J E	...	Reader, Public Works Department, Printing Branch ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
797	Mark, H	...	Assistant, Madeley and Co ...	Esplanade Row	...	Great Britain	ditto
798	Mark, E W	...	Firm of Baker and Catliffe ...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
799	Marshall, C E F	...	Accountant, Lepage and Co ...	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
800	Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	Strand	India	Christian	
801	Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
802	Martin, W H	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
803	Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
804	Martin, D	Proprietor, Royal Hotel	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
805	Martinally, J P	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	India	ditto	
806	Martyn, J W	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Srteet	ditto	ditto	
807	Martyr, E L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
808	Martyrose, C A	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
809	Massa, A	Silk Broker	Humayoon Place	Great Britain	ditto	
810	Massin, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
811	Massey, J M	Inhabitant	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
812	Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
813	Master, A W	Assistant, Collector's Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
814	Mathews, F H	Assistant, Brown and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
815	Mathewson, R N	Firm of Mathewson and Co	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
816	Maxwell, W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
817	Maxwell, J D	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
818	May, E	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
819	Mawson, W D	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
820	Mayne, C J O	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General	Government Place	India	ditto	
821	McAlpin, F	Firm of Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
822	McCarthey, C	Assistant, Camin, Lamouroux and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto	
823	McCannah, R W	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

824	McCulloch, A	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
825	McCullagh, W	...	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division ...	Writers' Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
826	McFarlane, A C	...	Assistant, Schillizi and Co ...	New China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
827	McIntosh, W C	...	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
828	McKenzie, G K	...	Assistant, Agra Bank Limited ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
829	McKie, J	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	...	India	ditto
830	MacKie, T E	...	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
831	McKinnell, E	...	Assistant to J Andrews ...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
832	McKinnell, R	...	Assistant, Robert and Charriol ...	Vansittart Row	...	ditto	ditto
833	McLaren, J C	...	Assistant, W Moran and Co ...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
834	McLean, E	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
835	McLeod, A	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
836	McLean, W D	...	Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
837	Meade, J J	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co ...	Colvin's Ghaut	...	Great Britain	ditto
838	Medlycott, A E	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint ...	Strand	...	India	ditto
839	Medlycott, H E	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller, Public Works Accounts ...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
840	Meik, G	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
841	Mein, P W	...	Sub-Accountant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
842	Mell, A N	...	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co ...	Radha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
843	Melville, P	...	Accountant, I G S N Co, Limited ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
844	Melville, J	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co ...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
845	Mendes, L A	...	Gas-fitter ...	Cockburn's Lane	...	India	ditto
846	Mendes, J A	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co ...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	dttto
847	Mendes, M A	...	Assistant, Office of Supdt., Government Printing ...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
848	Mendie, A O	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department	Harrington Street	India	Christian	
849	Menzies E F	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
850	Menezes, Z J de	Inhabitant	Sooterkin's Lane	India	ditto	
851	Menteth, D P S	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	Great Britain	ditto	
852	Merces, F A D	Inhabitant	Dhurmotollah Street	ditto	ditto	
853	Metherill, J	Freight and Ship Broker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
854	Meyer, A J	Firm of Meyer Brothers	Cooper's Lane	India	ditto	
855	Meyer, B	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
856	Michael, J A	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
857	Michael, P G	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
858	Michael, E R	Assistant, D Freck and Co	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto	
859	Michael, J H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
860	Middleton, C	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
861	Middleton, E	Commission Agent	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto	
862	Miller, R	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
863	Miller, W E	Office of Controller, P W Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
864	Millet, C E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
865	Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
866	Milner, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
867	Mills, J	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
868	Milne, J L	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
869	Minettas, C J	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

870	Mitchell, J H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
871	Mitchell, S L	...	Assistant, Hunter and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
872	Monkman, J W	...	Assistant, Crosswell and Co	...	Mango Lane	...	ditto	ditto
873	Moncur, David	...	Accountant Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
874	Moncrieff, R H	...	Assistant Bank of Bengal	...	Strand Road	...	ditto	ditto
875	Moon, J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
876	Moore, B	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliffs	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
877	Moore, F	...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
878	Mooree, C H	...	Assistant, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
879	Moran, J K	...	Firm of Moran and Co	...	Pollock Street	...	ditto	ditto
880	Morreiro, J A	...	Reader, Home Department, Printing Office		Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
881	Morison, J J L L	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
882	Mulleny, H E	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
883	Muller, H A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
884	Mullins, E F	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
885	Mumford, J	...	Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	...	Hare Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
886	Murphy, F J	...	Druggist	...	Bowbazar Street	...	India	ditto
887	Murray, F W	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
888	Murray, James	...	Firm of Black and Murray	...	Hastings Street	...	ditto	ditto
889	Murray, P S	...	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
890	Musgrave, W B	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
891	Musgrave, J	...	Inhabitant	...	Chattawallah Lane	...	India	ditto
892	Musgrave, W	...	Firm of Musgrave and Son	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
893	Muston, H J	...	Assistant, Stewart, McKenzie and Co	...	Royd Street	...	ditto	ditto
894	Myhill, H W	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	N.					
895	Napier, J R	Manager, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	Great Britain	Christian	
896	Nash, F	Assistant Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
897	Nazar, A	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
898	Neame, J A C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	dttto	
899	Nelson, T H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
900	Nelson, J F	Supervisor, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
901	Neuville, E J	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts	ditto ditto	India	ditto	
902	Neuville, P J	Officiating Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 3rd Presidency Division	ditto	ditto	ditto	
903	Nerius, J C F	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
904	Nevill, G	Assistant Secretary to Trustees, Indian Museum	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
905	Newberry, J	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
906	Newman, T	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
907	Newman, B	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
908	Newman, W R	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	Strand	India	ditto	
909	Newing, R D M	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
910	Newson, W	Guager and Taster	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
911	Newson, W H	Firm of Newson and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
912	Newton, Walter	Firm of Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
913	Newton, H W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	

914	Newton, F W	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
915	Nicholas, J	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Rada Bazar	India	ditto
916	Nicholas, F R	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
917	Nicholls, W	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
918	Niven, H	Head Printer, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
919	Nightingale, W H	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	ditto	ditto
920	Norton, J	Firm of R B Rodda and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
921	Norton, Henry	Firm of Norton Brothers	British Indian Street	India	ditto
922	Norton, Horace	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
923	Norton, J	Assistant, E Thomson and Co, Gas fitters	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
924	Norris, W	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
925	Nosworthy, W	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Rada Bazar	India	ditto
926	Nyss, W B	Draftsman Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto

O.

927	Oates, J	Chief Store-keeper, East Indian Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
928	O'Brien, M	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
929	O'Brien, J	Marine Supdt. for Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
930	O'Brien, C N	Assistant, Cohn Brothers	Lall Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
931	O'Connor, J E	Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
932	O'Flaherty, R	Engineer, Public Works Department, Calcutta and Eastern Canals Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
933	O'Keefe, J W	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
934	Oman, J C	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
935	Ord, W	Firm of Murdoch and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto

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	O.					
936	Osmand, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	Christian	
937	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
938	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Examiner of Cmmissariat Accounts	Middleton Row	India	ditto	
939	O'Toole, T	Accountant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
940	Owen, S	Broker	Park Street	India	ditto	
	P.					
941	Palmer, H A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
942	Palmer, J G	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
943	Palmer, E M	Assistant, Comptroller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
944	Parker, J C	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
945	Parker, A J	Manager, C and W Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
946	Parmer, C H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
947	Parsons, W	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
948	Patton, J R T	Surveyor, Abkaree Office	Church Lane	India	ditto	
949	Pattison, W	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
950	Patterson, J	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
951	Paul, A M	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
952	Paxton, Archibald	Shoe-maker	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
953	Paxton C	Assistant, Dunn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
954	Payne, J H	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	Mission Row	India	ditto	

955	Payne, J S	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
956	Peel, C	...	Manager, Barlow and Co	...	Jackson's Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
957	Peel, F W	...	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
958	Pell, S	...	Secretary, Bengal Coal Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
959	Pemantle, H	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
960	Pennington, G	...	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
961	Pepin, F	...	Firm of Lepage and Co, Housebuilders		Bow Bazar	...	Great Britain	ditto
962	Pereira, A	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
963	Pereira, J F	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
964	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
965	Pereira, E H	...	Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
966	Pereira, L F	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals		Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
967	Pereira, J J	...	Assistant, Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
968	Pereira, E	...	Assistant, Registry Office for Hackney Carriages	...	Free School Street	...	ditto	ditto
969	Pereira, J	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
970	Pereira, J	...	Conservancy Overseer	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
971	Pereira, J W A	...	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	...	Lall Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
972	Pereira, S	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
973	Pereira, T A	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
974	Pereira, F	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretary's Office	...	Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
975	Persey, C W	...	Assistant, F and C Osler	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
976	Pearse, H L	...	Indigo and General Broker	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
977	Peters, C	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto

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	P.					
978	Peters, W	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	Government Place	India	Christian	
979	Peters, D J	Broker	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
980	Peters, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto	
981	Peters, K C	Accountant and Auditor	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
982	Peterson, H J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
983	Peterson, F W	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
984	Phillips, D H	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
985	Phillips, H	Assistant, Emigration Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
986	Phillipe, L	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
987	Phillips, T J	Assistant, P. J. Waite and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
988	Picachy, L	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
989	Picken, J	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
990	Piesse, L	Trader	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
991	Pinlow, W J	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
992	Pinkerton, R	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings Street	ditto	ditto	
993	Pinnix, R	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
994	Pinto, J C	Assistant, Accountant' Branch, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
995	Pittar, W J	Firm of J Corfield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
996	Place, H J	Bill and Stock Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
997	Place, F	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
998	Platts, W	Assistant, W Child and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
999	Pomeroy, J R	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	

1000	Ponting, W	...	Assistant, Wyman and Co	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
1001	Pottar, J A	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
1002	Pottenger, G T	...	Accountant, Hamilton and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1003	Power, M	...	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Great Britain	ditto
1004	Pratt, H	...	Assistant, Osler and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1005	Preston, A	...	Firm of Payne and Co	...	Explanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1006	Price, G	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	.	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1007	Price, J A	...	Assistant Engineer, Third Presidency Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1008	Pritchard, A H	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1009	Prockter, W D	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1010	Purchase, E B	...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1011	Purcell, J	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
	R.							
1012	Raban, E S	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1013	Radcliffe, E H	...	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1014	Raily, C A	...	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1015	Ravenscroft, A	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	...	Harrington Street	...	India	ditto
1016	Read, E	...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	...	Waterloo Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1017	Read, W J	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1018	Rebeiro, J	...	Overseer of Roads	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1019	Rebeiro, G T	...	Landholder	...	Chunam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1020	Rebeiro, E	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1021	Rebeiro, L	...	Clerk, Drainage Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto

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	R.					
1022	Rebeiro, J	Assistant, Office of the Justices	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
1023	Rebello, W A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
1024	Redman, C	Head Master, Free School	Free School Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1025	Reid, R J	Assistant, National Bank of India, Limited	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1026	Reid, P	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1027	Reed, J H	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
1028	Remfry, R Y	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
029	Remedy, W	Assistant, Controller-General, Military Expenditure	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
030	Renshaw, J E	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1031	Reynolds, R G	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dhurumtollah Street	India	ditto	
1032	Richardson, A	Assistant, Henderson and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1033	Richardson J W	Assistant, Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1034	Richards, J W	Firm of W Clayton and Co	Chowringhee Lane	ditto	ditto	
1035	Richards, L	Firm of Francis Ramsay and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
1036	Ridges, E B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1037	Ridge, G T	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Radah Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1038	Riddlesdale, J J	Assistant, Bourne and Shepherd	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1039	Ridley, J	Assistant, Murdock and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
1040	Rigordy, C M	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1041	Rigordy, C	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1042	Rita, S E	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1043	Robb, G	Firm of G C Hay and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	

1044	Roberts, L R	Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
1045	Roberts H	Principal, Doveton College	Park Street	India	ditto
1046	Robertson, C	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1047	Robertson, A (Jr.)	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
1048	Robertson, J A	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
1049	Robertson, A A	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
1050	Rodrigues, D	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
1051	Rodrigues, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1052	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Departments	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1053	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1054	Rodrigues H D	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
	R.				
1055	Rogers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
1056	Rogerson, R	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
1057	Rollo, A G	Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1058	Rollo A D	Assistant, Office Secretary Public Works Department	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1059	Rollo, W R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1060	Romaine, St. L	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
1061	Romaine, St. W	Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
1062	Romaine, St. C	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1063	Romton, B	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
1064	Ronaldson, H	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
1065	Roseboom, G H	Assistant, Marine Office	Strand	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R.					
1066	Roseboom, G J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	Christian	
1067	Rosford, H	Assistant, W. H. Harton and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1068	Ross, G	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1069	Ross, R M	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1070	Russell, J W	Assistant Accountant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1071	Rostan, C S	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	India	ditto	
1072	Rostan, W B (Jr.)	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1073	Rothney G A J	Assistant, C. W. Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1074	Roussac, A G	Broker	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
1075	Rounce, J	Assistant, to W H Harton and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1076	Rowe, T	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1077	Rowe D J	Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water works	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
1078	Rowland, G H	Firm of Rowe Brothers and Co	Collingah Street	ditto	ditto	
1079	Rubie, P C	Assistant, Office Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1080	Rust, T A	Assistant, F, W. Baker and Co	Wellesly Place	ditto	ditto	
1081	Rushton H	Assistant, L. W. Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1082	Rushton E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1083	Rutherford R	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1084	Rutledge, C T	Head Clerk, Military Deparpartment	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
1985	Rutledge, D B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1086	Rymer, F C	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1087	Rymer, W	..	Superintendent, Steam Dredger, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division, Public Works Department	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
	S							
1088	Sagriell, S	...	Firm of Sagriell and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1089	Salman, J R	...	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	Great Britain	ditto
1090	Sampson, C H	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Cowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1091	Sampson, S	...	Assistant, Head of Accounts Dept., P. W Dept.	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1092	Sandel, K D	..	Firm of Thompson, Sandel and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1093	Sansoni L	...	Assistant Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	...	India	ditto
1094	Sanderson A	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Government Printing	..	Hastings' Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1095	Sarkies, J A	...	Trader	...	Dhurrumtollah Bazaar	...	India	ditto
1096	Sarkies, S J	...	Produce Broker	...	Pollock Street	...	ditto	ditto
1097	Sarson, W H	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co.	...	Old Court House Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1098	Saunders, R R	...	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
1099	Saunders J	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1100	Saviell, W	...	Assistant, Marine Registry Office	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1101	Savi, W H	...	Produce and Hide Broker	..	Humayon Place	...	Great Brifain	ditto
1102	Scott, J G	...	Secretary, I G S N Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1103	Scott, G C	...	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	India	ditto
1104	Scott, W A	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordance Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1105	Scott, W J	..	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	..	Old Court House Street	..	Great Britain	ditto
1106	Scott, C	..	Inspector, Calcutta Justices	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1107	Scott G T	...	Assistant, T. E. Thompson and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1108	Scott, R	..	Assistant, Mint	...	Strand Road	...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business,	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
1109	Sealy, J F	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
1110	Sedfield, S	Master, School of Art	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1111	Scallan, J F	Assistant, Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
1112	Seton, C	Coach-builder	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
1113	Seton, G	Assistant, Seton and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1114	Shalders, A G	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1115	Shanks, C	Assistant, Lewis Stewart and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
1116	Sharp, J	Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
1117	Sharpe, C J	Assistant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1118	Shave, W	Gas Fitter and Plumber	Bentick Street	ditto	ditto	
1119	Sherriff, J	Firm of Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1120	Shield, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
1121	Shircore, M R	Registrar of Carts and Hackaries	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1122	Siddons, J B	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1123	Simmons, G H	Secretary to Commissioner's Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
1124	Simpson, H J	Firm of Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1125	Simpson, J	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, First Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1126	Sinaes, T T D'M	Assistant., Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
1127	Sinclair, E G	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1128	Siret, T D	Assistant, P W Department, Bengal	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1129	Skinner, J (Jr.)	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner & Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
1130	Slack, G W	Inhabitant	Jaun Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	

1131	Slater, C	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1132	Slater, E M	...	General Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1133	Smallye, W M	...	Port Commissioners Department	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
1134	Smallwood, A	...	ditto	...	Wellesley Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1135	Smith, A	...	ditto	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1136	Smith, T S	...	Printer, *City Press*	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
1137	Smith, H G	...	Wine Merchant	...	Dhurrumtolla Street	...	ditto	ditto
1138	Smith, W	...	Assistant, Legislative Branch, Home Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1139	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1140	Smith, C R	...	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	..	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1141	Smith, D J M	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1142	Smith, J D S	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1143	Smith, G	...	Assistant, Spence's Hotel	...	Government Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1144	Smith, W F	...	Manager of J Davis and Co, (Milliners)		ditto	...	India	ditto
1145	Smith R N	...	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	...	Church Lane	...	Great Britain	ditto
1146	Smith, E J	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1147	Smith, G A	...	Assistant, J MacKillican and Co	..	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1148	Smith, G C	...	Assistant to Eastman and Co	.	Dhurrumtollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
1149	Smith, W	...	Secretary and Manager, Bengal Printing Company	...	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1150	Smith, W A	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1151	Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Department	...	Chowringhee Road	...	India	ditto
1152	Smith, D S	...	Assistant to Solmon & Co	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1153	Smith, G F	...	Firm of Greenwood & Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1154	Smyth, W S	...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1155	Somers, J M	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	Great Britain	ditto

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	S.					
1156	Sommerville, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
1157	Southey, J T	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1158	Spence, W W	Head Surgical Cutler, Government Medical Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1159	Spooner, H B	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1160	Standford, G	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1161	Stanley, E J	Assistant, Goddard and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1162	Stansfield, W	Accountant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1163	Staunton, R S	Firm of Staunton and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1164	Stalman, F	Assistant to R B Rodda & Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1165	Stapleton, E	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
1166	Stark, P B	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1167	Stegeman, E H	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
1168	Stevenson E C	Assistant, Inspector-General, Medical Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1169	Stevenson, J	Assistant, Graham & Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1170	Stewart C A	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	India	ditto	
1171	Stewart D M	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1172	Stewart, J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1173	Stewart, Thomas	Assistant, W Moran & Co	Church Lane	ditto	dltto	
1174	Steele, J	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1175	Stewart, S A	Executive Engineer, third Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1176	Stowell, J A	Registrar, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

1177	Strickland, J C	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1178	Struthers, A B	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	.	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1179	Stuart, T	..	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
1180	Stuart, C	...	Assistant, Accountant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	Great Britain	ditto
1181	Stuart, C	...	Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1182	Stynes, H	...	Warder, Calcutta Mint	...	ditto	...	Great Britain	ditto
1183	Sullivan, T J	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts		Chowringhee Road	. .	ditto	ditto
1184	Summers, A	...	Firm of Watson and Summers	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1185	Sunder, J	...	Accountant to the Free Church Institution	...	Nimtollah Street	..	ditto	ditto
1186	Surita, F E	..	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
1187	Sutherland, C J	...	Assistant, Schillizzi and Co	...	New China Bazar Street	..	ditto	ditto
1188	Sutherland, J	...	Firm of Simson and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1189	Sutherland, A B	...	Assistant, Simson and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1190	Sutherland, R K	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	. .	ditto	ditto
1191	Swaries, P	...	Undertaker	...	Bentinck Street	.	ditto	ditto
1192	Swaries, F A	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand Road	. .	ditto	ditto
1193	Swaries, J	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	.	ditto	ditto
1194	Swinden, T G	...	Store-keeper, I G S N Co, Limited	...	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
1195	Sykes, A L	...	Firm of Sykes and Co	...	Old Court House Corner	.	Great Britain	ditto
1196	Sykes, G S	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1197	Symonds, E	...	Firm of Lazarus and Co	...	Bentinck Street	. .	ditto	ditto
	T.							
1198	Targett, W H	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing	. .	Hastings' Street	...	ditto	ditto
1189	Taylor, W	...	Firm of Rodda and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Great Britain	ditto
1200	Taylor, J	...	Assistant to Accountant-General Bengal		Government Place	...	India	ditto

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	T					
1201	Taylor, J E	... Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	Christian	
1202	Teil, George	... Firm of G Teil and Co	... Canning Street	... ditto	ditto	
1203	Templeton, E D	... Assistant, Agelasto, Sagrandi and Co	... Strand	... India	ditto	
1204	TenBrocke, A H	... Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto	
1205	Tetley, E	... Assistant, Home Department	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
1206	Thomas, A	... Pensioner	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... ditto	ditto	
1207	Thomas, G	... Assistant, J Anderson and Co	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto	
1208	Thomas, J P	... Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	... Lower Circular Road	.. ditto	ditto	
1209	Thomas, W	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1210	Thomas, W L	... ditto	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto	
1211	Thomas, G E	... Assistant, J Thomas and Co	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1212	Thomas, F T	... Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto	
1213	Thompson, G S	... Firm of W H Harton and Co	... Strand	... Great Britain	ditto	
1214	Thompson, J	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	ditto	... ditto	ditto	
1215	Thompson, J G	... Assistant, Barham Hill and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... India	ditto	
1216	Thomson, F	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
1217	Thomson, R	... Assistant, Gladstone Wyllie and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto	
1218	Thomson, J	... Firm of Thomson Brothers	... Lindsay Street	... ditto	ditto	

1219	Thompson, J H	... Assistant, Toulmin and Co	... Rhada Bazar	... ditto	ditto
1220	Thomson J	... Assistant, Cutler, Palmer and Co	... Hare Street	... ditto	ditto
1221	Thomson, W A	... Assistant, Oakes and Sons	.. Larkin's Lane	... ditto	ditto
1222	Thorpe, J S	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand	... India	ditto
1223	Thorpe, W T	... Assistant, Home Office	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
1224	Thurlow, W T	... Firm of Fraser and Co	... Commercial Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1225	Timms, T A	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1226	Tindal, A H B	... Assistant Engineer, Presidency Circle	.. Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1227	Tobias, H	... Assistant, T S Smith	... Bentinck Street	... India	ditto
1228	Topple, E J	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1229	Toussaint E B	... Superintendent, Drainage Works	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1230	Treamearne, C E	... Firm of Treamearne and Co	... Jackson's Ghaut Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1231	Treamearne, S	... ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1232	Traill, D H	... Proprietor Calcutta Advertiser	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1233	Trotter, A E C	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1234	Tucker, A R	... Assistant to E. Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters	Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1235	Tucker, S J	... Firm of E Thomson and Co, Gas Fitters	ditto	... ditto	ditto
1236	Tulloch, R C	... Assistant Examiner of Claims	... Government Place	... India	ditto
1237	Tulloch, J C	... Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1238	Turnbull, R A	... Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1239	Turner, J	... Assistant, Jessop and Co	... ditto	... India	ditto
1240	Turner, J	... Assistant, E Heins and Co	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1241	Turner, W W	... Assistant, Public Works Department	... Strand Road	.. ditto	ditto
1242	Twalling, J W	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	.. Great Britain	ditto
1243	Tye, E	... Assistant Manager, Land Mortgage, Bank of India	... Mango Lane	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	U.					
1244	Upward, G F	Accountant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Corporation	Council House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
	V.					
1245	Vaillant, P V	Assistant to Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
1246	Vandenberg, J M	Pensioner	Chandney Choke Street	ditto	ditto	
1247	Vangricken, J R	ditto	Mirzapore 2nd Lane	ditto	ditto	
1248	Vangricken, G	Assistant, W C Carr and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1249	Vanspall, W	Assistant, R Bartlett and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
1250	Vardon, E S	Broker	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1251	Vardon, A	Assistant, Vardon and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
1252	Vaughan, S	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterly	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1253	Vanrenen, A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
1254	Vertannes, Z	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	India	ditto	
1255	Victor, J F	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
	W					
1256	Wagentreiber, G	Assistant, Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1257	Wagstaff, P	Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
1258	Wakefield, W	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1259	Walker, J	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1260	Walker, T L	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1261	Walker, H W	Assistant, Anstruther & Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

1262	Walker, N T	...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing	...	Hastings' Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1263	Wallace, P M	...	Assistant, Anstruther & Co	...	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1264	Wallace, P	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	ditto	... India	ditto
1265	Wallace, G A	...	Assistant, Shand, Fairlie and Co	...	Lyons' Range	... Great Britain	ditto
1266	Wallace, J L	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	...	Old Court House Street	... India	ditto
1267	Waller, E D	...	Assistant, P and O S N Company	...	Strand	... ditto	ditto
1268	Waller, G D	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	...	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1269	Wallis, C T	...	Firm of Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1270	Wallis, A H	...	Firm of Manton and Co	...	Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
1271	Walsh, F J T	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1272	Walton, W M	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	... ditto	ditto
1273	Ward, B S	...	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation	...	Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1274	Warde, F	...	Assistant, Beake and Co	...	Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1275	Ware, W J	..	Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1276	Ware, J W	...	Assistant, Wibrow and Hillier	...	Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
1277	Watson, J	..	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1278	Waters, W B	.	Assistant, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India	..	Strand Road	... India	ditto
1279	Watson, J	...	Assistant, Commissariat Office	..	Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1280	Watson, J J	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	ditto
1281	Watson, H W A	..	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	..	Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1282	Watson, E	..	Firm of Watson and Summers	...	Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1283	Watson, W H	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
1284	Watts, J	...	Firm of Dunn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto

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	W.					
1285	Weatherdon, R	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
1286	Welner, W F	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1287	Wenger, W L	Assistant, Controller of Accounts' Office	Government Place	India	ditto	
1288	Wenger, E S	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
1289	Westfield, W F	Firm of Westfield and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
1290	West, C G	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
1291	West, M H	Engineer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1292	Wetherill, J E	Firm of J M Edmond and Co	Bentinck Street	India	ditto	
1293	Wetherill, J	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1294	Whelan, H G	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1295	White, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1296	Whitehead, J	Inhabitant	Moonshee Dedar Bux's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1297	Whitehead, J J	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1298	White, J	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
1299	Whitten, A G	Assistant, Department of Military Account	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1300	Whittenberry, A P	Engineer, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	ditto	
1301	Wibrow, R M	Firm of Wibrow and Hillier	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
1302	Wilder, W	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1803	Williams, A B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	India	ditto	
1304	Williams, W G	Assistant, Hazelwood & Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1305	Williamson, J	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britian	ditto	
1306	Williamson, R	Overseer of Roads, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	

1307	Williamson, J H	... Merchant	... New China Bazar Street	... Great Britian	ditto
1308	Williamson, R	... Assistant, Finlay, Muir & Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
1309	Willis, R	... Assistant, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1310	Wills, F	... Assistant, Watts and Co	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
1311	Willsted, J	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	... ditto	ditto
1312	Wilson, C H B	... Firm of B Smyth and Co	... New China Bazar	... ditto	ditto
1313	Wilson, S R	... Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street	... India	ditto
1314	Wilson, W G H	... Assistant, Commissary-General's Office ...	Park Street	... ditto	ditto
1315	Wilson, T	... Assistant, Watts and Co ...	Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto
1316	Wilson, James	... Teacher, General Assembly's Institution...	Cornwallis' Square	... ditto	ditto
1317	Windle, J A	... Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
1318	Winterscale, J W	... Assistant, Argenti, Schillizi and Co	... Canning Street	... India	ditto
1319	Wiseman, J H	... Gas Fitter	... Wellesley Street	... Great Britain	ditto
1320	West, C G	... Assistant, Baker and Catliff	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
1321	Wolff, J T	... Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1322	Wood, G S P	... Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Co	Strand	... India	ditto
1323	Wood, D	... Broker	... Hastings' Street	... ditto	ditto
1324	Wood, J	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
1325	Wood, T E	... ditto ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1326	Wood, T	... Assistant, Controller of P. W. Dept., Bengal	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1327	Wood, T	... Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
1328	Wood, J	... Assistant, Wyman and Co	... Hare Street	... ditto	ditto
1329	Wood, S	... Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department	... Strand	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	W.					
1330	Wood, R B	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	Great Britain	Christian	
1331	Wood, T	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1332	Woodward, J V	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1333	Woollam, W D	Superintendent, Foreign Department Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1334	Wordie, J C	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1335	Wollen, C W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	India	ditto	
1336	Womack, J G	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
1337	Woolterton, C R	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1338	Wray, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
1339	Wright, A	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1340	Wright, C F	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1341	Wright G	Overseer, 4th Division	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1342	Wyatt, S	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1343	Wyatt, H G	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
1344	Wyllie, E D	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1345	Wyllie J (Jr.)	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
	Y.					
1346	Yackjee, J	Assistant, Office Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1347	Yackjee, J G	Indigo Broker	Pollock Street	India	ditto	
1348	Yates, G	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	

1349	Young, A	...	Assistant, J. N. Fleming and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	Great Britain	ditto
1350	Young, J W	...	Assistant, Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1351	Young, G	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office		Coilah Ghaut Street	...	Great Britain	ditto
1352	Young, T	...	Assistant, Foreign Office Press	...	Council House Street	...	India	ditto
1353	Yule, G U	...	Assistant, Pearce, Macrae and Co	...	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
1354	Zamin, D J	...	Firm of Arlington and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
	A							
1355	Abdool Hakeem, Moulhvi	...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	Mahomedan
1356	Abdur Rowf, Moulavi	...	Translator, Legislative Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1357	Aich, Coylas Chunder	...	Assistant, Secretariat Public Works Department	...	No 20, Writers' Buildings ..		ditto ditto	ditto Hindoo
1358	Auddy, Bustom Dass	...	Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts ..		8, Middleton Row	...	ditto	Brahmo
1359	Auddy, Rostom Dass	...	Assistant, Commissariat Department	..	Park Street	...	ditto	Hindoo
1360	Auddy, Brijochunder	...	Assistant, Office of Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal	...	Government Place	...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1361	Auddy, Bolychand	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1362	Auddy, Jadub Chunder	...	Writer, Whitney Brothers and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
1363	Auddy, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1364	Auddy, Nursing Doss	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1365	Auddy, Toolsee Doss	...	Assistant, Office of Commissary of Ordnance	...	Fort William	...	ditto	ditto
1366	Auddy, Gobindo Chunder	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
	B.							
1367	Bagchee, Brojonath	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	..	Government Place	...	ditto	Hindoo
1368	Banerjee Bissumber	...	Assistant, Stationery Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto

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	B.					
1369	Banerjee, Bycanthonath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts	Middleton Row	India	Hindoo	
1370	Banerjee, Cally Coomar	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1371	Banerjee, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Office of Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1372	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	ditto ditto	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1373	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Controller General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1374	Banerjee, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1375	Banerjee, Joynarain	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1376	Banerjee, Jugut Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1377	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1378	Banerjee, Nilcomul	Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1379	Banerjee, Pearymohun	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1380	Banerjee, Rajkishen	Assistant, Office of Commissariat Dept.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1381	Banerjee, Sreenath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1382	Banerjee, Sudonando	Assistant, Public Works Audit Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1383	Banerjee, Toyluknath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1384	Banerjee, Khettromohun	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1385	Banerjee, Nobinchunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1386	Banerjee, Ramchunder	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1387	Banerjee, Russick Loll	Assistant, E I Railway Office, Printing Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1388	Banerjee, Rajendro Nath	Assistant, Agent's Office, E I Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1389	Banerjee, Pertaub Chunder	...	Assistant, Firm of R G Bose and Co, Wine Merchants ...	Mission Row ...	India	Hindoo
1390	Banerjee, C N	...	Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal ...	Sudder Street ...	ditto	Christian
1391	Banerjee, Issur Chunder	..	First Superintendent, Examiner of Claims, Accountant-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	Hindoo
1392	Banerjee, Kalichurn	...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtolla Street ...	ditto	Christian
1393	Banerjee, Kanti Chunder	...	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College ...	College Square ...	ditto	Hindoo
1394	Banerjee, Madub Chunder	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal .	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1495	Banerjee, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant Ordnance Department ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1496	Banerjee, Gopaul Chunder	.	Head Teacher, Normal School ...	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road .	ditto	ditto
1497	Banerjee, Dinonauth	...	Assistant, E I Railway Store-keeper's Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1498	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder	...	Assistant, Store Account's Office, E I Railway .	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1499	Banerjee, B M	...	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Military Expenditure ...	6, Esplanade East ...	ditto	ditto
1400	Banerjee, Runendro Nath	...	Schoene, Kilburn & Co ...	5, Sibnarain Dass's Lane ..	ditto	ditto
1401	Banerjee, Hurry Mohun	...	Chief Paymaster's Office, E I Railway . .	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1402	Banerjee, Okhoy Chunder	...	W. Moran & Co ...	3, Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1403	Banerjee, Ramgopal	...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1404	Banerjee, Pran Coomar	...	Clerk, Commr's. Office, Presidency Division ...	41, Shambazar Street ...	ditto	ditto
1405	Banerjee, Jadub Chunder	...	Head Mohurir, Presidency Division ...	69, Free School Street .	ditto	ditto
1406	Banerjee, Baney Madhub	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1407	Banerjee, Nursing Chunder	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1408	Banerjee, Cally Podo	...	Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts ...	17 Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1409	Banerjee, Chunder Mohun	...	Sheristadar Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto

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	B.					
1410	Banerjee, Kally Dass ...	Assistant, Messrs. Tomvaco & Co ...	133, Canning Street ...	India	Hindoo	
1411	Banerjee, Shib Chunder ...	Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	Christian	
1412	Banerjee, Mohes Chunder ...	5th Teacher, Hindu School ...	Amherst Street ...	ditto	Hindoo	
1413	Banerjee, Rajkrishna ...	Assistant, Vernacular Professor, Presidency College ...	Sukea's Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1414	Banerjee, Chunder Nauth ...	Assistant, Railli Brothers & Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1415	Basu, Kader Nath ...	4th Master, Hindu School ...	65, Sitaram Ghose's Street...	ditto	ditto	
1416	Bhadoory, Poolinbehary ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1417	Bhunjo, Dwarkanauth ...	Banian to Messrs Robert, Charriol and Co	Vansittart Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1418	Bhur, Doorga Churn ...	Assistant, Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch ...	No 20, Writers' Buildings...	ditto	ditto	
1419	Bhur, Sreenauth ...	Teacher, Oriental Seminary ...	Chitpore Road, Gurranhutta	ditto	ditto	
1420	Bhur, Lukheenarain ...	Assistant Draftsman, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1421	Bhuttacharjee, Moheschunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1422	Bhuttacharjee, Nobinchunder ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1423	Bhuttacharjee, Ramlall ...	Assistant, Government Stationery Office...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1424	Bhuttacharjee, Krishna Comul ...	Vernacular Professor, Presidency College ..	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1425	Biswas, Bguggobutty Churn ...	Wine Merchant ...	Rada Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
1426	Biswas, Luckheenarin ...	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts ...	8, Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1427	Biswas, Heeralall ...	Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1428	Bomanjee, Satebjee ...	Assistant, Borrodaile, Schiller and Co ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1429	Bonnerjee, Punchanun ...	Assistant, Ordnance Office ...	Garstin's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1430	Bonnerjee, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co ...	Clive Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1431	Bonnerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Head Accountant, Government Printing Office ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1432	Bonnerjee, Rakhaldoss	...	Assistant, Stamp Office ...	Church Lane	...	India	Hindoo
1433	Bonnerjee, Prawnkissen	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1434	Boral, Sarodaprosaud	...	Assistant, Bankshall ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1435	Boral, Ramsebuk	...	Assistant, E I Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1436	Bose, Grees Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1437	Bose, Nobin Chunder	...	Broker ...	Shampookur	...	ditto	ditto
1438	Bose, Rakhaldoss	...	Assistant, Firm of R D Bose and Co, Wine Merchants ...	Misson Row	...	ditto	ditto
1439	Bose, Ananda Krishna	...	Inhabitant ...	Sobha Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1440	Bose, Baney Madhub	...	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta ..	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1441	Bose, Cally Tara	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1442	Bose, Cassinauth	...	Banian ...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1443	Bose, Govindchunder	...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1444	Bose, Koylaschunder	...	Broker ...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
1445	Bose, Koylaschunder	..	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1446	Bose, Omirtokissen	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co ...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1447	Bose, Ramprosano	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ..	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
1448	Bose, Ram Chunder	...	Head Accountant, Bonded Warehouse ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1449	Bose, Umerto Lall	...	Head Accountant, Graham and Co ...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1450	Bose, Ambica Churn	...	Inhabitant ...	Hogulkooreah	...	ditto	ditto
1451	Bose, Nilmadhub	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1452	Bose, Grishchunder	...	Assistant, District Register's Office ...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1453	Bose, Grees Chunder	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto

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	B					
1454	Bose, Gopalkissen	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	India	Hindoo	
1455	Bose, Sreenath	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1456	Bose, Womeschunder	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1457	Bose, Modhoosoodun	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1458	Bose, Hurrischunder	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Misson Row	ditto	ditto	
1459	Bose, Greesh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1460	Bose, Prankisto	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1461	Bose, Nilmadub	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1462	Bose, Rajnarain	Banian	Potuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1463	Bose, Debnarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1464	Bose, Soorjeenarain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1465	Bose, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1466	Bose, Kistohurry	Assessor, Income Tax Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1467	Bose, Ughorenauth	Assistant, Agricultural Society	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
1468	Bose, Preonath	Contractor	No. 21, New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1469	Bose, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, E I Railway, Chief Auditor's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1470	Bose, Beharryloll	Assistant, Messrs. J. Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1471	Bose, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1472	Bose, Posuputty Churn	Cashier, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1473	Bose, Poran Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1474	Bose, Nundogopal	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn & Co	2, Brindabun Mullick's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1475	Bose, Callachand	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

1476	Bose, Ryechurn	...	Assistant, Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co....	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1477	Bose, Pares Nauth	...	Inhabitant ...	Amherst Street ...	ditto	ditto
1478	Bose, Mohes Chunder	...	Assistant, Department Public Works, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division ...	45, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1479	Bose, Jadoonath	...	Inspector, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1480	Bose, Bhobosunker	...	Assistant Deputy Commissary General's Office Lower Circle ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1481	Bose, N. C.	...	4th Master, Hindu School ...	65, Sitaram Ghose's Street...	ditto	ditto
1482	Bose, Cartick Chunder	...	Assistant Seton & Co ...	80, Bentick Street ...	ditto	ditto
1483	Bysack, Monyloll	...	Assistant, Asiatic Society, Bengal ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto
1484	Bysack, Konnyloll	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
				Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1485	Bysack, Nilcomul	...	Inhabitant ...	Kallakur Street ...	ditto	ditto
1486	Bysack, Mudun Mohun	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
1487	Bysack, Radagovind	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1488	Bysack, Sibchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1489	Bysack, Soorjeecoomar	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1490	Bysack, Buddenchunder	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1491	Bysack, Radhanath	...	Assistant, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1492	Bysack, Rogoonauth	...	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Shillizzi & Co.	Sickdarparah Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1493	Bysack, Mohunchund	...	Inhabitant ...	Subaram Bysack's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1494	Bysack, Neermulchund	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1495	Bysack, Brojogopaul	...	ditto ...	Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Burtollah ...	ditto	ditto
1496	Bysack, Soorendrogopaul	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1497	Bysack Jogendro Mohun	...	Superintendent of Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto

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	B.					
1498	Bysack Tarrucknauth	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1499	Bysack, Juggernauth	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1500	Bysack, Radhanauth	Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1501	Bysack, Radharamun	Clerk, Aides-de-camp's Office	Government House	ditto	ditto	
1502	Bysack, Soorjeecoomar	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1503	Bysack, Radhapersaud	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1504	Bysack, Mohendronauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1505	Bysack, Dwarkanath	Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1506	Bysack, Hurrydass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1507	Bysack, Dabendronauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1508	Bysack, Gourdass	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
1509	Chatterjee, Annundchunder	Inhabitant	Baugbazar	India	Hindoo	
1510	Chatterjee, Banimadub	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1511	Chatterjee, Vishanchunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1512	Chatterjee, Bolychand	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1513	Chatterjee, Bunkobeharee	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1514	Chatterjee, Calleeprosono	Assistant, Commissariat Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1515	Chatterjee, Denendronauth	Banian	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1516	Chatterjee, Digumber	Assistant, Office of Commissioner, Nuddea	Theatre Road	ditto	ditto	
1517	Chatterjee, Doorgadoss	Trader	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	

1518	Chatterjee, Gungagopaul ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto
1519	Chatterjee, Hurrybungs ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
1520	Chatterjee, Khetterchunder ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1521	Chatterjee, Khettro Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ..	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1522	Chatterjee, Khettro Mohun ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1523	Chatterjee, Madhub Chunder ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1524	Chatterjee, Punchanun ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co. ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1525	Chatterjee, Rajendro Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1526	Chatterjee, Shama Churn ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1527	Chatterjee, Shumbhoo Chunder...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1528	Chatterjee, Tarapodo ...	ditto, ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1529	Chatterjee, Gooroo Prosono ...	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1530	Chatterjee, Ramsabuck ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1531	Chatterjee, Denonath ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1532	Chatterjee, Chunder Coomar ...	Firm of Chatterjee, Mitter and Co. ...	Swallow Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1533	Chatterjee, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
1534	Chatterjee, Kedar Nath ...	Assistant Accountant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1535	Chatterjee, Umesh Chunder ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtolla Street ...	ditto	Christian
1536	Chatterjee, Promothnath ...	Indexer, Board of Revenue, Customs, Salt, and Opium Department ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	Hindoo
1537	Chatterjee, Beejoynauth ...	Treasurer, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1538	Chatterjee, Tarani Charan ...	Head Master, Sanscrit College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
1539	Chatterjee, Gungadhur ...	Assistant, Accountant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
1540	Chatterjee, Saroda Prosaud ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	Hindoo	
1541	Chatterjee, Nilmadhub ...	Teacher, Seal's Free College ...	No. 56, Mirzapore Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1542	Chatterjee, Sibnauth ...	Assistant Banian to D. A. Smith and Co.	Bowbazar ...	ditto	ditto	
1543	Chatterjee, Saradapersaud ...	Assistant, Foreign Department ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1544	Chatterjee, Radha Gobind ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1545	Chatterjee, Judunath ...	Office of Commissary-General ...	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1546	Chatterjee, Mohes Chunder ...	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1547	Chatterjee, Essen Chunder ...	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co. ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1548	Chatterjee, Prosono Coomar ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1549	Chatterjee, Hurromohun ...	Assistant Secretary, Presidency College ...	Sukea's Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1550	Chowdry, Nilkomol ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1551	Chowdry, Issurchunder ...	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co. ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1552	Chowdry, Nundoocoomar ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1553	Chowdry, Nobokisto ...	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1554	Chowdry, Prankisto ...	Assistant, Borneo Co., Limited ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1555	Chowdry, Neecoonjoobeharry ...	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1556	Chowdry, Russicklall ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co. ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1557	Chowdry, Nundo Coomar ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1558	Chuckerbutty, Khetter Paul ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1559	Chuckerbutty, Woomes Chunder	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1560	Chuckerbutty, Unnodapersaud ...	Assistant, Accountant Department, Stamp and Stationery Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	

1561	Chuckerbutty, Gopalchunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1562	Chuckerbutty, Takoor Dass	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1563	Chuckerbutty, Juddoonauth	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1564	Chuckerbutty, Ramchunder	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1565	Chuckerbutty, Wooma Churn	Accountant, Office of the Garrison Engineer, Calcutta Quarter Gate	Fort William	ditto	ditto
1566	Chuckerbutty, Bonomally	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1567	Chuckerbutty, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
1568	Chuckerbutty, Nilmoney	2nd Teacher, Hindoo School	Sukea's Street, Simlah	ditto	ditto
1569	Chunder, Bonomally Chunder	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1570	Chunder, Bissonauth	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1571	Chunder, Lall Chand	Inhabitant	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto
1572	Chunder, Bindoochunder	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1573	Chunder, Callachand	Broker	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto
1574	Chunder, Sreenath	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1575	Chunder Cannayloll	Assistant, Messrs. Argenti, Sechicari and Co.	Tuntunia	ditto	ditto
1576	Chunder Mohendrololl	Assistant, R. Macalister	8, Sibnarain Doss's Lane	ditto	ditto
1577	Cooar, Joygobind	Clerk, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1578	Comar, Neelmoney	Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1579	Coondoo, Khetherchunder	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1580	Coondoo, Preonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto

D.

1581	Dass, Shamasunker	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1582	Dass, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
1583	Dass, Hurris Chunder	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	India	Hindoo	
1584	Dass, Nilcomul	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1585	Dass, Goberdone	Assistant, Ordnance Department	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1586	Dass, Nundololl	2nd Master, Calcutta Madrasa	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto	
1587	Dass, Nobin Chundra	ditto, Hindoo School	13, Rajmohun Bose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1588	Datta, Upendra Nath	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1589	Day, Nundololl	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1590	Day, Woomes Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1591	Day, Gourisunker	Assistant Professor, General Assembly's Institution	College Street	ditto	ditto	
1592	Day, Bonomally Chunder	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1593	Day, Bostab Churn	Head Assistant, Summons and Warrant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1594	Day, Chooneelall	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1595	Day, Muttylall	Banian, Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1596	Day, Bustom Churn	Head Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1597	Day, Kader Nath	Assistant, Borneo Company	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1598	Day, Degumber	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1599	De, Banimadhub	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1600	Deb, Grees Chunder	Head Master, Hare School	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1601	Deb, Dwarkanath	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co.	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1602	Deb, Brojo Nauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1603	Dey, Tarnucknauth	...	Inhabitant ...	Fuckeer Chund Day's Lane, Bow Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1604	Dey, Nundaram	...	Assistant, Controller and Examiner's Office, Public Works Department ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1605	Dey, Beer Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1606	Dey, Bonomaly	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1607	Dey, Calla Chund	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1608	Dey, Gopalchunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1609	Dey, Jodoonath	...	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1610	Dey, Kheternath	...	Assistant, Home Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1611	Dey, Kisto Mohun	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1612	Dey, Nilmoney	...	Assistant, Registrar-General's Office ...	Wellesley Place ...	ditto	ditto
1613	Dey, Sarodapersad	..	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1614	Dey, Sham Chand	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1615	Dey, Shama Churn	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1616	Dey, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate, Excise Department ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1617	Dey, Prawnkissen	...	Assessor, License Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1618	Dey, Jebun Madhub	...	Inhabitant ...	Nayanchund Dutt's Street...	ditto	ditto
1619	Dey, Dwarkanath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Work Accounts, Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings ..	ditto	ditto
1620	Dey, Romanauth	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1621	Dey, Gopal Chunder	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1622	Dey, Soobul Chunder	...	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co. ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1623	Dey, Bhoobunmohun	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
1624	Dey, Hurraram	...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co. ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
1625	Dey, Nettrolall	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	India	Hinddo	
1626	Dey, Tarrucknath	Clerk, Ede and Hobson	23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1627	Dey, Kanyelall	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1628	Dhole Horchunder	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
1629	Dhur, Baneymadhub	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1630	Dhur, Callachand	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1631	Dhur, Callidoss	Banian	Coolootollah	ditto	ditto	
1632	Dhur, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1633	Dhur, Okheychurn	Captain's Banian	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1634	Dhur, Nundololl	Inhabitant	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1635	Dhur, Konnylall	ditto	Champtollah	ditto	ditto	
1636	Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1637	Dhur, Gobind Chunder	Asistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	8, Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1638	Doss, Hurrasunker	Assistant, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1639	Doss, Kadernath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1640	Doss, Mohes Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1641	Doss, Nobin Chunder	Inhabitant	Kumbooleahtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1642	Doss, Auditochurn	Assistant, Scanlan and Co.	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
1643	Doss, Seebnarain	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Palce	ditto	ditto	

1644	Doss, Sreekissen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1645	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1646	Doss, Tacoor Lall	...	Inhabitant	...	Bow Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
1647	Doss, Anundololl	...	ditto	...	Sobha Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
1648	Doss, Behary Lall	...	ditto	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto	ditto
1649	Doss, Gopaul Chunder	...	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1650	Doss, Kisto Mohun	...	Inhabitant	...	Kopalleetollah	...	ditto	ditto
1651	Doss, Ram Chunder	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1652	Doss, Sreenauth	...	ditto	...	Bulloram Mozoomdar's Street		ditto	ditto
1653	Doss, Nilmadub	...	Inhabitant	...	Harkatta Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1654	Doss, Shibchunder	...	Assistant, Chief Store-Keeper's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1655	Doss, Mohendronarain	...	Assistant, R. Macalister	...	8, Sibnarian Doss's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1656	Dass Grees Chunder	...	Superintendent of Government Toshakama	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1657	Doss, Nobin Chunder	...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Presidency Division	...	16 Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1658	Doss, Sreekrissen	...	Comptroller-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1659	Doss, Woomes Chunder	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1660	Doss, Radhikapersaud	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1661	Doss, Ram Rutton	...	Assistant, Agency East Indian Railway	...	4, Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1662	Dutt, Aushootosh	...	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1663	Dutt, Dwarkanath	...	Merchant	...	Coolootollah	...	ditto	ditto
1664	Dutt, Kadernath	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1665	Dutt, Nemye Churn	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
1666	Dutt, Obhoy Churn	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1667	Dutt, Opendro	...	ditto, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1668	Dutt, Preonath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts		Government Place	...	ditto	ditto

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	D.					
1669	Dutt, Prosono Coomar	Trader	Soorteebagan	India	Hindoo	
1670	Dutt, Rajnarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1671	Dutt, Rameshur	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1672	Dutt, Shama Churn	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1673	Dutt, Shoshee Chunder	Special Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1674	Dutt, Sreekissen	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	dito	ditto	
1675	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1676	Dutt, Tooleedoss	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1677	Dutt, Anundogopaul	Proprietor, Soorky Mill	Halliday Street, Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1678	Dutt, Budden Chunder	Book-keeper, Messrs. S. Smith, Sons and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1679	Dutt, Ramcoomar	Inhabitant	Simlah	ditto	ditto	
1680	Dutt, Bholanath	ditto	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
1681	Dutt, Charro Chunder	Deputy Bullion-keeper, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1682	Dutt, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1683	Dutt, Bindabun Chunder	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1684	Dutt, Juddoonath	Record-keeper, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1685	Dutt, Behareelall	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Sibtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1686	Dutt, Sib Chunder	Assistant, National Bank of India	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1687	Dutt, Doyal Chund	Assistant, Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1688	Dutt, Dwarkanath	ditto	Dingabhangah	ditto	ditto	
1689	Dutt, Johurlall	ditto	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1690	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Williamson Brothers and Co	Jackson Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	

1691	Dutt, Sreenauth	...	Assistant, Moran and Co.	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
1692	Dutt, Kisto Mohun	...	Clerk, Military Department	...	29 Nayanchund Dutt's Stree			
1693	Dutt, Brojonauth	..	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office .	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1694	Dutt, Gopeenauth	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	29, Nayanchund Dutt's Street		ditto	ditto
1695	Dutt, Shooresh Chunder	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	..	1, Sudder Street	...	ditto	ditto
1696	Dutt, Bolly Chund	..	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1697	Dutt, Gosto Behary	...	Inhabitant	...	Choonam Gully	...	ditto	ditto
1698	Dutt, Budinauth	...	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterly & C.	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1699	Dutt, Nilambur	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal Co.	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1700	Dutt, Tarriney Churn		Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1701	Dutt, Chundy Churn	..	Messrs. Crooke, Rome and Co.	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
1702	Dutta, Baney Madhub	..	Officiating Professor, Presidency College...		Thuntonea	...	ditto	ditto

G.

1703	Goolzar Shah	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	Christian
1704	Gangoly, Kesubchunder	.	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	...	Government Place		India	Hindoo
1705	Gangoly, Promothonath	.	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1706	Gangoly, Prosonocoomar	.	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1707	Gangoly, Prankissen	..	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1708	Gangoly, Syama Churn	.	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	...	College Square	..	ditto	ditto
1709	Gangooly, Bycunt Nauth	..	Presidency Commissariat Office	...	6, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1710	Ghosa, Tincoury	...	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce...		Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1711	Ghosal, Gobindchunder	..	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1712	Ghosaul, Gobind Chunder	...	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

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	G.					
1713	Ghosaul, Kally Churn	Assistant, Money Order Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1714	Ghosaul, Romanauth	Seristadar, Legal Remembrancer's Office	2 Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1715	Ghosaul, Punchanun	Assistant, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	3 Misson Row	ditto	ditto	
1716	Ghose, Bacharam	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1717	Ghose, Cally Kissen	Assistant, Office of Comptrollor-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1718	Ghose, Calla Chand	Assistant, J. Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1719	Ghose, Denonath	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1720	Ghose, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1721	Ghose, Juggeshur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1722	Ghose, Juydonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1723	Ghose, Kaleekissen	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1724	Ghose, Nilmoney	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1725	Ghose, Nobinkissen	Assistant, J. H. Fergusson and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1726	Ghose, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1727	Ghose, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1728	Ghose, Sreekisto	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1729	Ghose, Woomesh Chunder	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1730	Ghose, Bany Madhub	Head Assistant, Calcutta School Book Society	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1731	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Cook and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
1732	Ghose, Ram Chund	Inhabitant	Kassareeparrah	ditto	ditto	
1733	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Ordnance Office of Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1734	Ghose, Omritololl	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1735	Ghose, Chunder Coomar	Assistant, Rentiers and Co.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
1736	Ghose, Prawnkissen	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1737	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Government of Bengal, Railway Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1738	Ghose, Benykisto	Book-keeper, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1739	Ghose, Judoonauth	Principal, Seal's Free College	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1740	Ghose, Sib Chunder	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1741	Ghose, Jagender Chunder	Collector of Assessment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1742	Ghose, Joygopaul	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Garstins' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1743	Ghose, Prosunno Coomar	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1744	Ghose, Bhuggobutty Churn	Inhabitant	Kumbooleahtollah	ditto	ditto
1745	Ghose, Dwarkanath	ditto	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1746	Ghose, Sittanauth	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1747	Ghose, M. L	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Military Expenditure	6, Esplanade Road	ditto	ditto
1748	Ghose, Nobocoomar	Assistant, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank	5, Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1749	Ghose, Tarrun Chunder	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1750	Ghose, Dyal Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1751	Ghose, Grish Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1752	Ghose, Bistodass	Clerk, Military Department	25, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagan	ditto	ditto
1753	Ghose, Sreenauth	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1754	Ghose, Preonauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1755	Ghose, Nobogopaul	Assistant, George Henderson	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1756	Ghose, Shama Churn	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1757	Ghose, Sreenauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, Second Presidency Division		ditto	ditto

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	G.					
1758	Ghose, Ram Dyal	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office	Dalhousie Square	India	Hinoo	
1759	Ghose, Tincoury	Assistant, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1760	Ghose, Bonomally	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi and Co.	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1761	Ghose, Dwarkanauth	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1762	Ghose, Nobokissur	Examiner of Ordnance and Dock-yard Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1763	Ghose, Issur Chunder	Clerk, Ede and Hobson	No. 23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1764	Ghose, Gopeekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1765	Ghose, Navin Chundra	Third Master, Calcutta Madrasa	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto	
1766	Ghose, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1767	Ghose, Shibkissen	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Magazines	4, Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1768	Ghose, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
1769	Ghose, Sreekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1770	Ghose, Rajender Chunder	Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harington Street	ditto	ditto	
1771	Goopto, Chooneelal	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1772	Goopto, Pearylol	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1773	Goopto, Grees Chunder	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1774	Goopto, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1775	Goopto, Chunder Seekur	Assistant, Paper Currency Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1776	Goopto, Wooma Churn	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1777	Goopto, Gooroopuddo	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1778	Goopto, Mooraree	...	Assistant, Public Works Executive Engineer's Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1779	Goopto, Panch Cowree	...	Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1780	Goopto, Denobundo	...	Office of Director of Public Instructions	...	2, Elysium Row	...	ditto	ditto
1781	Goor, Dhurmo Dass	...	Chief Auditor's Office	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
	H.							
1782	Halder, Kisto Mohun	...	Assistant, Millitary Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
1783	Halder, Woomesh Chunder	...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	...	Garstin's Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1784	Halder, Kali Coomar	...	Assistant, Deputy Agent's Office, East Indian Railway	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1785	Holdar, Dhurmo Dass	...	Inhabitant	..	Sobabazar, Ballakhanna Street		ditto	ditto
1786	Haldar, Prosuno Comar	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-Genl's Office		Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
1787	Haldar, Romanath	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
	J.							
1788	Jeyundeen, Shaik	...	Supervisor, Public Works Department	...			ditto	Mahomedan
	K.							
1789	Kabiruddin Ahmud, Moulvi	...	Resident Munshi, Calcutta Madrussah	...	Wellesley Square	...	ditto	ditto
1790	Khan, Md. Domun	...	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. Railway	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
1791	Koondoo, Grish Chunder	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	...	No. 5, Strand	...	India	Hindoo
1792	Kur, Sumboo Chunder	...	Assistant, Accountant Department	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
	L.							
1793	Laha, Gopal Chunder	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	...	Middleton Street	...	India	Christian
1894	Laha, Kissoree Mohun	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	Hindoo

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	L.					
1795	Laha, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1796	Laha, Prankissen	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Central Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1797	Laha, Bissumbhur	Deputy Store-keeper, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1798	Laha, Cannoyloll	Assistant, Bank of Calcutta, Limited	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
1799	Laha, Netrogopal	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1800	Lahoory, Bacharam	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1801	Lahoory, Shamachurn	Assistant, Argenti, Sechiari and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1802	Lahoory, Mohendra Nauth	Assistant, Argenti, Schillizzi	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1803	Law, Lukhenarain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1804	Law, Kallinauth	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
1805	Mitter, Bhobun Mohun	Trader	Simlah	India	ditto	
1806	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1807	Mitter, Kunnylal	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1808	Mitter, Nundo Loll	Assistant, Dy. Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	Christian	
1809	Mitter, Radhikachurn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	Hindoo	
1810	Mitter, Rajendronath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1811	Mitter, Rakhal Doss	Assistant, Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1812	Mitter, Nilmoney	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1813	Mitter, Buddinauth	Inhabitant	Rajah Kallikissen Street	ditto	ditto	
1814	Mitter, Mohendrolall	ditto	Bulloram Moozoomdar Street	ditto	ditto	
1815	Mitter, Dinonauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1816	Mitter, Nilmoney	.	Engineer	...	Shambazar	...	ditto	ditto
1817	Mitter, Luckeynarain	...	Inhabitant	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1818	Mitter, Burrodapersaud	...	Ditto	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto	ditto
1819	Mitter, Dwarkanauth	...	Assistant, Geo. Henderson and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1820	Mitter, Brojonauth	...	Teacher, Hare School	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
1821	Mitter, Radhamadhub	...	Head Master, Seal's Free College	...	No. 56, Mirzapore	...	ditto	ditto
1822	Mitter, Issen Chunder	...	Teacher, Seal's Free College	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1823	Mitter, Woomes Chunder	...	Assistant, Agelasto, Sacrandi and Co	...	Armenian Street	...	ditto	ditto
1824	Mitter, Grish Chunder	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
1825	Mitter, Nobocoomar	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1826	Mitter, Russick Loll	...	Assistant, Graham and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
1827	Mitter, Russick Loll	...	Inhabitant	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto	ditto
1828	Mitter, Sreecaunt	...	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company		Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1829	Mitter, Baney Madhub	...	Government Medical Store Department	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
1830	Mitter, Charroo Chunder	...	Foreign Department	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
1831	Mitter, Hurris Chunder	...	Office of Commissary General	...	No 6, Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
1832	Mitter, Judo Nauth	...	Erusthausen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1833	Mitter, Ombica Churn	...	Assistant, Ernsthansen Oesterly		ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1834	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	...	ditto	.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
1835	Mitter, Kartic Chunder	...	Teacher, General Absembly's Institution	. .	Cornwallis Square	...	ditto	ditto
1836	Mitter, Raj Mohun	...	Assistant, Simpson Griffths and Co	...	5, Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
1837	Mitter, Sham Lall	...	Chief Store Keeper, Office East Indian Railway	...	Dalhousie Spuare	...	ditto	ditto
1838	Mitter, Judoonauth	...	Erusthansen and Oesterley	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
1839	Mitter, Issan Chunder	...	Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts	...	17, Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1840	Mitter, Sooresh Chunder	C. W. Scott and Co	5, Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1841	Mitter, Gooroo Churn	Book Keeper, Ullman Hirschurn and Co	135, Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1842	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Messrs. Eagleton and Co	104, ditto	ditto	ditto	
1843	Mitter, Brojolall	Fifth Teacher, Hindu School	Bachoochatterjee's Street	ditto	ditto	
1844	Mookerjee, Beernarain	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1845	Mookerjee, Essenchunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1846	Mookerjee, Greeshchunder	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1847	Mookerjee, J N	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writer's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1848	Mookerjee, Jadoo Nath	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1849	Mookerjee, Joydonath	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1850	Mookerjee, Joydonath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1851	Mookerjee, Koylash Nath	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1852	Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1853	Mookerjee, Lallchand	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1854	Mookerjee, Omachurn	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1855	Mookerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1856	Mookerjee, Tarinee Churn	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1857	Mookerjee, S C	Firm of Clerk and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1858	Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy	Assistant, Supervisor's Department	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1859	Mookerjee, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	

1860	Mookerjee, Kadernauth	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1861	Mookerjee, Sosheobhoosun	Inhabitant	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto
1862	Mookerjee, Aushootosh	Assistant, Financial Department	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1863	Mookerjee, Nobokissen	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1864	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Messrs. Kelly and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
1865	Mookerjee, Brojonauth	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office, Treasury Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1866	Mookerjee, Mohendronauth	Ditto ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1867	Mookerjee, Tincowry	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal, Railway Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1868	Mookerjee, Kallydhun	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto
1869	Mookerjee, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto
1870	Mookerjee, Judoonauth	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto
1871	Mookerjee, Okheel Chunder	Teacher, Hare School	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
1872	Mookerjee, Obeenash	Inhabitant	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto
1873	Mookerjee, Judoonauth	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1874	Mookhopadhay, Nrisnha Chundra	Teacher, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto
1875	Mookerjee, Bholanath	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1876	Mookerjee, Brojololl	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto
1877	Mookerjee, Brojonauth	Assistant, Public Works Department	No. 5, Strand	ditto	ditto
1878	Mookerjee, Chunder Coomar	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
1879	Mookerjee, Kamikanauth	Assistant, Moran and Co's Indigo Mart	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1880	Mookerjee, Koomud Chunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1881	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1882	Mookerjee, Dinonauth	Teacher, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1883	Mookerjee, Jadu Nath	Assistant to Secretary, Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	India	Hindoo	
1884	Mookerjee, Kader Nath	Clerk, Military Department	29, Nayan Chunder Dutt's Street	ditto	ditto	
1885	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1886	Mookerjee, Prosono Coomar	Examiner, Military Department	7, Bose Para Lane	ditto	ditto	
1887	Mookerjee, Sreenauth	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1888	Mookerjee, Bipro Doss	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1889	Mookerjee, Juddoonauth	Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1890	Mookerjee, Rajkissore	Pay Department, Examiner's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1891	Mookerjee, Hurnauth	Ahmutty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1892	Mookerjee, Chunder Nauth	Ralli Brothers and Co.	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1893	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, Department Public Works	45, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1894	Mookerjee, Nobocoomar	Treasurer, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1895	Mookerjee, Khetter Nauth	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Lower Circle	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1896	Mookerjee, Rajkisto	Cash Keeper, R Scott Thomson & Co	No. 15, Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1897	Mookerjee, S. C.	Assistant, Walff, Wilmans & Co	Lyon's Range	ditto	ditto	
1898	Mookerjee, Prankisto	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1899	Mookerjee, Bissumbhur	Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1900	Mookerjee, Umbicca Churn	Head Clerk, Military Store Keeper's Office.	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
1901	Mookerjee, Grijabhousun	Assistant Professor, Cathedral Mission College	College Square	ditto	ditto	

1902	Mookerjee, Wooday Churun ...	Presidency Pay Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1903	Moonshee, Buzlul Huq ...	Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	Chowringhee ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1904	Moonshee, Showat Ali ...	Hide Merchant ...	31, Upper Circular Road ...	ditto	ditto
1905	Moonshee Sanawullah ...	Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1906	Moonshee Mynuddeen ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1907	Moostaffee Hurris Chunder ...	Clerk, Military Department ...	127, Aheereetollah ...	ditto	Hindoo
1908	Moulvie Moosa Ali ...	Urdu Translator, Remembrancer's Office	Bankshall ...	ditto	Mohamedan
1909	Moulvie Abdool Hai ...	First Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrassa	Wellesley Square ...		ditto
1910	Moulvie Mahomed Ali ...	Land-holder ...	Howell's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1911	Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	Hindoo
1912	Mozoomdar, Govindchunder ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1913	Mozoomdar, Troylockho Nath ...	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1914	Mozoomdar, Charroo Chunder ...	Inhabitant ...	Potuldangah ...	ditto	ditto
1915	Mozoomdar, Kally Churn ...	Grindlay and Co ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto
1916	Mozoomdar, Gopal Chunder ...	Manager, Hindu Hostel ...	Lall Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1917	Mullick, Grish Chunder ...	Store-keeper, Calcutta Mint ...	Strand ...	India	ditto
1918	Mullick, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1919	Mullick, Khogendronauth ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto
1920	Mullick, Baney Kissen ...	Cashier, Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co ...	Jackson's Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1921	Mullick, Chunder Nauth ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto
1922	Mullick, Anuntokishen ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co's Agent's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1923	Mullick Ramsabuck ...	Assistant, Argenti Schillizzi and Co ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1924	Mullick, Hur Nauth ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1925	Mullick, Prem Chund ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto

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	M.					
1926	Mullick, Nemi Churn	ditto ditto	1, Sudder Street	India	Hindoo	
1927	Mullick, Gopal Chunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1928	Mullick, Khetter Mohun	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1929	Mullick, Kisto Dass	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1930	Mullick, Mirtoonjoy	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1931	Mullick, Bonamali	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction	No. 2 Ellysium Row	ditto	ditto	
1932	Mullick, Soobul Chunder	Firm of Bissonauth Law and Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1933	Mullick, Bolly Chund	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1934	Mullick, Rajkissen	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1935	Mullick, Pearyloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1936	Mullick, Kannyeloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1937	Mullick, Woodubchunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1938	Muttylall, Nundogopal	Inhabitant	Bow Bazar, Mullunga	ditto	ditto	
1939	Muttylall, Rajenderloll	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1940	Muttyloll, Shamloll	ditto	Mullunga	ditto	ditto	
	N.					
1941	Nauth, Greeschunder	Assistant, Public Works Department	Strand	India	Hindoo	
1942	Neoghy, Chundy Churn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1943	Neoghy, Woodoy Chund	Inhabitant	Baug Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1944	Nundy, Isser Chunder	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto	
1945	Nundy, Bonomally	Inhabitant	Sakareetollah			
1946	Nundy, Toolseedass	Assistant, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1947	Neogy, Russickloll	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L. P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Theist
1948	Nundy, Nundolall	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D.	15, Writers' Buildings	ditto	Hindoo
	P.				
1949	Pal, Bholanath	Head Master, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto
1950	Paul, Gunganarain	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1951	Paul, Hem Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1952	Paul, Khetter Mohun	Inhabitant	Dingabangah	ditto	ditto
1953	Paul, Rajender Mohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1954	Paul, Shamlall	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1955	Paul, Naranarain	Clerk, Military Department	67, Hareeparra Lane	ditto	ditto
1956	Paulit, Mohendronath	Landholder	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto
1957	Pyne, Doyal Chund	Inhabitant	Monsheetallao Gully	ditto	ditto
1958	Pyne, Kissoreemohun	ditto	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto
1959	Pyne, Kissorrylal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1960	Pyne, Bepinbehary	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1961	Pyne, Dwarkanauth	Assistant to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1962	Pyne, Dwarkanauth	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1963	Pyne, Khettermohun	Inhabitant	Harkatta Gully	ditto	ditto
1964	Pyne, Rassick Lall	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	R.				
1965	Roodro Protaub Chunder	Estimate Checker, Superintending Engineer's Office	Soobaram Bysack's Street	ditto	ditto
1966	Roy, Brojonath	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1967	Roy, Gobindlall	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto

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	R.					
1968	Roy, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	Hindoo	
1969	Roy, Kistodass	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1970	Roy, Akhoy Kumar	Clerk, Census Branch, in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	Wellesley Place	ditto	Brahmo	
1971	Roy, Mudden Mohun	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo	
1972	Roy, Bany Madhub	Head-Master, Training Academy	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1973	Roy, Tarruck Nauth	Assistant, Commissary General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1974	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Third Teacher, Hindú School	Amherst Street	ditto	ditto	
1975	Roy, Mutty Laul	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1976	Roy, Chowdry Ramdass	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1977	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1978	Roy, Ramrutton	Assistant, Calcutta Callectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1979	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1980	Roy, Jadub Cuunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1981	Roy, Luchmeenarain	Supervisor's Department, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1982	Roy, Hurrolall	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1983	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, 1st Grade, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	New High Court Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1984	Roy, Kartick Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1985	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunkur Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1986	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1987	Roy, Okheel Nath	Assistant, Bengal Bank, Cash Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1988	Ruckitt, Heeralal	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	

S.					
1989	Syed, Ismael	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument-maker's Department	Park Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1990	Sandel, Kistonauth	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	Hindoo
1991	Sarma, Brojonauth	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1992	Seal, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Treasury Department, Account-ant Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1983	Seal, Radanath	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1994	Seal, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1995	Seal, Brojonauth	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Pay Mas-ter's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1996	Seal, Nilmadhub	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1997	Seal, Doyal Chund	Cashier, C H Ogbourne	29, Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1998	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1999	Sen, Gungadhur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
2000	Sen, Hurryhur	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto
2001	Sen, Mohendronath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
2002	Sen, Rajcoomar	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2003	Sen, Madhub Chunder	Inhabitant	Chassadhobaparah	ditto	ditto
2004	Sen, Romacaunt	Banian to Fornaro, Huni and Co	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
2005	Sen, Soobuldoss	Assistant, Engineer's Office, New High Court Buildings	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R.					
1968	Roy, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	Hindoo	
1969	Roy, Kistodass	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1970	Roy, Akhoy Kumar	Clerk, Census Branch, in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	Wellesley Place	ditto	Brahmo	
1971	Roy, Mudden Mohun	Assistant, Chief Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo	
1972	Roy, Bany Madhub	Head-Master, Training Academy	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1973	Roy, Tarruck Nauth	Assistant, Commissary General's Office, Lower Circle	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1974	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Third Teacher, Hindú School	Amherst Street	ditto	ditto	
1975	Roy, Mutty Laul	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1976	Roy, Chowdry Ramdass	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals	7, Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
1977	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1978	Roy, Ramrutton	Assistant, Calcutta Callectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1979	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1980	Roy, Jadub Cuunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1981	Roy, Luchmeenarain	Supervisor's Department, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1982	Roy, Hurrolall	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1983	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Assistant, Engineer, 1st Grade, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd Presidency Division	New High Court Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1984	Roy, Kartick Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1985	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunkur Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1986	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1987	Roy, Okheel Nath	Assistant, Bengal Bank, Cash Department	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1988	Ruckitt, Heeralal	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	

1989	Syed, Ismael	..	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument-maker's Department ...	Park Street ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1990	Sandel, Kistonauth	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	Hindoo
1991	Sarma, Brojonauth	...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto
1992	Seal, Gobind Chunder	..	Assistant, Treasury Department, Account-ant Branch ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1983	Seal, Radanath	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto
1994	Seal, Hurry Mohun	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1995	Seal, Brojonauth	...	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Pay Mas-ter's Office, East Indian Railway ...	Writers' Buildings ..	ditto	ditto
1996	Seal, Nilmadhub	...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1997	Seal, Doyal Chund	...	Cashier, C H Ogbourne ...	29, Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1998	Sen, Bholanath	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1999	Sen, Gungadhur	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
2000	Sen, Hurryhur	...	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office ...	Middleton Street ...	ditto	ditto
2001	Sen, Mohendronath	...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
2002	Sen, Rajcoomar	...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
2003	Sen, Madhub Chunder	...	Inhabitant ...	Chassadhobaparah ...	ditto	ditto
2004	Sen, Romacaunt	...	Banian to Fornaro, Huni and Co ...	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
2005	Sen, Soobuldoss	...	Assistant, Engineer's Office, New High Court Buildings ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
2006	Sen, Greesh Chunder	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	Hindoo	
2007	Sen, Beny Madhub	Inhabitant	Toola Bazar	ditto	ditto	
2008	Sen, Bepinbehary	Assistant, Bissonauth Law and Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto	
2009	Sen, Rakhal Chunder	Accountant, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	No. 13, Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
2010	Sen, Money Madhub	Banian, Andrews and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2011	Sen, Toolseedass	Assistant, Argenti Schillizzi	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
2012	Sen, Hurrololl	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2013	Sen, Bholanauth	Inhabitant	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
2014	Sen, Roopnarain	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2015	Sen, Juddonauth	Overseer, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Eastern Canal Division	45, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2016	Sen, D N	Assistant, Messrs. Robert Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
2017	Sen, Prosaud Dass	Assistant, Messrs. Black and Murray	Hastings' Streets	ditto	ditto	
2018	Sen, Woomanarain	Assistant, Messrs. Barlow & Co	32, Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2019	Sen, Denonauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2020	Sen, Doorgachurn	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
2021	Sen, Gopaldoss	Banian to Barton, Baynes and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
2022	Sen, Radhanauth	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
2023	Sen, Rakhaldoss	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
2024	Sen, Romanauth	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
2025	Sen, Thakoorchurn	Banian to Agelasto and Sagrandi	Strand	ditto	ditto	

2026	Sen, Kadernath	Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department	Fort William	ditto	ditto
2027	Sein, Bycunto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2028	Sein, Joygopal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2029	Sein, Muddenmohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2030	Sein, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
2031	Sein, Bheemloll	Manager, Sagore Dutt's Screw House	No. 44, Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
2032	Sein, Janokee Nauth	Assistant, Registrar-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
2033	Sein, Beharylall	Assistant, East Indian Railway Agency Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
2034	Sein, Bissumbhur	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Branch Department	Strand	ditto	ditto
2035	Sein, Joykissen	Assistant, Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal	Chowringhee Road, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
2036	Sein, Issen Chunder	Banian to Messrs. Atkinson and Co.	No. 6, New China Bazaar Street	ditto	ditto
2037	Sett, Preonath	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2038	Sett, Soorjee Coomar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
2039	Sett, Denonath	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
2040	Sett, Nobocoomar	Inhabitant	Moyraputty Street	ditto	ditto
2041	Sett, Wodoy Chund	ditto	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto
2042	Sett, Radhakisto	ditto	Noboobagaun, Baug Bazar	ditto	ditto
2043	Sett, Kheterpal	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
2044	Sett, Neelmadhub	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto
2045	Sett, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	ditto	ditto	ditto
2046	Sett, Joygopaul	Accountant, Messrs. Boradaile, Schiller and Co.	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto
2047	Sett, Noburdeep	Assistant, Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office	Strand	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S.					
2048	Sett, Thakoor Doss	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office	Treasury Buildings	India	Hindoo	
2049	Sett, Brojo Coomar	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2050	Shaw, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
2051	Shome, Shamlall	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
2052	Shome, Nundogopal	Cash-keeper to Messrs. Anderson, Wallace and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
2053	Shome, Joygobindo	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College	No. 22, Mirzapore Street	ditto	ditto	
2054	Sing, Ootum Chunder	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
2055	Singhee, Nobocomar	Assistant, R. G. Ghose and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
2056	Sircar, Bishombhor	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
2057	Sircar, Doorgachurn	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2058	Sircar, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2059	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
2060	Sircar, Kissoree Mohun	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
2061	Sircar, Gopaul Chunder	Assistant, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General	Government House	ditto	ditto	
2062	Sircar, Peary Churn	Assistant Professor, Presidency College	College Street	ditto	ditto	
2063	Sircar, Ram Chund	Clerk, Military Department	29, Nyan Chund Dutt's Street	ditto	ditto	
2064	Sircar, Mohendranauth	Assistant, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2065	Sircar, Russicklall	Teacher, Oriental Seminary	Gurranhattah	ditto	ditto	
2066	Soor, Koonjobeharry	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
2067	Soor, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Fornaro and Huni	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	T.					
2068	Thacoor, Debendronauth	Clerk, Office of Comptrollor, Central Accounts Branch	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

C. C. MACRAE,
Clerk of the Crown.

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing as from 1st May 1862, pursuant to Act XIII., 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	REMARKS.
	A.					
1	Agabeg, A L	Bill and Stock Broker	New China Bazar	India	Christian	*See* Act XIII. of 1865, Sections 12, 13, 14. Special Jurors are requested to observe the Note at the foot of their Summons.
2	Aitchison, F	Firm of Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto	
3	Alexander, William	Firm of George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
4	Anderson, D	Broker	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
5	Anderson, T W	Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
6	Ansthruther, Hamilton	Firm of Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	Christian	
7	Apcar, Thomas Arratoon	Firm of Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto	
8	Apcar, Alexander Arratoon	ditto ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
9	Avdall, A J	Merchant	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
10	Bagram, John George	Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
11	Bagram, S J	Firm of Bagram and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
12	Barclay, G	Editor, *Englishman*	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
13	Berners, W T	Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
14	Beebee, Meyrick H L	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Benwell, W M	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Biss, Isaih Birt	Merchant	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
17	Blechynden, Richard	Secy., E I Tea C and Balasun Tea Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B.					
18	Brooks, Frederick Tilt	Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
19	Brooks, T W	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House	ditto	ditto	
20	Broughton, E	Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
21	Brown Henry Francis	Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
22	Burgett, E W	Firm of Wienholt Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
23	Cable, G H	Firm of W Keep and Co	Swallow's Lane	ditto	ditto	
24	Carritt, T	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
25	Carter, T E	Merchant	Commercial Building	ditto	ditto	
26	Cameron, E	Agent, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
27	Clarke, A McDougall	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
28	Cochrane, S	Manager, Agra Bank	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto	
29	Cogswell, W H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
30	Cogswell, E	Firm of Haworth and Co	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
31	Conroy, G W H	Store-keeper, E I R Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
32	Cooke, R T	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
33	Craik, William	Firm of Williamson Brothers and Co.	Clive Street Ghaut	ditto	ditto	
34	Cresswell, C E	Firm of Cresswell and Co	Mango Lane	ditto	ditto	
35	Croft, A W	Professor, Presidency College	Kyd Street	ditto	ditto	
36	Crooke, Frederick J	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
37	Curtoys, W J	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

D.

38	Dods, James	..	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	..	Mangoe Lane	..	Great Britain	Christian
39	Duff, W P	..	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
40	Dunbar, E G	..	Secretary, Military Fund	..	Hastings' Street	..	ditto	ditto
41	Dundas, Henry	..	Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co	..	Lyons' Range	..	ditto	ditto

E.

42	Emin, E	..	Merchant	..	Canning Street	..	India	ditto
43	Elliott, E	..	Firm of John Elliot and Co	..	Clive Street	..	Great Britain	ditto

F.

44	Fenwick, G R	..	Editor, *Englishman*	...	Hare Street	..	ditto	ditto
45	Findlay, J H	..	Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	..	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
46	Flemington, J	..	Firm of Gisborne and Co	..	Strand	..	ditto	ditto

G.

47	Galstaun, M J	..	Merchant	..	Armenian Street	..	India	ditto
48	Gordon, Alexander	..	Firm of Pickford, Gordon and Co	..	Mission Row	..	Great Britain	ditto
49	Guise, J J	..	Firm of Gisborne and Co	...	Strand	..	ditto	ditto

H.

50	Halford, W	..	Firm of Halford Smith and Co.	..	Commercial Building	..	ditto	ditto
51	Hamilton, T F	..	Firm of Ewing and Co	..	New China Bazar Street	..	ditto	ditto
52	Haworth, J H	..	Firm of Haworth and Co	..	Mission Row	..	ditto	ditto
53	Henderson, M	..	Firm of Carlisle, Nephew and Co	..	Mangoe Lane	...	ditto	ditto
54	Hill, R T	..	Firm of Thomas and Co	..	Mission Row	..	ditto	ditto
55	Hobson, E A	..	Firm of Ede, Hobson and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
56	Hoyes, A A	Firm of Findlay, Hoyes and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	Christian	
57	Hutchinson, J	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Rada Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
	J.					
58	Jack, E A	Firm of Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
59	Jameson, J W	Firm of Shaw, Jameson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
60	Joakim, M C	Merchant and Agent	Canning Street	India	ditto	
61	Jones, W H	Firm of R Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
	K.					
62	Keswick, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
63	Knight, J B	Firm of Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
	L.					
64	Lackersteen, George F	Merchant and Agent	New China Bazar	India	ditto	
65	Lyall, R A	Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto	
66	Locke, H H	Principal, Government School of Arts	Bow Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
67	Longmuir, T	Agent, Delhi and London Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
68	Maclachlan, J E	Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
69	Malchus, M C	Merchant	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
70	Mackillican, James	Firm of Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
71	MacMichael, N	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
72	MacKnight, J Y	Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
73	MacKinnon, D	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	

74	Mactavish, W B	..	Firm of Anstruther and Co	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
75	McIntosh, A R	..	Firm of Steel McIntosh and Co	..	Old Court House Street	..	ditto	ditto
76	Meugens, J G M	..	Firm of Moran and Co	..	Church Lane	..	ditto	ditto
77	Mewburn, G F	..	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
78	Mitchell, Robert	..	Firm of Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co		Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
79	Morgan, E C	..	Merchant, Firm of Ashburner and Co	..	Garstin's Buildings	..	ditto	ditto
80	Morison, J	..	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	..	Mangoe Lane	..	ditto	ditto
81	Moseley, T H	..	Firm of Gisborne and Co	..	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
82	Mudie, J H	..	Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
83	Murray, James Charles	..	Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen & Co	..	Strand	..	ditto	ditto
84	Murdoch, James	..	Firm of Moran and Co	..	Church Lane	..	ditto	ditto

N.

85	Noble, R C	..	Firm of J Elliot and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
86	Norman, J H	..	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	..	Rowden Street	..	ditto	ditto
87	Norman, C J	..	ditto ditto	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto

O.

88	Ogilvy, John Francis	..	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
89	Ogbourne, C H	..	Manager, Life Assurance Co	..	Church Lane	..	ditto	ditto
90	Osmond, A T	..	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co		Esplanade Row	..	ditto	ditto

P.

91	Palmer, Edward	..	Agent, East Indian Railway Co	..	Writers' Buildings	..	Great Britain	Christian
92	Parker, J A	..	Proprietor, *Indian Daily News*	..	Bankshall Street	..	ditto	ditto
93	Paterson, W R (Junior)	..	Broker	..	Commercial Buildings	..	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P.					
94	Paterson, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	Christian	
95	Pearce H	Firm of Pearce Macrae and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
96	Peel, Frederick	Firm of Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
97	Pott, A C	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	R.					
98	Radcliffe, J E	Firm of Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
99	Reid, J	Firm of Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
100	Robert, R	Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
101	Russell, W H	Chief Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
102	Russell, T M	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
103	Rutherford, John FitzThomas	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
	S.					
104	Scallan, T F	Merchant, Firm of Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
105	Scrymgeour, J S	Agent, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
106	Shaw, D T	Firm of Jameson, Shaw Co	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto	
107	Shearin, E	Secretary, Dehra Doon Tea Co, "Limited"	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
108	Shearman, J W	Merchant	Strand	India	ditto	
109	Shekleton, A B	Firm of Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto	
110	Sibley, G	Chief Engineer, E J R Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
111	Smellie, S N	Firm Smellie and Co	Swallow Lane	ditto	ditto	
112	Smith, C M	Firm of Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

113	Stephenson, Cecil	Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
114	Steel, R	Firm of Cox, Steel and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
115	Stewart, M G	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
116	Struthers, G M	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
117	Sutcliffe, James	Principal of the Presidency College	Kyd Street	ditto	ditto
118	Sutherland, J	Firm of Simson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto

T.

119	Tawney, C H	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
120	Thurburn, E A	Firm of Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
121	Tulloch, H W	Firm of Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto

W.

122	Waite, Percival J	Firm of Percival J Waite and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
123	Walls, W B	Manager, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
124	Weskins, C	Merchant and Agent	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
125	Whyte, G A	Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
126	Wienholt, W	Firm of Wienholt Brothers, Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
127	Wilcox, T	Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
128	Wollaston, H M	Firm of Wollaston, Brothers and Co	Crooked Lane	India	ditto
129	Woodhouse, F	Broker	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
130	Wood, Henry William Irvine	Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto

Y.

131	Young, James	Firm of Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
132	Anup Chund Mitter	Firm of Aushootosh Day and Nephews	Lyons' Range	India	Hindoo	
133	Aushootosh Mullick	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
134	Baneymadhub Sain	Andrew Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
135	Beerchund Mitter	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
136	Beharryloll Dhur	Banian, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
137	Bholanauth Mullick	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
138	Bhuggobutty Churn Law	Merchant and Banian	Tuntunia	ditto	ditto	
139	Bollydoss Mullick	Zemindar	Munsatullah	ditto	ditto	
140	Brindabun Bose	Firm of Alexander, Bose and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	
	C.					
141	Casheepersaud Ghose	Banian	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
142	Cumulkissen, Rajah	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
143	Chytun Churn Mullick	Ditto	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
144	Chundercaunt Mookerjee	Banian	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
145	Coomar Brijendarain Deb Bahadoor	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	D.					
146	Denonauth Mullick	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
147	Doorgachurn Law	Banian, Pickford, Gordon and Co.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
148	Dwarkanauth Dutt	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	College Street	ditto	ditto	
	G.					
149	Greender Chunder Ghose	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	

	H.				
150	Heeraloll Seal	Zemindar	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
151	Hem Chunder Mookerjee	Banian to Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
152	Hurnauth Mullick	Ditto	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto
153	Hurrydoss Dutt	Ditto	Amratollah Gully	ditto	ditto
	J.				
154	Joygobin Law	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
155	Judoonauth Mullick	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto
	K.				
156	Khalutch Chunder Ghose	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto
157	Khetter Mohun Doss	Banian, Raillie Brothers and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
158	Kristodoss Paul	Secretary, British Indian Association	Simlah	ditto	ditto
159	Keshubchunder Sen	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
	L.				
160	Laulbehary Dutt	Merchant and Banian	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
	M.				
161	Manackjee Rustomjee	Merchant and Agent	Bentinck Street	ditto	Parsee
162	Modoosoodun Sein	Dewan, Agra and Masterman's Bank	Colootollah	ditto	Hindoo
163	Madhubkisto Sett	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
164	Maudhubchunder Sein	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	Ditto	ditto	ditto
165	Mohendronauth Bose	Merchant	Ezra Street	ditto	ditto
166	Madhubchunder Rooder	Firm of R. G. Ghose and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
	N.				
167	Nitye Churn Mullick	Zemindar	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto
168	Nogender Chunder Ghose	Ditto	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto
169	Nurrender Kishen, Rajah	Ditto	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto
170	Nullit Mohun Doss	Banian to Henderson and Co.	Copallytollah	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	O.					
171	Obhoychurn Goho	Banian and Zemindar	Hogulkooria	India	Hindoo	
172	Opender Mohun Tagore	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	
	P.					
173	Panaloll Seal	Zemindar	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
174	Praun Kissen Sein	Tehsildar, Stamp Office	Nimtollah	ditto	ditto	
175	Pearychand Mitter	ditto ditto	Metcalfe Hall, Strand	ditto	ditto	
176	Prosad Doss Mullick	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
177	Prosono Coomar Mitter	Banian to Ralli Mavrojani and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
	R.					
178	Radharomon Biswas	Zemindar	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
179	Rajender Nath Sein	Banian, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
180	Rajnarain Ghose	Banian, Shand, Fairlie & Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
181	Ramnarain Muttyloll	Zemindar	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto	
182	Ram Churn Mullick	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
183	Ram Chand Seal	Banian, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
184	Roopoll Day	Shop-keeper	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto	
	S.					
185	Sagore Dutt	Landholder	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
186	Samachurn Mullick	Zemindar	Jorasanko	ditto	ditto	
187	Sham Chand Mitter	Firm of Aushootosh Dey and Nephews	Simlah	ditto	ditto	
188	Shamloll Law	Merchant and Banian	Tuntunnia	ditto	ditto	
189	Sibnauth Dhur	Banian	Amratollah Gully	ditto	ditto	

190	Soabuldoss Mullick	..	Zemindar	..	Munsatollah	..	ditto	ditto
191	Sowrendro Mohun Tagore	..	Ditto	..	Pathooreaghatta	..	ditto	ditto
192	Sreenauth Roy	..	Banian	..	Colootollah	..	ditto	ditto
	T.							
193	Turamohun Mullick	..	Banian, Wattenback, Heilgers and Co	..	Canning Street	..	ditto	ditto
194	Tareeneechurn Bannerjee	..	Zemindar	..	Bow Bazar	..	ditto	ditto
195	Tariney Churn Bose	..	Banian	..	Puttuldangah	..	ditto	ditto
196	Tarrucknauth Dutt	..	Landholder	..	Hautkhollah	..	ditto	ditto
197	Tarra Churn Goho	..	Banian	..	Hoogulkooriah	..	ditto	ditto
	U.							
198	Umbica Churn Soor	..	Deputy Secretary to the Agra Bank	..	Dalhousie Square	..	ditto	ditto
	W.							
199	Womes Chunder Mitter	..	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	..	Clive Street	..	ditto	ditto
200	Woopendrokrishna Coar	..	Zemindar	..	Shoba Bazar	..	ditto	ditto

C. C. MACRAE,
Clerk of the Crown.

No. 21 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Budget Estimate for "Petty Repairs."

(RESOLUTION.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1872.

READ the following extract from the Accountant-General's letter No. 52C, dated 26th April 1872 :—

"PARA. 3.—The budget estimate of the Public Works Department for 1872-73 makes no provision for petty construction and repairs of departments outside "Provincial Services," which were transferred under Financial resolution No. 1659, dated 20th March 1871. The amount required on that account is Rs. 78,993, against Rs. 70,724 sanctioned for 1871-72. A memorandum showing the distribution of the amount amongst the several departments, with an explanation of the increase, will be found amongst the enclosures."

The Lieutenant-Governor finds that when the provincial budget was framed no estimates of the requirements of imperial services for "petty repairs" were before the Government. The estimates now presented by the Accountant-General show that Rs. 79,000 will be wanted for the "petty repairs" of the several imperial services in Bengal during the year 1872-73. The budget estimate for last year under this head came to Rs. 70,700, while the actuals of the year 1870-71 were Rs. 62,700. The sum allotted to Bengal for these "petty repairs" by the supplementary decentralization orders of the 20th March 1871 was only Rs. 65,080.

2. The year has already begun, and it is too late for the Government to review minutely each of the items in this estimate; but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that every department will, according to the Accountant-General's estimate, get as much money as it chooses to ask for. The estimate is about 14 per cent. higher than it was last year, and the total sum asked for is 20 per cent. more than the amount allotted to Bengal under the decentralization orders for this particular purpose. His Honor desires that in future years the "petty repairs" estimate for imperial services may be submitted to Government before the end of December, in the same way as the budget estimates for other provincial services, so that the requirements of the several departments may be reviewed before the "petty repairs" estimates are incorporated into the provincial budget. For the present year the Lieutenant-Governor will pass the estimates now submitted, subject to a deduction of Rs. 3,000 from the estimate for "criminal courts," and to the same deduction from the estimate for the "Excise Department." The total of the estimate will be thus reduced to Rs. 73,000, as per appended statement. For this sum a grant is now made, to be taken against the reserve of Rs. 1,72,300 shown in statement A of the published provincial budget papers.

Appendix to Resolution on the "Petty Repairs" Estimate of 1872-73.

Budget estimate of charges for petty construction and repairs for 1872-73.

Departments.	Local estimate.	Actual of 1870-71.	Budget estimate.		Remarks.
			1871-72	1872-73.	
Land Revenue	18,617	16,357	17,387	18,600	Larger expenditure will be necessary under the operation of the Government order of 5th April 1872, prohibiting the construction of pucka sub-divisional buildings in the Eastern districts.
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	27,962	21,123	24,395	27,000	Larger amounts are asked for by several officers to provide for thorough repairs of some of the distillery buildings and for construction of masonry drains. The buildings in Sarun are specially represented to have been much damaged by the last inundations.
Customs	2,480	1,405	2,730	1,500	
Salt	1,898	3,882	200	1,898	The local estimates for 1871-72 were for Rs. 1,098, but some of the items being mixed up with "contingencies" were not separately sanctioned. The increase is to provide for repairs of warehouses in Balasore and for works in the Sulkea golahs, hitherto executed by the Public Works Department, but which the Board of Revenue have directed to be carried out by the Superintendent of the Golahs.
Administration—					
Commissioners	580	65	580	580	
Board of Revenue	60	.....	.....	.....	There has been no expenditure since 1869 70, and the charge in that year was Rs. 7-8 only.
Minor Departments—					
Meteorological Reporter ...	600	132	600	600	This is for the Meteorological Department generally.
Law and Justice—					
High Court	663	.....	663	.. ..	The provision is for repairs of the stables and out-offices attached to the Appellate High Court, which being a Government building, should be executed by the Public Works Department.
Civil Courts	16,040	11,230	12,465	16,000	Rs. 2,000 of the increase is for new buildings in Mymensing, sanctioned in Government orders No. 5296, dated 30th November 1871. New buildings are also required in Hooghly and Dacca, and more extensive repairs in Jessore, Lohardugga, and Sylhet.
Criminal Courts	11,585	6,565	10,055	11,585	Several buildings are required for *post mortem* examinations, and the expenditure will be larger for the reasons stated under land revenue
Court of Small Causes	830	1,343	649	830	The additional provision is for the Goalundo bungalow, which has been damaged by the inundations.
Master Attendant's Office ..	300	. ...	.. ..	.....	The Master Attendant's office is held in a private building.
Marine—					
Ecclesiastical	.....	6	1,000	.. ...	The provision in 1871-72 was for cemeteries, which are now a Public Works charge.
Political	400	586	... ..	400	Nothing estimated by local officers for 1871-72.
Total ...	82,015	62,694	70,724	78,993	

Note.—The above is the estimate for "Petty Repairs" as submitted by the Accountant-General; a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been disallowed by Government out of the estimate for the "Excise Department," and a similar sum out of the estimate for "Criminal Courts" The total grant is therefore Rs. 73,000 in place of Rs. 78,993, as per the above estimate.

Reorganization of the Sanskrit College.

No. 1632, dated Calcutta, the 17th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN continuation of former correspondence on the subject of reorganising and reducing the staff of the Sanskrit College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor having, as you are aware, at an early stage of the discussion, expressed his willingness to consider this matter with reference to the wishes of many members of the Hindoo community, has had interviews with Pandit Issur Chunder Vidyasagor and the Principal of the College, and has taken opportunity of otherwise discussing the matter. He finds the suggestions of the gentlemen whom he has named, and of other competent persons, to be so moderate and reasonable that he has much pleasure in being able substantially to comply with their wishes pending further trial of the arrangements now to be made. I am accordingly desired to communicate the Lieutenant-Governor's present views and instructions.

2. The term 'abolition' has been erroneously used in regard to the chair of Hindoo Law. The Lieutenant-Governor only sanctioned in ordinary official course the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to take the opportunity of the retirement of one of the Sanskrit Professors to redistribute the duties and reduce their numbers. It was, and is intended that the teaching of Hindoo Law shall be fully maintained. There will still remain three Professors and one Assistant Professor for the instruction in the higher Sanskrit learning of students numbering no more than twenty-nine in the past and twenty-three in the present year, and who devote only a portion of their time to Sanskrit, since they receive at the same time a high English education in several branches. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the gentlemen whom he has consulted seriously object to this arrangement. The Sonatun Dharma Sobha, in a communication addressed to His Honor, seem fully to accept it. The only question is as regards an increase to the salary of Professor Mohesh Chandra. Looking to the distinguished character and position of that eminent Professor, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing again to consider the question of his salary. His Honor learns from the Principal that the subject of Smriti or Hindoo Law is now taught in a most satisfactory manner by the Professor in addition to some other duties. He accordingly sanctions a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem as an addition to the Professor's salary, subject to any eventual re-arrangement of the staff when we have experience of the working of present changes. The arrangement in regard to the reduction in the number of Sanskrit professorships and redistribution of the duties has been carried out, and His Honor is very glad to know that it is working in so satisfactory a manner.

3. The really strong feeling on the part of the native gentlemen interested in the Sanskrit College, the Lieutenant-Governor finds to be in favor of the retention of some English classes in that institution. On that subject too the learned Principal, and the other gentlemen whom His Honor has consulted, have shown the utmost willingness to make reasonable concessions, and His Honor is quite disposed to meet their views as far as he can. It is generally conceded that the retention in the Sanskrit College of the two higher classes of English literature cannot be justified, and that students desirous of going in for the B.A. degree in English may properly attend the English classes of the Presidency College, which are in fact under the same roof as those of the Sanskrit College, a special arrangement, however, will have to be made in regard to fees. But there is a strong desire to maintain the two first College classes teaching up to the First Arts standard. The Lieutenant-Governor has had much doubt whether the number of students in these classes, only sixteen at present, is sufficient to justify this course. But looking to the considerations urged by the Principal and others, to the fact that the Presidency College classes are already very full, and to the fact that, though the two Colleges

are so near together, the fees at the Presidency College are much higher, —looking also to the evidently strong feeling of the Hindoo community on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has been induced to sanction the arrangement experimentally, on the understanding that everything that is possible will be done to throw the doors of these classes as wide open as possible, and to obtain a larger number of students; no persons of Hindoo race and good moral character being rejected on any class or religious ground. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly arranged with the Principal to re-call to the College Baboo Syama Churn Gangoolee, and his place at Maldah should be otherwise filled. This will enable the Principal to carry on the two College classes to the First Arts standard, and the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions for the present that arrangement.

4. His Honor hopes that the reorganization of the Sanskrit College will be thus arranged in a manner which will content those who are interested in the well-being of the College, while some legitimate saving of an excessive expenditure is at the same time effected. He desires again especially to acknowledge the fair and moderate spirit in which he has been met by the gentlemen interested in the College whom he has consulted.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 13th May 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Wheat. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Wheat. Corresponding week of 1871.	Barley. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Barley. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Barley. Corresponding week of 1871.	Rice, best sort. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Rice, best sort. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding week of 1871.	Rice, common. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Rice, common. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Rice, common. Corresponding week of 1871.	Bajra. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Bajra. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Jowar. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Jowar. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Jowar. Corresponding week of 1871.	Gram. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Gram. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Gram. Corresponding week of 1871.	Salt. Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Salt. Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Salt. Corresponding week of 1871.	REMARKS.
1	Patna	20·9	23·5	23·3	30·7	29·8	27·9	17·7	16·7	...	19·5	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	29·8	...	31·7	30·7	31·1	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	19·8	20·5	20·9	33·2	33·5	32·6	11·1	11·6	11·1	19·5	19·8	18·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	18·6	6·9	6·9	6·7	
3	Chumparun	19·5	20·3	26·1	37·3	40·1	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	21·4	22·3	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	19·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sárun	16	16	19	28	28	29	13	13	14	18	18	21	...	...	...	26	26	27	25	25	14	7	7	7	
5	Shahabad	18·6	18·6	22·3	27·9	28·9	34·7	11·1	13·0	11·6	18·6	18.6	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	27·9	23·3	7·4	8·3	7·8	
6	Tirhoot	†														...	31·7	31·7	...	27·06	27·06	24·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	
7	Bhaugulpore...	19·9	19·9	25·8	34·2	37·6	41·1	18·8	18·8	21·1	22·3	21·1	25·8	...	...	...	37·3	41·9	37·3	24·2	25·1	...	7·4	7·6	7·4	
8	Deoghur	18·6	18·6	19·5	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	7·4	24·2	25·1	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	16·7	7·9	7·9	...	
9	Godda	†														...	...	...	...	17·4	17·4	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
10	Rajshahye	15·7	15·7	20·9	45·3	45·3	45·3	15·3	13·9	16·7	22·9	23·5	22·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	20·5	17·7	6·9	7·2	6·9	
11	Bograh	18·1	18·1	13·9	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	32·8	32·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	21·4	7·6	7·6	7·6	
12	Dinagepore	14·9	14·4	17·7	20·9	14·8	13·4	25·1	31·7	29·1	30·7	26·1	33·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
13	Maldah	20·9	20·9	23·3	46·6	45·6	37·3	22·3	22·3	25·1	23·3	23·3	26·1	...	...	25·5	32·6	32·6	29·8	16·7	16·7	14·6	8·2	8·2	7·5	
14	Rungpore	18·6	20·9	23·8	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	16·7	24·1	22·3	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	9·3	9·3	8·3	
15	Bancoorah	13·9	15·3	19·3	18·6	18·6	19·5	20·5	20·5	22·3	23·3	22·5	24·2	25·5	25·1	...	...	...	...	18·6	21·3	14·9	8·3	8·3	7·4	
16	Howrah	17·7	17·7	13·9	24·2	24·2	27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	
17	Dacca	18·7	16·5	16·8	29·9	33·1	33·6	18·7	18·7	16·8	27·9	29·9	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	17·2	16·7	8·1	8·1	7·9	
18	Backergunge	*														...	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	11·9	8·2	8·2	7·8	
19	Furreedpore	24·2	24·2	20·5	32·6	32·6	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	24·2	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·6	7·8	7·8	7·5	
20	Mymensing	14·9	13·0	15·8	..	...	...	20·5	21·4	19·5	29·8	30·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	12·1	12·1	7·4	7·4	7·4	
21	Sylhet	12·5	12·5	13·0	...	...	...	21·2	21·2	16·7	32·6	32·6	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
22	Cachar	10·6	11·4	10·6	...	...	...	21·3	23·	24·8	27·1	29·8	33·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	8·1	
23	Chittagong	13·5	12·1	12·1	..	...	...	14·9	14·9	12·1	21·4	21·4	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·02	10·02	...	7·8	7·8	...	
24	Noakhally or Bullooah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·7	24·2	24·2	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	27·3	27·9	8·3	8·3	8·3	
25	Tipperah	12·1	12·1	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	34·9	34·9	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	8·3	8·3	7·4	
26	Hill Tipperah	10·5	10·5	...	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	37·6	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	22	7	7	7	
27	Cuttack	14·6	15·2	12·1	...	...	...	21·6	21·6	15·8	28·1	27·6	29·8	...	...	30·7	22·3	27·9	33·5	20·5	20·5	16·7	6·7	6·5	6·5	
28	Balasore	14·9	14·9	14·9	7·4	...	...	24·2	24·2	14·9	26·1	26·1	31·7	...	...	...	26·1	27·9	33·5	13·0	13·0	...	5·5	5·5	5·1	
29	Pooree	15	16	9	...	...	...	25	25	27	29	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	17·2	6·9	6·9	6·9	
30	Hazareebaugh	19·5	20·5	19·5	27·9	29·8	...	12·1	12·1	13·0	22·3	22·3	23·3	27·9	27·9	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	22·3	5·7	5·7	5·8	
31	Lohardugga	14·9	14·9	14·9	24·2	26·1	...	18·6	18·6	...	24·2	23·3	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
32	Maunbhoom	14·9	14·9	15·3	22·3	22·3	23·3	16·7	16·7	17·7	24·02	24·2	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
33	Singbhoom...	23·3	23·3	20·5	37·3	37·3	33·5	29·8	29·8	33·5	39·1	39·1	44·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	8·3	8·3	8·3	
34	Durrung	*														...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	22·3	5·7	5·7	5·8	
35	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
36	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	12·1	15·8	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
37	Kamroop	18·6	18·6	18·6	3·7	3·7	3·7	7·4	7·4	9·3	23·3	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
38	Lukhimpore	†														...	37·3	23·3	...	12·1	11·1	...	7·5	6·5	...	
39	Julpigoree	10·2	9·3	...	14·9	...	...	14·9	13·06	...	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	9·3	10·2	6·5	6·9	7·4	
40	Gowalparah	26·1	27·06	27·9	...	...	...	9·3	10·2	11·1	14·9	13·9	13·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	
41	Darjeeling	7·4	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	7·4	6·5	6·5	6·5	10·2	10·2	12·1	...	...											

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 20th May 1872.

Present week ending 20th May 1872, past week ending 13th idem, and corresponding week of 1871.

1	Monghyr	*														...	...	...	...	23·3	22·3	22·3	6·9	6·5	6·5
2	Purneah	23·3	23·3	19·5	37·3	37·3	21·4	20·5	22·2	24·2	26·1	26·1	28·9	...	...	41·0	30·3	30·3	37·3	24·2	24·2	24·7	7·6	7·6	7·6
3	Rajmehal ...	19·5	19·5	24·2	37·3	37·3	51·3	16·7	16·7	19·5	19·5	19·5	26·5	30·3	30·3	41·9	41·9	41·9	41·9	17·7	17·7	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
4	Nya-Doomka	14·7	14·7	19·5	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	22·3	24·2	24·2	26·1	41·9	41·9	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	22·3	7·4	8·3	7·4	
5	Moorshedabad	*														...	...	...	...	25·1	25·1	20·4	7·8	7·8	7·6	
6	Pubna ...	20·5	23·3	27·06	27·9	29·8	23·3	13·9	13·9	13·06	22·3	24·2	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·8	8·8	8·8	
7	Burdwan	*														...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	7·8	7·8	7·8	
8	Beerbhoom	18·6	18·6	20·9	23·3	24·3	...	20·9	20·9	27	24·2	24·2	22·7	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	22·8	8·3	8·4	7·8	
9	Hooghly ...	18·6	18·6	12·1	...	...	...	16	16	16·7	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·3	8·3	7·9	
10	Midnapore	13·9	13·9	13·8	13·06	13·06	14·9	19·5	19·5	18·6	22·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	18·6	18·6	8·5	8·7	8·1	
11	Nuddea ...	16·4	16·4	21·3	29·8	29·8	32·6	16·4	16·4	16·4	18·6	18·6	17·5	...	...											
12	Jessore	18·6	22·9	16·7	29·8	29·8	27·9	17·7	18·6	17·4	24·7	28·4	24·8	...	...											
13	24-Pergunnahs ...	16·5	17·6	16·5	23·0	21·2	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...											

† Return defective. | * Return not received.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending 18th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
1	Patna ..	1872. May 18th	0·58	Sultry at the close of evening. Thursday night high south-westerly wind attended with heavy rain.	Crops nil.	
2	Gya ...	„ 18th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	There are no crops on the ground at present.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 18th	.....	Cloudy; east winds ...	The late rain has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena crops Dhan, kuddo, shama, tanguee, &c., are being sown.	Heavy showers of rain on Monday and Thursday.
4	Sarun ...	„ 18th	1·31	Fair weather; comparatively cool; east winds.	The prospects of indigo are favorable; "cheena"—the early sowings are being cut. "Bysakhi cotton"—the pods are being picked. Sugarcane has germinated well. The rain has been beneficial to indigo, sugarcane, and sati dhan, and will also to some extent admit of "makai" (indian corn) being sown on lands bordering along the Gunduck side.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 18th	·75	Variable east wind; heavy storms on the night of Friday, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 103° Minimum ... 70° Barometer— Highest reading 29 760 Lowest ditto 29·420	Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 18th	1·82	Cloudy; stormy on the midnight of the 15th instant.	The recent fall of rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, moong, dhan, and cheena crops. Prospects of indigo are far better than during the last two years in the southern part of the district. Its prospects are also fair in the northern part. Cotton looking tolerably full and strong in the Tajpore sub-division.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 18th	0·45	Strong easterly winds and rain since last report Soopool ... 2·54 Mudhoopoorah ... 1·68 Banka ... 2 4	In Soopool the recent rain has been all that could have been desired for bhadoi crops and general cultivation purposes. The rainfall at sudder sub-division is hardly sufficient; ploughing has commenced.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 18th	0 50	Stormy with strong east wind, and a little rain, and in Jamooe fair and hot	No crops on ground except indigo; prospects very good.	
9	Purneah ...	„ 18th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
10	Rajmehal ..	1872. May 18th	·22	Cloudy and threatening weather; rain fell in northern part of district; on the south little or none has fallen.	Indigo crop promises well, and lands are ploughed and much sown in the northern part; but in the south scarcely anything has been done for want of sufficient rain.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 18th	·79	Cool and stormy ..	Satisfactory.	
12	Nya Doomka ..	„ 18th	·93	Cool and generally fine.	Ploughing commenced.	
13	Godda ..	„ 18th	.. .	A storm from the north-west on Wednesday morning accompanied with rain. Very hot before the rain; cooler since; appearances of more rain coming.	The ploughing has commenced for the ensuing crops.	
14	Pakour ...	.. ...	.. ...	. ...	.....	Return not received.
15	Jamtara ...	„ 18th	0·50	Seasonable ..	Sugarcane, the only crop, is doing well.	
16	Rajshahye ..	„ 17th		.. ..	.....	Return defective.
17	Bograh ..	„ 18th	2·47	Cloudy, windy, and damp, with occasional thunder-storms.	The rainfall has been ample, and ous rice is being sown.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 18th	3·67	Cloudy, with showers every day. On Friday there was a storm of short duration with a fall of nearly two inches of rain. Thermometer— Highest ... 88″ Lowest ... 75″	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district; the rain has benefited what crops there is.	
19	Maldah ...	„ 18th	0 82	Cloudy; rain on 4 days of the week; strong easterly wind	Prospects good. Much benefit has been done to the crops by rainfall during the week.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 18th	1·91	Rainy and stormy towards end of week. Temperature cooler	Spring sowings commenced in some parts Prospects good.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 18th	2·54	Highly favorable; frequent showers with occasional heavy rains and storms with thunder and lightning.	Fair.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 18th	4·93	Stormy and rainy A fierce gale blew yesterday morning at about 6 A M.	Good. The indigo only suffering a little from the abundance of rain.	
23	Burdwan ...			..	. . .	Not received.
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 18th	0·57	Generally cloudy; storm with rain on the 12th instant.	Rain is still wanted.	
25	Beerbhoom ..	„ 18th	3·47	Unsettled; sky overcast; rain occasionally very heavy; rain on the night of the 14th.	Lands being prepared for sowing.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 18th	Nil ..	Clear and cloudy ..	Mangoe crop good; boro dhan are reaped; sugarcane being planted; ous crops sown; ploughing for amun crop commenced teel, cotton, and indigo, in the west dying for want of rain.	It drizzled for a few minutes on the 15th May 1872.
27	Howrah ...	„ 18th	Nil ...	Rain fell in the Bagnan, Amptah, Sankrail, Domjoor, Juggutbullubpore, and Oolooberiah jurisdictions to a slight extent only. Wind chiefly easterly: very strong at times.	Crops on the ground doing fairly well, though more rain is wanted. The amun dhan is springing up in some parts of the district.	Dengue fever continues unabated in Howrah.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
28	Midnapore ...	May 18th	0·65	Generally hot and close; slight fall of rain in 2 days of the week.	Rain is very much wanted for the rice and indigo crops.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 18th	1·34	Rain has fallen everywhere.	The people are busy in sowing rice, for which the weather has been favorable. Fear regarding late sowings of indigo is entertained, lest weeds should spring up and choke the young plants.	
30	Jessore ...	„ 18th	1·60	The weather has been uncertain last week, rain having fallen on five days during that time. The general direction of the wind has been south and south-east, occasionally west and south-west. On the night of the 14th there was a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, on the 13th and 15th also at night, but not so violent. Average height of barometer ... 29·695 Average temperature ... 83·20	From some parts of the district come complaints of excessive rain, but on the whole the prospects of the crops are good. If rain continues, much of the bheel land will be thrown out of cultivation and indigo injured.	A case of Dengue fever reported.
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 18th	Nil ...	Hot; mean temperature 86° with strong south-west wind. Rain has threatened several times at Alipore, but has not fallen. In the north and east there has been a good rainfall.	More rain wanted in centre and south of district No crops on the ground except a few vegetables; but to the north and east ploughing of land is going on briskly, and some ous sowings have commenced.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 18th	2·70	Cloudy and rainy ..	Prospects of crops good.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 11th	3·24	Hot and rainy; there were several severe gales.	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 18th	2·36	Weather cloudy and atmosphere damp. A large amount of rain has fallen and some remarkably heavy showers.	Fair ..	General health continues satisfactory.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 11th	1·94	Cloudy, cool, showery	Cultivation active; prospects of crops satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet ..	„ 11th	5·49	Cool and showery. Maximum temperature 86°; minimum 68′; mean of highest reading 82·4; mean of lowest 71·70. Approximate of week 770.	A little dry weather is necessary, or else the year's crop now sown will suffer.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 11th	1·47	Cloudy and rainy ...	Prospects favorable.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 11th	1·05	Rainy and windy ...	The late rain has been favorable to early sowings.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 11th	5·97	Rainy weather during past week.	Chillies reaped and linseed partially reaped; ous dhan still being sown; the seedling ous crops progressing favorably.	
40	Tipperah ...	„ 18th	1·80	Heavy rain in the interior.	Growing crops still satisfactory, but likely to be injured if the incessant rain continues.	More sunshine wanted; the rainy season appears to have commenced.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 11th	5·85	Rainy and cloudy ..	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
42	Cuttack ...	May 18th	0·10	There have been slight showers in parts of the district, but the fall has been very partial.	Rain greatly wanted. Jajpore is the only subdivision in which the ground has been to any extent prepared for the next rice crops. In the rest of the district, owing to the absence of rain, no progress has been made Along the coast the people are said to be suffering from a deficiency in the supply of water The whole country is parched and burnt up.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 18th	0·80	Cloudy and close. Slight rain at Bhuddruck.	Ploughing in full swing; the rain that has fallen has been very timely.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 11th	Nil	Very hot ...	Want of rain still complained of.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 18th	0·32	Seasonable ...	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 18th	0·64	Close and cloudy ...	In some parts the very low lands have been sown with dhan.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 18th	0·6	Showery; winds variable; cool.	Sugarcane has been planted out and land under preparation for early broadcast crop of rice.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 11th	Nil	Seasonable, but hot ...	Sowing about to begin.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 11th	3·07	Changeable ...	Ploughing going on. Prospects as to tea contradictory.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 11th	8·42	Weather rainy and unsettled with squalls	Spring crops doing well. Tea prospects excellent up to date.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 11th	1·60	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Prospects of the ous dhan crops good. The tea prospects not quite so good as at the commencement of the season owing to heavy rain.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 11th	4·48	Rainy, excepting 9th and 10th.	Reports of the crops and tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 11th	1·38	Weather throughout the week warm and seasonable. Thermometer— Maximum ... 90° Minimum ... 75°	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 11th	1·68	There have been heavy squalls and some rain, but weather not unseasonable.	Sowing going on.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 4th	Nil	Weather much as usual; heavy showers of rain and high wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 18th	2·74	Cool and pleasant ...	Good.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 11th	5·20	Misty, rain, passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder, lightning and visibility of objects.	State of the crops is the same as reported last week.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 11th	4·13	Rainy ...	Crops coming up.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 18th	2·14	.....	In the hills phaphur, chota dhan, chota bhoota, and potatoes are prospering; in the terai jute and heamtee dhan are being sown, and jennera and bhadoi have been sown.	Cholera has left some plantations and has attacked other plantations in the district. This day reports have been received, which led the Deputy Commissioner fear that Europeans have been attacked.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 11th	4·95	Showery; cool after the showers, and at other times hot.	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0·60	12th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	ditto	1·28	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	ditto	2·40	ditto.	
	Jajipore	Not received	ditto	2·27	ditto ...	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Simbulpore .. .	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore	Nil	0·39	3·86	12th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	Nil	3 26	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st March.
	Pooree	0·03	ditto	0·18	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·40	21st April 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0·34	2·45	12th May 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0·27	2·35	ditto.	
	Burhee	ditto	Not received	3·53	5th May 1872.	
	Puchumba	ditto	0·77	2 34	12th May 1872.	
	Ranchee	0 40	6·14	3·49	ditto.	
	Palamow	Nil	Nil	2 99	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·56	0 68	3·50	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	0·22	0 25	2·42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0·06	0 80	3·12	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	Nil	0·43	3·32	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	0 45	3·88	12th May 1872	
	Behar	Not received	Not received	2·60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh	Nil	0 64	3·34	12th May 1872.	
	Gya	ditto	Nil	2 99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	ditto	2·87	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	0·52	3·22	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	Nil	3 68	ditto.	
	Chumparun	ditto	Not received	1 01	5th May 1872.	
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	1·60	ditto.	
	Chuprah	ditto	0 57	3·44	12th May 1872	
	Sewan	ditto	0 54	1·82	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore	ditto	3·00	5·82	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	0·15	1 31	12th May 1872.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	0·30	5 25	ditto ...	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Tajpore	Nil	1 00	5·72	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	ditto	0·50	3·62	ditto.	
	Hajipore	ditto	0·52	3 84	ditto.	
	Arrah	ditto	0.30	3·09	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	0 20	3 41	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	Nil	2·06	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	Not received	ditto	2·49	ditto ..	Not received 22nd April to 5th May.
	Benares	Nil	Nil	1·95	12th May 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	ditto	Not received	2·26	5th May 1872.	Not received 11th to 31st March.
	Mudheypoorah	1 10	0·90	3·20	12th May 1872.	
	Banka	Nil	2·40	4·76	ditto.	
	Soopool	0·54	1·72	3·25	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Nil	0 03	2 59	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	0·80	4·40	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	ditto	0.70	4·16	ditto.	
	Deoghur	ditto	Not received	2 81	5th May 1872.	
	Jamtara	ditto	2 00	4·17	12th May 1872.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	0 40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	1·05	0 69	3·62	12th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	0·26	0 90	4·68	ditto.	
	Purneah	0·60	0 75	3·59	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	Nil	0·86	2 31	ditto.	
	Arrareah	ditto	5·29	5 29	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	0·40	0·06	3·89	ditto	
	Nattore	3 31	0 51	6 61	ditto.	
	Bograh	6·34	1·57	9·75	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·03	0·03	1·91	ditto.	
	Maldah	0 71	0·41	3 06	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·80	0·03	4·45	ditto.	
	Jungipore	1 49	0·22	5·95	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	1·90	Nil	5·59	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	0·38	ditto	2·15	ditto.	
	Pubna	2·38	2·44	8·47	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	3·08	1·73	8 27	ditto.	
	Rungpore	1 53	1·73	5·70	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	Not received	Not received	4·40	28th April 1872.	
	Titalya	2·55	1·75	7·07	12th May 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	0·65	Not received	2·62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa	0·06	1·59	3·90	12th May 1872.	
	Culna	0·02	1·22	2·14	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	0·23	0 65	2·38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1·36	Nil	4·46	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·39	0·05	3·11	ditto.	
	Sooree	1·12	0·75	5 75	ditto.	
	Hooghly	1·75	1·20	7·58	ditto.	
	Serampore	1·33	1·68	9·53	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	1·15	Not received	5·59	5th May 1872	
	Howrah	1·13	0·56	5·91	12th May 1872.	
	Midnapore ..	0·27	Not received	1·21	5th May 1872.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	0·05	2 60	12th May 1872	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	2·00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	0·05	ditto	3·46	ditto.	
	Tumlook	Nil	ditto	4·75	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	Nil	0 79	3·04	12th May 1872.	
	Bongong	0 60	1 20	3·40	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	Nil	0 40	2 94	ditto.	
	Meherpore	2·74	1·51	7 95	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	1 40	2·00	5·70	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	0·29	1·98	4·29	ditto.	
	Jessore	0·34	2·13	15·07	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	0·20	3 25	8·23	ditto.	
	Jenidah	1 11	2·76	8·86	ditto.	
	Nurail	1·45	2 83	13·28	ditto.	
	Magoorah	1·10	0·73	5·69	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	Nil	2·44	8·61	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	0·10	1·12	ditto.	
	Calcutta	0·73	0·58	5·66	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·47	1·18	5·36	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0·45	1·18	5·04	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1·23	1·82	9 29	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	1·36	0·52	5·83	ditto.	
	Baraset	0 90	1·90	6 67	ditto.	
	Satkherah	0·78	1·38	7·40	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0·65	1·47	7·24	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	0·03	2 05	ditto.	
	Barripore	0·15	1·82	3·92	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2·70	4 99	15·15	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	1·70	6·10	14 25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	2.75	4·71	12·26	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	2·55	3·52	11·47	ditto.	
	Perozepore	Nil	1·93	7·48	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	6 53	17 25	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	1·00	4·07	8·06	ditto.	
	Goalundo	1 26	2·96	8 07	ditto.	
	Mymensing	0·80	3·30	9·01	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	0·55	1·50	6·05	ditto.	
	Atteah	3·10	1·62	8·29	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	1·03	7 34	14·84	ditto.	
	Sylhet	5 79	6·72	37 27	ditto.	
	Cachar	3·31	Not received	28 72	5th May 1872.	
	Hylakandy	4·73	ditto	26·10	ditto.	
	Koyah	7·80	ditto	31·84	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	2·70	3·70	8·50	12th May 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	2·86	3·35	9·04	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	1.12	Not received	3·55	5th May 1872	
	Rangamatee Hill	4·00	7·03	16·07	12th May 1872.	
	Noakhally	2·14	6·79	14·16	ditto.	
	Tipperah	1 39	5·49	16·37	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	2 13	Not received	3·71	5th May 1872.	
	Akyab	2·50	5·60	4·80	12th May 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	3·88	1·41	15·30	ditto.	
	Buxa	2·08	1·08	13·37	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	3·73	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhoobree	4·30	3·85	13·90	12th May 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	4 88	3 33	11·93	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	3·81	15th April 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0 58	0·46	7·40	12th May 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	3·94	0 84	13·23	12th May 1872.	
	Boda	0 30	Nil	3·28	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	4·10	2·11	12 96	ditto.	
	Nowgong	6·43	10·03	41·88	ditto.	
	Mungledye	4·06	Not received	12·37	5th May 1872.	
	Burpettah	5 34	ditto	12 23	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	2 80	3·77	13·17	12th May 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	3·32	Not received	26·63	5th May 1872.	
	Jorehaut	4·04	ditto	20 58	ditto.	
	Golaghat	2·97	ditto	14·35	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	3·11	ditto	13 74	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	3 31	ditto	24·81	ditto.	
	Suddya	1·75	ditto	21 81	ditto.	
	Shillong	0 60	2·88	5·75	12th May 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	8·27	13·19	60 30	ditto.	
	Jaowai	2 46	Not received	11·37	5th May 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2·23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th May 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	May											
Calcutta.	12th	10	29 743	29 761	89 5	82 0	71	S S W	...	...	CS	
		16	29·643	29 661	95·0	84 5	63	S S W	...	...	CS	
	13th	10	29·837	29 855	90 8	83·3	71	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29 741	29·759	95 6	82 2	53	S S W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	29 803	29 824	86·6	80·5	74	S S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29 656	29·674	96·7	80·0	45	S S W	...	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29 716	29 734	92·8	84 4	63	S S W	...	...	K, CS	
		16	29 577	29 595	95·1	83·5	59	S by W	...	...	C, CK	
	16th	10	29·685	29 7 3	90 6	82 0	68	S S W	...	...	S	
		16	29·585	29·603	92 7	82 6	63	S	...	...	C	
	17th	10	29 728	29 746	88·4	81·5	72	N W	...	...	K, CS	
		16	29·608	29·626	83 3	74·5	63	E	...	...	.....	o, d
	18th	10	29 756	29·774	83·3	79 4	83	S S W	...	...	.....	o
		16	29 657	29 675	90·2	81·7	69	S by W	...	...	C	
Saugor Island.	12th	10	29·714	29·720	91	84	73	S	6 3*	0 10	N	m
		16	29 656	29·662	90	83	73	S	11 4*		N	m o
	13th	10	29·815	29·851	90	84	76	S S W	18 7*	0·40	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29 744	29 750	90	83	73	S S W	14 0*	...	N	b
	14th	10	29 835	29·841	91	81	63	S SW	15 9*	...	C	b
		16	29 694	29·700	92	81	60	S S W	18 5*	...	C	b
	15th	10	29 734	29 740	89	83	76	S S W	5·9*	...	C	b, m
		16	29 591	29·597	90	82	69	S S W	12 9*	...	.....	m
	16th	10	29 708	29 714	90	82	69	S S W	13 5*	...	C	b, m
		16	29 599	29·605	89	82	73	S S W	12·7*	...	.....	m
	17th	10	29·701	29 707	88	83	80	S W	15·6*	...	N	o, u
		16	29 611	29 617	89	83	76	S S W	17 5*	...	N	m, scuds
	18th	10	29·705	29 711	83	78	78	S S W	2[illegible]·4*	1·00	N	o, u
		16	29 655	29 661	87	80	72	S S W	17 6*	...	C	b
Chittagong.	12th	10	29 711	29·8 3	83	78	78	E	4·4*	0·20	K, CK	b, v
		16	29 675	29·767	86	82	83	W	17 2*	...	K	b, m
	13th	10	29 832	29·924	86	80	75	S	4·7*	...	K, O	b
		16	29·754	29 846	87	82	79	S W	11·4*	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·786	29 878	87	82	79	S W	4 2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29 715	29 807	87	82	79	W	14·9*	...	K, KS	m
	15th	10	29·759	29·851	86	80	75	S W	4 9*	0 10	K	b, v
		16	29 658	29 751	80	76	82	S	4 2*	..	K, KS	b
	16th	10	29 733	29·825	86	81	79	S	4 8*	0·20	K, KS	b, v
		16	29 636	29·749	80	75	78	S	9 5*	...	KS	u, g
	17th	10	29 710	29·802	86	81	79	S W	5 3*	..	CK	b
		16	29 737	29·832	71	70	94	E S E	10 1*	1·00	N	d u, l
	18th	10	29 745	29·837	86	80	75	S W	5 1*	0 10	C, S, CK	b, m
		16	29·618	29 740	86	81	79	W S W	15·3*	...	C	b, m
Madras	12th	10	29 780	29 810	93	79	51	S S W	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·681	29 711	89	80	66	S E by S	12*	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·826	29·856	93	80	54	S S W	13*	...	.....	b
		16	29 736	29 766	89	80	66	S S E	15*	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·899	29 929	92	78	51	S by W	11*	...	.....	b
		16	29 759	29 789	87	79	68	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29·862	29 892	92	76	45	S W	11*	...	.....	b
		16	29 735	29 765	87	80	72	S E by S	16*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29 818	29 848	94	79	49	S W	13*	...	.....	b
		16	29·679	29 709	90	79	59	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29 798	29 828	92	77	48	S W by S	12*	...	.....	b
		16	29·693	29·723	88	79	65	S S E	14*	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29 829	29 859	92	78	51	S W by S	12*	...	.....	b
		16										
Cuttack.	12th	10	29·847	29·728	96	82	53	S S W	4·2*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·575	29·656	94	81	55	S W	10 1*	...	.....	fair
	13th	10	29 723	29·804	91	80	60	S	4·8*	...	N	d
		16	29 723	29.804	91	80	60	S S E	1·1*	...	.....	cloudy
	14th	10	29 770	29 853	82	79	87	W	3·1*	...	.....	cloudy
		16	29 640	29 721	94	77	43	S S W	12·5*	...	.....	fair
	15th	10	29 710	29 791	95	77	41	S W	8·9*	...	C	fair
		16	29 567	29 648	100	78	34	S	6·9*	...	.....	fair
	16th	10	29 685	29·766	93	81	57	S	1 0*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·508	29·589	94	81	55	S	12·4*	...	.....	fair
	17th	10	29 620	29·701	94	80	52	S	3·8*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·495	29 576	101	90	63	S	7·3*	...	.....	fair
	18th	10	29 683	29 764	92	81	60	S S W	3·1*	...	.....	fair
		16										
Akyab.	12th	10	29 806	29 827	86	83	87	S E	1	0·50	C	
		16	29·753	29·774	83	82	95	S	1	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29 884	29 905	84	78	75	E S E	1	0·60	.....	b
		16	29·813	29·834	87	81	76	S	1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29 886	29 907	87	83	83	E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·750	29·771	88	82	76	S S W	1	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29 872	29·894	81	77	82	N N E	0·6*	0·60	.....	b
		16	29·739	29 760	86	78	68	S	0·9*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29 818	29 839	86	80	75	S E	0 1*	0·10	.....	b
		16	29 715	29 737	81	78	86	W	0 2*	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29 811	29 832	85	79	75	S E	0 2*	2·60	.....	b
		16	29 732	29·753	84	80	83	S	1·5*	...	.....	b, g
	18th	10	29·816	29 837	84	76	67	S E	1·5*	0 60	.....	b
		16	29 727	29 748	87	81	76	S	0·3*	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In		
May ..	8th	29 573	94·7	78·0	140 7	86 5	80·3	76 6	·73	S S E, S by W & S	0 5	406·7	...	...	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from 4 to 10½ A.M. Thunder from 5½ to 7 P.M. Lightning from 6 to 8 P.M. Drizzled at 6 and 7 P.M.
	9th	·561	95 5	78 2	141·5	85·2	79 9	76 2	·75	E by S & E	...	102·8	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli & clear. Thunder between 2¾ & 3 P.M.
	10th	·544	83·9	74 8	122 2	80 5	77·5	75 4	·85	E	9·3	103 5	0·58	...	Clear, overcast & cirri. Strong wind from 9½ to 9¾ A.M Thunder and rain from 9½ to 11 A.M., and at 3 P.M
	11th	·617	90·2	75 0	136 2	82·1	78 2	75·5	·81	S E & variable.	2 0	115·7	...	...	Clear, stratoni and cirri. Brisk wind from 8½ to 8¾ A M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M.
	12th	·691	96·0	79 5	141·5	86 6	80·5	76 8	73	E S E & S S W	3·6	6·9	...	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and overcast. Brisk wind & light rain at 8½ P M. Lightning at midnight and from 8 to 10 P M.
	13th	·779	96·7	78·5	148 0	86 8	79 8	75 0	70	S W & S S W	·8	167·2	...	...	Chiefly cumuli. Lightning from 8 to 10 P.M.
	14th	·755	97·8	78·5	149 0	87 2	79 8	75·4	·69	S S W & S by W	·8	174 3	...	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli & clear Lightning at midnight, 1 and 3 A M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	2 3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	97·8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91 8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	8·0
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	5·8
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	4·6
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1 23
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	5·66
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	7·77

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st March 1872.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1871-72.				Approximate area irrigated during 1871-72.					Rainfall.			Navigation Return.					Chief Irrigation.		Remarks.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per columns 8 & 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Orissa ...	High Level	8	675	5 21	345·	Cuttack ..	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49·87	58·18	Private ...	63	242	3,076	6,025 0 0	Cotton	Cotton.	
														Govt. ...	10	150	3,141	1,267 0 0			
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	5·00	726 57	Ditto ...	1,083	171	16,013	16,184	...	50·03	58·23	Private: Local ...	178	1,060	19,850	87,963 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar-cane, &c	
														Private: Through	433	3,722	146,888	3,24,734 0 0			
														Govt.: Local ...	176	2,137	32,318	3,526 0 0			
														Govt.: Through	6	86	3,440	264 0 0			
	Taldunda ...	8	1,100	6·25	37·50	Ditto ...	25	8	1,379	1,387	...	50·03	58·23	Private ...	157	1,435	7,280	2,705 0 0	Sugar-cane and Cotton.	Sugar-cane & Cotton.	
														Govt. ...	225	3,879	91,299	8,205 0 0			
South-Western	Machgong...	5	650	4·00	16·65	Ditto ...	19	11	312	323	...	50·03	58 23	Private	Rafts	...	...	20 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
	Midnapore...	8	875	...		Midnapore	947	...	7,054	7,054	...	64 27	76·41*	Private ...	2,033	9.161	82,135	4,09,487 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy	* Average of 5 previous years, and not of 10.
	Panchkoorah	6	240	4 19	132·71	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	63 55	Not available.	Govt. ...	32	141	1,000	2,048 0 0			
	Tidal ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Private ...	295	2,489	64,708	27,241 0 0			
						Total ...	2,074	190	35,479	35,669											
	Mar. 1871.																				
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	22,035	22,035	·38	48.92									
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	2,686	308	69,362	69,670	·38	48 92									
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	22,150	22,150	·38	48·92									
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	..	29,114	29,114	6·50	56·45									
	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	878	878	5·05	...									
						Total ...	2,686	308	143,539	143,847											

F. T. Haig, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 30th April 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of March 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, ... ES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.
42	Paddy ...	5,265	10,531	...	...	58 2 0
32	Jaggery ...	38,210	7,642	...	...	38 12 0
4	Passenger	.	559	...	...	6 4 4
6	Spices ...	43,160	2,158	...	...	13 0 0
9	Black gram..	1,122	1,122	...	...	9 14 0
1	Oil cake .	206	206	...	...	2 0 0
84	Empty ...	...	7,480	...	...	48 1 4
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
178	.....	87,963	29,698	1,060½	19,850	176 1 8

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.
163	Paddy ...	21,584	43,168	...	...	564 6 0
4	Jaggery ...	4,615	923	..	...	13 2 0
7	Passengers	...	1,994	...	...	28 14 2
36	Spices ...	2,57,460	12,873	...	...	183 0 0
9	Black gram	2,054	2,054	...	..	27 2 0
7	Oil cake ...	2,186	2,186	...	...	28 6 0
1	Rice ...	528	528	...	...	7 14 0
4	Salt ...	3,103	621	...	...	8 10 0
4	Gingellyseed	3,324	1,108	...	...	15 12 0
3	Hides ...	29,880	2,988	...	...	43 14 0
195	Empty ...	...	35,783	...	...	500 3 0
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
433		3,24,734	1,04,226	3,722	1,48,888	1,420 3 2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
						Rs. As. P.
	THROUGH TRAFFIC.					
1	Stone ...	41 13	644	...	...	9 6 0
5	Firewood	221 12	1,774	...	...	25 14 0
6		263 9	2,418	86	3440	35 4 0
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.					
72	Stone ..	2 116	32,563	.	...	...
18	Firewood	1,025	8,224	...	...	...
3	Tyle bricks	72	510	.		...
2	Gyles	60	476	...	.	...
7	Gooting Lime	250	1,611	...	...	...
*74	Empty ...	...	16,471	...	...	...
176	...	3,526	9,855	2,137	32,318	291 7 4

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. As. P.
178	Local ...	87,963	1,060	19,850	176 1 8
433	Through	3,24,734	3,722	1,48,888	1,420 3 2
6	Through Irr. Works	263 9	86	3,440	35 4 0
176	Local Irr. Works	3,526	2,137	32,318	291 7 4
..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
793	...	4,16,486 9	7,005	2,04,496	1,923 0 2

REMARKS. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Taldundah Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs As. P.				Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
8	Paddy ...	...	523	1,569	...	...	4 0 8	83	Laterite .	..	1,083	60,567	...	49,743	293 6 5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
2	Cotton ...	...	780	435	...	...	2 10 11	11	Lime ...	...	858	6,276	...	5,376	31 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Benna grass ...	...	12	278½	...	...	0 11 2	19	Rubble ...	...	264	9,272	...	8,275	46 5 10	157	Local .	...	3,705	1.435	7.279½	165 7 8	
56	Metal ...	...	744	29,663	...	...	74 2 6	2	Lock gates ...	...	6,000	1,491	...	3,131¼	7 7 4	225	Irrg. works	...	8,205	3,878½	91,299	530 7 3	
85	Empty ...	...	...	8,253	...	...	21 15 9	110	Empty ...	...	...	31,007	...	26,574	151 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Timber ...	...	306	...	...	...	20 8 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bamboos ...	...	340	...	...	...	37 6 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Demurrage ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157		...	2,705	40,198½	1,435½	7,279½	165 7 8	225		..	8,205	108,613	3,[illegible]78½	91,299½	[illegible]	[illegible]2		...	10,910	5,314	98,578¼	695 14 11	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level Canal, during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Tollage.	Number.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs. As.				Rs. As. P.			Mds.				Rs. As. P.				Rs. As.			Rs. As. P.	
17	Jaggery ...	3,270	5,574 0	3,610¼	...	...	17 12 0	1	Rails and Wagons.	950	500	1,003	...	15 0 0	63	Local ...	4,917	6,025 4	242	3,075	41 12 2	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
3	Firewood ...	360	23 0	393½	...	...	2 3 11	3	Tyles ...	547	67	5,12½	...	2 6 0	10	Irrn. works	3,947	1,267 0	150	3,141	39 3 6	
7	Straw ...	825	68 4	916	...	...	4 3 1	2	Firewood ...	1,610	50	1,730¾	...	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Cotton ...	50	100 0	59½	...	...	0 8 0	1	Partable Craneboat.	800	600	862¾	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Lime ...	300	50 0	300	...	...	1 8 0	1	Paint ...	40	50	...	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Rice, Salt, &c.	22	35 0	26½	...	...	0 4 9	2	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	House furniture.	90	150 0	115	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Empty ...	...	...	1,353¾	...	...	8 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Passenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Palkee ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bamboos 2000 in No.	...	25 0	...	...	...	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63		4,917	6,025 4	6,774½	242	3,075	41 12 2	10		3,947	1,267	4,207¾	150	3,141	39 3 6	73		8,864	7,292 4	392	6,216	80 15 8	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Machgong Canal, during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 15 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Mauuds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
							Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
...	Bamboos ...	...	20	...	...	...	1 10 8	...	Local ...	...	20	...	...	1 10 8	
...		...	20	...	...	...	1 10 8	...		...	20	...	...	1 10 8	

E

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage.						Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Mds.								Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A.	
38	Coal ...	13,120	8,970	23,025	...	...	112 14 0	8	Ghooting ...	775							Local ...	74,136	4,09,487	9,161	82,135	1,398 7	
10	Cotton ...	759	17,330	2,575	...	...	11 6 0	2	Iron ...	210		350	...	...	1	32	Irri. works	1,795	2,048	141	1,000	22 9	
7	Firewood ...	310	92	850		...	3 14 0	2	Stores .	[illegible]		225	...	...	2 8 6	...		...	...	...	...	...	
61	Grain ...	4,220	6,422	10,675	...	...	42 4 0	2	Coal ...			225	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Hides and horns...	2,332	49,757	6,000	...	...	38 15 6	5	Stones ...			125	...	...	5 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Jaggery and sugar	3,557	20,295	7,825	...	...	31 4 0	13	Empty boats			800	...	...	4 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Metal ...	1,030	23,325	2,875	...	...	21 13 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
251	Miscellaneous ...	16,028	83,555	45,875	...	...	210 8 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Oil and oilseeds...	10,949	27,404	15,600	...	...	82 10 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Paddy and Rice ...	2,437	3,216	5,500	...	...	23 4 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Ricegoods ...	2,272	74.040	8,900	...	...	36 4 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Garden produce ...	461	1,778	1,425	...	...	5 15 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Pottery ...	1,726	1,819	7,600	...	...	28 13 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Salt ...	7,340	30,776	15,225	...	...	87 10 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Silk and indigo ...	154	24,400	1,850	...	...	7 8 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Jute ...	715	3,307	1,775	...	...	6 10 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Straw ...	996	364	2,725	...	...	10 7 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Tobacco ...	2,510	15,421	6,850	...	...	33 15 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tiles ...	290	78	800	...	...	3 14 0	..	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Ghooting ...	1,410	324	2,575	...	...	13 1 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Money ...	5	16,000	150	...	...	1 5 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Sand ...	1,400	80	2,825	...	...	13 9 6	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bricks ...	75	10	150	...	...	0 9 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Rope ...	40	320	125	...	...	1 14 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rafts of timbers, logs 12 ...	...	380	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Rafts of bamboos, logs 155 ...	...	24	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
283	Empty boats ...	...	...	82,750	...	...	460 4 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
957	assengers No.9,033	...	...	...	...	...	84 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Mis. revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2033		74,136	4,09,487	2 56,525	9,161	82,135	1,398 7 0	32		1,795	2,048	3,950	141	1,000	22 9 0	2,065		75,931	4,11,535	9,302	83,135	1,421 0	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hgelee Tidal Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
8	Coal ...	2,600	646	3,850	...	...	19 4 0	295			27,241	2488·75	64707·5	665 0 3	Canal reopened to Traffic on the 25th March
2	Stone Lime ...	500	475	825	...	...	4 2 0				...	...	...	...	
6	Mustard ...	400	1,500	1,100	...	...	5 8 0				...	...	...	...	
1	Gurrun Wood ...	100	24	450	...	...	2 4 0				...	...	...	...	
7	Tobacco ..	325	2,430	1,225	...	...	10 5 6				...	...	...	...	
2	Iron ...	65	300	550	...	...	2 12 0				...	...	...	...	
1	Cloth ...	75	200	150	...	...	0 12 0				...	...	...	...	
1	Flour ...	25	90	300	...	...	1 8				...	...	...	...	
2	Salt with 2 timbers	275	1,020	475	...	...	2 10				...	...	...	...	
2	Furnitures ...	45	500	160	..	...	0 12				...	...	...	...	
1	Plates ...	12	500	70	...	...	0 5				...	...	...	...	
2	Jaggery ...	90	250	225	...	...	1 2 0				...	...	...	...	
1	Sugar ...	100	800	375	...	...	1 14				...	...	...	...	
1	Thread ...	20	400	50	...	...	0 4				...	...	...	...	
1	Spices ...	25	1,000	175	...	...	0 14 0				...	...	...	...	
3	Firewood ...	510	130	850	...	...	4 4 0				...	...	...	...	
106	Paddy ...	8,683	7,580	35,550	...	...	451 9 6				...	...	...	...	
3	Pottery ...	170	44	525	...	...	2 12 0				...	...	...	...	
8	Straw ...	321	86	1,080	...	...	5 6 6				...	...	...	...	
3	Bamboos ...	36[illegible]	16	255	...	...	1 5 6				...	...	...	...	
1	Soondree Piles ...		18	425	...	...	0 10 0				...	...	...	...	
6	Cows ...		[illegible]50	825	...	...	4 2 0				...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	...			100		...					...	...	...	...	
2	Passeng[illegible]					...					...	...	...	...	
102	Empty b[illegible]										...	...	...	...	
18	Rice										...	...	...	...	
2	Mats										...	...	...	...	
3	Hautal Wood										...	...	...	...	
295		10,[illegible]						3	295		19,891	27,241	2488·75	64707·5	665 0 3

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1872.

(Sd.) A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.*,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. D.,
Irrign. Branch, Bengal.

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No. 22 of 1872

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50

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Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1077R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd May 1872.—Mr. R. C. Hamilton, late an Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Rajmehal.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott, Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, recently transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Deoghur.

Babu Bejoykissen Bose, recently appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Burdwan Division, is posted to Midnapore.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Crawford Merington to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the Sub-division of Chooadangah.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mitter to officiate temporarily as Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 28th May 1872.—Mr. H. Leonard, C.E., to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

Mr. William Benjamin Oldham to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, in the Second Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. Stevens, or until further orders.

Babu Gooroochurn Das, Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act No. X. of 1870.

Mr. Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, in the First Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. J R. Bainbridge, or until further orders

Mr Thomas Walton, B A, to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, from the date of his being relieved of his present duties by Mr. H. L. Harrison.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 22nd May 1872.—Mr. Harold Francis Matthews, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 8th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Francis Jeffreys Cockburn, C.S., was allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency.

Babu Kalidas Palit, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for two months, from the 15th instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Rakhaldas Haldar, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 5th proximo, or any other day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent at Belgram, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th May 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, for two weeks, from the 16th instant, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Dinobundhoo Moulick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, for four days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th January last.

Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, for three months, from the 4th proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1872.—The leave granted to Major John Moore Graham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, under orders of the 20th instant, is cancelled at his own request. This cancels the orders of the 20th instant, appointing Captain Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, and Mr. Richard Adam Fisher to have charge of the Sub-division of Mungledye.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Midnapore, comprising the thannahs of Dauton, Pataspur, Raghunathpur, Agra, Gopibullubpur, and Narayanghur, with Head-Quarters at Dauton.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st July 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1872.—Under Section 1, Act X (Bengal Council) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Maunbhoom, with the exception of Dhulbhoom. The Act will commence and take effect from the 1st July 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 765J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May 1872.—Surgeon John Armstrong Purefoy Colles to officiate as Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Calcutta, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe, or until further orders.

The 24th May 1872.—Dr. D. P. Skipton, Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway, to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Raneegunge.

Mr. John Lambert to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr Arthur Henry Giles, or until further orders. Mr. Lambert is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and with the powers of a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta under Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Act XXI of 1864. Mr. Lambert is also appointed to be a Visitor of the Presidency Jail and of the Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency. Mr. Lambert is further appointed under Section 3, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control, and, under Section 4 of the said Act, to be a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Tumlook, *viz.*:—

Mr. William Morey.
Munshi Samirooddeen.
Babu Kally Das Banerjee.
" Premchand Mookerjee.
" Bhoobun Mohun Bose.

The 27th May 1872.—Mr. Thomas Gwyther Charles to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Sarun.

Mr. C. P. Crouch is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The 28th May 1872.—Major William Gordon to officiate in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Caulfield Aylmer Martin, B.A. and L.B., to officiate as Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Bellett, or until further orders. Mr. Martin will officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Bose to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Seetamurhee and of the Charitable Dispensary there, during the absence, on leave, of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Bose, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 23rd May 1872.—Moulvie Syed Imdad Ali, Subordinate Judge of Gya, was allowed fifteen days' leave of absence on the 19th March 1872, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. William Dering Pratt, of the Bengal Police, is allowed twelve days' subsidiary leave from the 29th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from leave to Europe, to enable him to join his appointment at Pubna.

The 24th May 1872.—Mr. Arthur Henry Giles, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for three months, from the afternoon of the 16th June next, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th May 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Bose, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Seetamurhee, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency.

ERRATUM.

The 23rd May 1872.—In the orders of the 10th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem,

For

Mr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, &c.,

Read

Dr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer of Nowgong, &c.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th May 1872.—The following supplementary lists of candidates, who have passed as Junior Grade Pleaders, and as Mooktears in the Mofussil Courts in the Lower Provinces at the examinations held in 1872, are published for general information :—

JUNIOR GRADE PLEADERS.

SYLHET ... Rookhni Mohun Kor.
Sadanund Shome.
Isshur Chunder Deb.

RUNGPORE ... Jadub Chandra Sircar.
Kali Prosunno Chuckerbutty.
Kedarnath Basu.
Raj Mohun Ghattak.
Lall Mohun Mittra.
Gopal Chandra Mahunti.
Januki Nath Mittra.
Kali Koomar Gangooly.
Gour Mohun Lushkar.
Bhowany Kanth Dutta.
Jadub Chandra Ghattak.
Moti Lall Pal.
Uma Kanth Sein.
Zahoorooddeen Sirkar.
Hara Chandra Roy.
Indranath Misra.
Saroda Churn Mookerjee.
Chandra Mohun Sirkar.
Kedarnath Datta.

WEST BURDWAN ... Koomoodnath Datt.
Okhoy Coomar Ghose.
Anundo Chunder Mookerjee.
Jodoonath Mookerjee.

MOOKTEARS.

SYLHET .. Ramdyal Ghose.
Chandra Nath Chuckerbutty
Shurut Chunder Deb.
Mahomed Ahsim.
Shurut Chunder Goopta.
Gobind Chunder Goopta.
Ali Afsur.

WEST BURDWAN ... Tariny Prosad Bannerjee.
Shama Churn Chatterjee.
Hurry Narain Hajrah.
Prosunno Coomar Bannerjee.
Sriram Chuckerbutty.
Jadub Chunder Sein.
Issan Chunder Chowdry.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—In order to obviate doubt, it is hereby notified, with reference to the notifications of Government already published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, authorizing the extension of the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses) to certain cities, towns, and places in Bengal, that the Act has been extended to and is in force in the towns named in the annexed schedule.

Schedule of Towns to which the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 have been extended.

District.	City, Town, or Place.	
24-PERGUNNAHS ...	1. Municipal unions of Takee, Busseerhat, Colingah, and Goburdangah.	
	2. Villages named below within the jurisdiction of the police outposts of *Mateeaborooz* and *Burtolah* :—	
	1. Indree.	1. Burtolah.
	2. Kajeerghat.	2. Dhobaparah.
	3. Singeratee.	3. Burashebhat, Dum-Dum.
	4. Ramessurpore.	4. Nadiali.
	5. Futehpore.	5. Budortolah.
	6. Moodiali.	6. Kanchuntolah.
	7. Mateeaboorooz.	7. Akra, Dum-Dum.
		8. Kistonogur.
	3. Unions of Augurparah and Nawabgunge.	
	4. Town of Nvehatty.	

NUDDEA	5.	Town of Kishnaghur.
	6.	Town of Santipore.
	7.	Town of Ranaghat.
	8.	Town of Kooshtea.
JESSORE	9.	Town of Jessore.
BURDWAN	10.	Towns of Burdwan and Culna.
HOOGHLY	11.	Towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah and Serampore ... — The provisions of section 11 only of the Act have been extended to these towns.
PATNA	12.	City of Patna and its suburb town of Behar, and Dinapore Nizamut.
	13.	Dinapore Nizamut Chowkeydaree Union, consisting of the following villages and mohullahs :—
	1.	Secunderpore.
	2.	Chuck Attaoollah, otherwise called Khugree, with Gujadhur Chuck.
	3.	Wulleepore Regoorah, otherwise called Beebeegunge.
	4.	Sooltanpore with Panchootollah.
	5.	Shagosnah.
	6.	Mainpoorah.
	7.	Tara Chuck.
	8.	Mabaruckpore.
	9.	Shahpore Rajho.
	10.	Bishoonpore Gungah.
	11.	Bagh Agha.
	12.	Poorana Dinapore, otherwise called Dinapore Shahzadapore Kohuch.
	13.	Lesliegunge.
	14.	Raghopore.
	14.	Town of Barrh.
	15.	Villages which line the road between Patna and Dinapore :—
	1.	Joojrah.
	2.	Rajahpore.
	3.	Mainpoorah.
	4.	Chyenpore.
	5.	Koorjee.
	6.	Hameedpore.
	7.	Deegahkullan.
	8.	Deegahchotta.
	9.	Ramjeechak.
SARUN	16.	Town of Chuprah.
GYA	17.	Towns of Gya, Tikaree, Doodnuggore, and Aurungabad.
SHAHABAD ...	18.	Town of Arrah.
PURNEAH	19.	Town of Purneah.
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS ...	20.	Towns of Deoghur, Nalla, Saruth, and Rohnee.
	21.	Towns of Sahibgunge and Burheit.
	22.	Town of Rajmehal and its vicinity.
MONGHYR ...	23.	Towns of Monghyr and Jumalpore.
BHAUGULPORE ...	24.	Town of Bhaugulpore.
MALDAH ...	25.	Town of Maldah.
	26.	Town of English Bazar.
DINAGEPORE ...	27.	Town of Dinagepore.
MOORSHEDABAD ...	28.	Towns of Jungipore and Balighattah.
	29.	Towns of Moorshedabad, Baloochur, Azimgunge, and Berhampore.
HAZAREEBAUGH ...	30.	Town of Hazareebaugh.
MAUNBHOOM ...	31.	Town of Puruliah.
CUTTACK ...	32.	Town of Cuttack.
DACCA ...	33.	City of Dacca.
CHITTAGONG ...	34.	Sub-division of Cox's Bazar.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 22nd May 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a road to connect the dispensary with the village of Maloochee in the district of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a triangular piece of land lying to north-west of the dispensary, measuring 286 × 264 × 165 feet, and a strip of land measuring 1,839 feet by 66, in all 9 beegahs 18 cottahs 13 chittacks, more or less, is required within the aforesaid district of Dacca.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 28th May 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a site for the erection of a public latrine, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a parcel of land is required, measuring about eight cottahs, more or less, situated in Mohulla Peeritpara within the Municipal limits of the town of Burdwan, and bounded as follows :—

North, by Moharajah's garden and a lane.

South, by Mudun Poorohit's house and a raised land called Kobeeraj Dangah.

West, by a tank belonging to Mudun Poorohit and a foot-path, and

East, by Gooroodass Audheecaree, Munmoheenee Bewah, Khettoo Boistobee, and Kristo Ghose's houses.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 188.

The 23rd May 1872.

Transfer.—Sergeant E. Browne, Overseer, First Grade, from the Lower Assam Division to the Tirhoot District.

No. 189.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 174 of the 7th May 1872 for "Motihari" read "Chuprah (Sarun.)"

No. 190.

Notification.—Mr. T. Beatty, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Nuddea (Local Rivers) Division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustanee on the 14th May 1872.

No. 191.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Sylhet Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 192.

Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Girhidee Road Division, from the 11th to the 21st January 1872, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the above rules.

No. 193.

The 24th May 1872.

Notification.—Mr. A. F. Watson, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Berhampore Division, who obtained* furlough to proceed to Europe, having left India on the 13th May 1872 will be borne on the list of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal as a Supernumerary in his grade from that date.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 144, dated 9th April 1872.

No. 194.

Removal.—Lance Corporal W. Pearson, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Lower Assam Division, is remanded to Military duty, with effect from the 15th May 1872.

No. 195.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No 220 of the 26th April 1872.—Mr. W. A. Billings, Officiating Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, will re-join his appointment of Deputy Controller, Bengal, on being relieved by Major Prior.

No. 196.

The 27th May 1872.

Notification.—In continuation of the orders from this Department No. 174 of the 7th current, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of Public Works Divisions in Calcutta and its Suburbs, and in the Presidency Commissionership.

2. The three divisions in Calcutta will in future be designated the First, Second, and Third Calcutta Divisions, instead of Presidency Divisions, and will be formed as follows, with Head-Quarters at Calcutta :—

I.—The First Calcutta Division will include all Government buildings and works in Calcutta north of the Dhurrumtollah and Esplanade Roads,

and all those within the limits of the Calcutta Suburban Municipality north of the Entally Road and Canal, the Viceroy's half-way stables at Augurpara, and the Government Park and buildings at Barrackpore.

II.—The Second Calcutta Division will comprise only the new buildings now under construction and about to be constructed in Calcutta.

III.—The Third Calcutta Division will include all Government buildings and works south of the Dhurrumtollah and Esplanade Roads, and all those within the boundaries of the Suburban Municipality south of the Entally Road and Canal. The cutcherry buildings at Alipore under charge of the Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, and the Judge's cutcherry at that place will be placed under the Executive Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs District, as hereinafter formed.

3. The three districts under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division will be arranged into three charges, each charge including all provincial, river and canal improvement, and district works, and such other imperial works as remain under this Government in each district.

The designation and head-quarters will be :—

24-Pergunnahs District,	Head-Quarters,	Calcutta.	
Nuddea	"	"	Kishnaghur.
Jessore	"	"	Jessore.

4. These arrangements will take effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 197.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements :—

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, First Presidency Division, to be Executive Engineer, First Calcutta Division.

Mr. L. R. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Second Presidency Division, to be Executive Engineer, Second Calcutta Division.

Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Third Presidency Division, to be Executive Engineer, Third Calcutta Division.

Mr. J. A. Windle, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, to be Executive Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs District.

Major H. T. Forbes, s.c., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Nuddea Division, to be Executive Engineer, Nuddea District.

Mr. J. Paterson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Bhaugulpore Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Jessore District.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 198.

The 28th May 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extension of the southern boundary of the Central Jail lands at Bhaugulpore, in the villages of Bag Bahadoor, Dhunkur, Láll Bag, and Jhoorkhooreah, Pergunnahs Bhaugulpore and Colgong, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land measuring, more or less, 2,100 feet long and 50 feet broad, or 2 acres 2 roods or 4 beegahs of local measurement, bounded on the north by the southern boundary wall of the Central Jail, south by the ditch of the Public Ferry Fund Road to Colgong, east by the mál lands of the village of Jhoorkhooreah, and west by the mál lands of Dhunkur, is required within the aforesaid villages of Bag Bahadoor, Dhunkur, Láll Bag, and Jhoorkhooreah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 126.

The 24th May 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. F. Tyther, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Hidgellee Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division.

No. 127.

The 28th May 1872.

Mr. F. Tyther, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the 24-Pergunnahs Division on the forenoon of the 21st May 1872.

No. 128.

Baboo Soodam Chunder Patnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, availed himself of the leave, on private affairs, granted in the orders marginally noted, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1872, and rejoined the Hidgellee Division on the forenoon of the 12th May 1872.

Notification No. 104, dated 30th April 1872.

No. 129.

Posting.—Mr. E. Bicknell, Probationary Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th May 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 38.

Transfer.—Captain Samuel Hunter Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade, from the Third to the First Division, Lower Provinces, from the 1st instant.

J. MACDONALD, *Major,*
Offg. Supdt. of Reve. Surveys, L. C.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. NEEDHAM has been placed in charge of the Kishnaghur Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Offg Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 20th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. A. W. COOPER, Civil Medical Officer, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Samoogoodting, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Agent, Govl. Genl., N. E. F., and Commr of Assam.
SHILLONG,
The 29th April 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR A. C. TUTE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

DURGAGATI BANERJEA,
Persl Asst to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFCE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

MR. H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

A. ABERCROMBIE,
Offg. Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

Notice.

MOULVY ABDOOL HAI, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

DACCA,
The 23rd April 1872.

Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO TARINFEPROSAD ROY has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION,
Berhampore, the 6th April 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Offg. Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 5th April 1872.

Notice to Mariners.

HOOGHLY RIVER TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

In addition to the tide gauge piles at the Semaphore Signals and other places on the river Hooghly, the following have been recently put up:—

Hangman's Point	...	(right bank).
Jiggerkally	.	(left bank).
Mud Point	.	(North end of Saugor Island).

The outer pile is placed at extreme low water mark, and is covered at half tide; the top of the inner pile can be seen above high water.

H. UNWIN, *C. E.,*
Exe. Engr., Hooghly Tidal Observation.

Notice.

SEVEN blank forms of Supply Bills, in duplicate, on Bank of Bengal, from No. 02844 to No. 02850, having been lost in transit to Khatmandoo Treasury, Treasury Officers are warned against making payments on Bills bearing those numbers.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 312C.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the occurrence of a solar eclipse on the 6th June 1872, the sixth Sale of Opium will be held on Wednesday, the 5th, instead of the 6th June 1872, as already advertized.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 314C.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued from this office under date the 10th November 1871, it is hereby notified that 125 chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 6th May, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be resold on account of Government at the Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th June 1872, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 3,575 chests advertized for that day.

2. The conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
May 10th ...	1 Case, addressed	... A. Brandreth, Esq. ...	Singapore.
„ 10th ...	1 Sample, addressed	. Burmah Company, "Ld."	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Cases, [D] B S	. . Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Cases, [104] H H	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [J H C]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, K M N	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, [13] M C. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [M] J. & Co., Colombo	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [27] M.C. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, O S C	... Oakes & Sons ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, [P] E. R. B. & Co.	... Order ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [P] no mark, or G C S &B	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Cases, [S C B]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, [27] W D	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, W G R, Rangoon	„ ..	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	2 Packages, [X]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Bag, no mark	... „ ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1872.

G. H. SIMMONS, *for Vice-Chairman.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June 8th	... 40 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark ...	Maharatta.
„ 8th	... 1 Bamboo Chick, no mark ...	China.
„ 8th	... 1 Case, A M ...	Historian.
„ 8th	... 3 Cases, [K S G S] A. B. & Co., 17-19 ...	Khedive.
„ 8th	... 2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L 3-4 ...	Ditto.
„ 8th	... 1 Chair, no mark ..	Ditto.
„ 22nd	... 1 Case, B No. 1, also S A C Calcutta ..	Golconda.
„ 22nd	... 2 Cases, N. and Co., Calcutta, L 5-6 ...	Peshawur.
„ 22nd	... 2 Cases Cartridges, Moyapore Magazine, W. W. Daly, Esq., care of Grindlay and Co. ..	Royal Alexander.
„ 22nd	... 16 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [C M] C 152-167 ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd	.. 95 Packages Gunpower Moyapore Magazine, S. S. S. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd	... 40 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [D] ...	Ditto.
„ 22nd	... 80 Packages Gunpowder Moyapore Magazine, [730]	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 28th May 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta,

During the month of April 1872.

Sole Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Agent at Allahabad—Curator of Books.
Ditto Nagpore—Curator of Books.
Ditto Lahore—Manager, Printing Co.

Maps are *not sold* at the Surveyor-General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price. Unmounted. Rs.	As.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale, 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Rajpootana, Sheet No. 1 (2nd Edition) ...	Double Elephant ...	1	0
" " No. 29 ...	" ...	1	0
" " No. 30 ...	" ...	1	0
" " No. 31 ...	" ...	1	0
" " No. 33 ...	" ...	1	0
" " No. 34 ...	" ...	1	0
North Eastern Division Central Provinces, Sheet No. 3 ...	" ...	1	0
" " " " No. 4 ...	" ...	1	0
" " " " No. 5 ...	" ...	1	0
" " " " No. 6 ...	" ...	1	0
Orissa, Sheet No. 4 ...	" ...	1	0
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Rewah and Bundelcund ½ Degree Sheet 10 ...	½ Sheet Imperial ..	0	8
" " ½ Degree Sheet 11 ...	" ...	0	8
" " ½ Degree Sheet 12 and 17 ...	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0	8
Chota-Nagpore Degree Sheet 6 ...	½ Sheet D. Elephant...	0	8
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Peshawur, Sheet No. 6 ...	Double Elephant ...	1	8
" " " No. 7 ...	" ..	1	8
" " " No. 9 ...	" ...	1	8
" Hazareebagh, Street No. 19 ...	" ...	1	8
Sindh, Sheet No. 60 ...	" ..	1	8
District Lohardugga, Sheet No. 6 ...	Double Royal ...	1	8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 15th May 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor-General of India.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the Jeerang Forest, in the Kahsi Hill States, for a period of two years and ten months from the 1st June 1872 to the 31st of March 1875, will be put up to auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gowhatty, in the Kamroop District, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of June 1872, at an upset price of Rs. 2,540.

The boundaries are as follows:—

East.—Luckeegong appertaining to the elaka of Umeet Raja, and Nonglado and Nongka appertaining to Nongkhlaw and seven poonjees.

West.—Balaghur Bazar and Oomthapra called also Oothumma.

North.—Sootopanee or Sooroopanee called also Oomterpi and Oomsalanee Churra.

South.—Oomshookoloong Churra pertaining to Nongkhlaw and Oompartha.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Dy. Commissioner.

KAHSI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, SHILLONG,
The 25th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 17th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4	6	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3	0	
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	3	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ..	3	3	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 19th May 1872, above zero 4 feet 6¾ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 30th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4755	A/16 90248	1,000	Radha Kishno Gunga Sahai.
	,, 77428	1,000	
4759	A/10 27761	100	H. Lloyd Jones.
4763	A/86 80767	10	Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
4767	A/84 99311	100	Tasodduq Hossein.
	,, 99312	100	
	,, 83162	100	
	,, 94468	100	
	A/43 89749	50	
	,, 90732	50	
	A/19 58798	20	
	A/94 17364	20	
	,, 17362	20	
	,, 17365	20	
	,, 17363	20	
	,, 17359	20	
	,, 17354	20	
	,, 17355	20	
	,, 17361	20	
	,, 17358	20	
	A/81 48803	20	
	A/73 37590	20	
	A/94 38569	20	
	A/99 32667	20	
	A/81 08086	20	
	,, 55842	20	
	A/99 65671	20	
	A/81 35405	20	
	A/08 73890	20	
	A/81 53553	20	
	,, 82429	20	
	A/99 36252	20	
	A/82 57389	20	
4772	A/96 45628	10	Omrito Laul Ghose.
4773	A/36 86529	1,000	Radhakishen Gunga Sahai.
	,, 90353	1,000	
4774	A/85 96400	50	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
4776	A/96 01232	10	District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.
4777	A/96 33539	10	M. C. Chuckerbutty.
4787	L/7 35676	20	Jaloll Sirdar.
	,, 02259	20	
	A/99 76097	20	
	,, 38734	20	
	A/84 28803	20	
	L/1 28438	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4741	A/57 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	A/94 61128	20	
	A/98 04024	10	
4742	A/93 24559	20	E. L. Cautwell.
4743	A/80 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	,, 01932	100	
4744	A/98 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	A/96 82927	10	D. Wren.
	,, 82928	10	
	A/90 54280	100	
4748	A/97 32253	10	A. Finlayson.
	,, 61192	10	
	,, 84552	10	
	,, 87763	10	
4749	A/17 78033	50	Doyal Das Mubrah.
4750	A/94 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Mookerjee.
	A/96 29956	10	
4751	A/98 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A/94 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	A/94 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A/5 98028	20	Denonath Mondole.
	A/04 82208	20	
4756	A/80 22177	100	Vudoo Kavel.
4757	A/83 06354	50	Kasub Chunder Paul.
4762	A/94 94361	20	Kakhal Das Ghose.
4765	A/88 82258	100	Modhoosoodun Dutt.
4768	A/76 35978	1,000	Sungum Loll Rawful Raw.
3285	A/73 07815	20	A. J. Smith, Esq.
4775	A/88 17568	50	Golam Arphin Kazy.
4779	A/94 14600	20	Capt. F. A. Hutchins.
4780	A/80 13109	100	L. C. Kennedy, Esq.
4781	A/67 03309	10	A. F. Hutchins.
4782	A/05 90160	10	Ram Dass Surmah.
	A/89 89256	20	
	,, 89258	20	
	,, 89253	20	
	,, 89254	20	
	,, 89255	20	
	,, 89257	20	
4784	A/80 84245	10	Essan Chundra Mozoomdar.
4786	A/84 55413	100	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
4746	A/96 73892	10	G. F. Kellner and Co.
	,, 73893		
4747	A/93 63226	20	W. F. Westfield.
	,, 63236		
4758	A/76 56164	10	Nillo Misser.
	,, 51881		
4760	A/96 72197	10	Doorga Das Mookerjee.
	,, 92199		
4761	A/63 55886	50	Kedarnath Mitter.
	,, 63513		
4766	A/98 15417	20	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	,, 15416		
4778	A/50 99609	10	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing, and Roy Lutchmeeput Sing.
	,, 99606		
	A/85 81631	20	
	,, 81630		
4783	A/96 41556	10	Prasanacharran Sawadhikari.
	,, 41555		
	Lahore.		
4785	E/5 10374	10	Mahomed Sadduck.
	L/1 07274		

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 27th May 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21*st May* 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 25*th May* 1872.

Atkinson, A.
Arthur, J. R.
Abbott and Lattey.
Birch, Mrs. E.
Butler, Mr. F.
Blackwell, E.
Beckley, G.
Bingle, Miss E. A.
Baker, F. C.
Baldwin, W. B.
Boxwell, J.
Cornelisez, Miss.
Cook, J. A.
Dobson, R. T.
Daniel, A. J.
Dukes, Mr. W. J.
Damerun, W.
Drev, Asst. Surgeon.
D'Cruze, Miss. J.
DeVeria, T.
Dalton, Mr. W.
Ellis, Mrs. W.
Eutwesile, Mr.
Francis, Mrs. B.
Franz, Mr.
Florentine, W. A.
Graham, Capt. R. L.
Goulbin, Miss. C.
Gahan, E. C,
Hams, Robert P.
Hickman, Mr. J.
Hunt, C. F.
Hopkins, Mr.
Hinde, Lt. M.
Hopkins, Mr.
Hackerdon, H. H.
Joseph, Miss M.
Jones, Major G. A.
Kedarnath Sein.
Kelley, Corpl. N.
Longmore, W. H.
Lethbridge, Mrs.
Lemon, W. N.
Lyall, W. H.
Marston, R. M.
Muspratt, J. R.
Moore, H.
Murphy, J.
Merrick, Mrs. Minnie.
Murray, Mr. T.
Muller, Mrs
Murray, Mr. T.
Ogilvie, J. B.
O'Nieus, Miss.
Plumb, M.
Pearce, G. S.
Perry, Lt. W. E. J.
Sills, Francis.
Shaw, A.
Stynes, W.
Tatlock, W.
Taylor, Col. C. M., (R. E.)
Thompson, J.
Tweeddell, T.
Turnbull, A. W.
Thomas, Mrs. Fanny.
Toirjoy, Miss Margaret.
Watson, A. F.
Wakeford, T.
Wallace, Edward.
Wilson, Mrs.

E. R. Douglas,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

Sea and Overland Mails.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies.	7 P M.	29th May	
Port Blair and Camorta ...	7 „	31st „	*Penang.*
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and the Australian Colonies.	7 „	31st „	
Chittagong, Akyab & Kyouk Phyoo.	7 „	31st „	*Madras.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	7 „	31st „	*Mahratta.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel, and Bombay.	7 „	3rd June	*Arcot.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „	3rd „	*Surat.*

E. R. Douglas,
Offg. Post-master.

Calcutta,
The 27*th May* 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Bank of Bengal.

Mr. John Gordon having resumed charge of his duties, Mr. J. W. Russell from this date ceases to sign for the Bank as Officiating Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. Hardie,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

Calcutta,
The 23*rd May* 1872. (1238—1)

Notice.

Certain property of Charles Harrington Barnes, some time of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Darjeeling, and lastly of Julpigoree, is under seal of this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive it.

J. C. Haughton,
Commissioner and Judge.

Julpigoree Commr.'s Office;
Judicial Department,
The 19*th May* 1872. (1236—3)

Notice.

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 3*rd of June* 1872, *at* 11 *o'clock* A.M.

Business to be brought forward.

1*st.*—The Chairman's proposals and the recommendations of the Committees of Water Supply and Finance in regard to the increase and security of the Water Supply of Calcutta.

2*nd.*—The Chairman to propose that the price to be charged for water supplied to buildings outside the Town of Calcutta be for the future eight annas instead of one rupee for every 1,000 gallons.

G. W. Bartlett,
Offg. Secretary to the Justices.

The 24*th May* 1872. (1239—1)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loan							4½ per cent.				5 per cent.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	Debentures for			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	P. W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.		5 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1872.	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th April 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,43,147	39,84,800	1,49,05,700	1,20,20,700	1,27,66,200	14,500	35,54,300	8,92,000	3,37,76,900	...	21,64,100	4,29,79,900	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,78,000	13,69,35,601
ADD—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	25,300	60,400	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	86,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,500	20,000	3,000	26,600	...	.....	.....	1,000	...	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	70,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1872 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	34,700	32,[illegible]00	11,000	2,54,800	...	28,000	1,00,000	8,29,000	...	.....	10,13,000	.....	.....	12,000	23,15,400
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,43,147	40,48,300	1,50,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7,600	14,500	35,82,300	9,92,000	3,46,06,900	...	21,64,100	4,40,09,400	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,90,000	13,94,07,301
DEDUCT—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	.....	.....	1,067	2,600	33,600	21,100	1,[illegible]		.....	1,000	50,000	...	7,32,300	2,20,000	.....	.....	10,000	11,91,967
Balance on 15th May 1872 ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,42,080	40,45,700	1,49.85,400	1,20,13,600	1,29,27,300	14,500	35,82,300	9,91,000	3,45,56,900	...	14,31,800	4,37,89,400	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,80,000	13,82,15,334

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1872—Enfaced from India 1,411 lakhs, re-transferred from London 1,388 lakhs.
From 16th Mar. 1872 to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 15 „ ditto ditto 21 „
From 1st April „ to 15th April „ ditto ditto 30 „ ditto ditto 36 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 48 „ ditto ditto 14 „
From 1st May „ to 15th May „ ditto ditto 25 „ ditto ditto 12 „

1,529 — 1,471 lakhs.
1,471

Balance against India ... 58 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th May 1872.

(1235—1)

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Julpigoree; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pleadership. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1872.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGOREE,
The 11th May 1872.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commissioner and Judge.

Notice.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a training school for foremen mechanics in connection with the Dehree Canal Workshops, applications are invited from intending pupils, both European and Native. The pupils will be regularly bound by articles of apprenticeship, and they will receive certain allowances. They will be eligible for permanent appointment to the Department of Public Works after serving their time.

All applications should be addressed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Executive Engineer, Soane Workshops.

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhaugulpore, Civil Side.

NOTICE.

RUPEES 104-13-9, belonging to the estate of one JOHN CHARLES POUND, an European British subject, lately employed as a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company at Jumalpore, in Monghyr, who died intestate in the Calcutta Medical Hospital on the 24th August 1871, are held in deposit by this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

J. M. LOWIS,
Offg. Judge of the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th May 1872.

(1229—3)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Saturday, the 8th June, next.

The Books and Accounts of the Company duly audited will be open for the inspection of Shareholders seven days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,

T. M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872.

(1230—3)

Notice.

WE beg to give notice that MR. CHARLES COWPAR is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

COX, STEEL AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1872.

(1224—3)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the twentieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to pass the accounts for the year ended 29th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872.

(1200—5)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from Friday next, the 24th instant, to Thursday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors

A. Don
Off

CALCUTTA,
21st May

Co

The Official Qua

H. M.'s Forces in Ben
Official Supplement, con
Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs. 5; and 3 annas extra for packing and postage.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

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Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 21st May 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,33,076	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,82,09,135 3 11	4,87,70,456	12	0
General Treasury Balance at Branches ..	Rs. 2,05,61,321 8 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,35,48,394	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,37,506	2	5
Sundries		10,88,004	6	7
		10,77,77,438	4	4

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		1,65,28,675	3	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,02,344	0	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		36,93,786	0	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,74,60,015	6	8
Dead Stock		11,86,900	11	5
Stamps		14,2[illegible]1	4	0
Balances with other Banks		9,43,924	4	7
Sundries		3,90,817	0	3
		5,45,20,743	14	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,32,25,898 15 6	5,32,56,694	5	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 4,00,30,795 5 11			
		10,77,77,438	4	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd May 1872.

J. W. RUSSELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1237—1)

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emi-gration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained [illegible]ication at the Bengal Secretariat at [illegible] [illegible]opy.

[illegible]cial Almanack for 1872,

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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AP[illegible]DIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 1872.

ADVERTISEMI[illegible] SALE.

NOT[illegible]ICE is hereby given that the underme[illegible]ss C lands no longer required by the East I[illegible]ndian Railway Company, situated in the [illegible]yr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr [illegible] Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June [illegible]g with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. T[illegible]he purchaser of this plot will be subject [illegible]nditions:—

1st.—[illegible]If the amount of purchase money do [illegible]00, the whole amount to be paid down at o[illegible]nce.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money ex[illegible]-fourth of the amount bid to be immediate[illegible]ly deposited. If the balance be not paid [illegible]teenth day after the sale, reckoning the [illegible]day of sale as one, or if that day be [illegible]n by noon of the first succeeding office day, [illegible] the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposi[illegible] to Government, and the estate to be aga[illegible]n put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting [illegible], after issue of advertisement, as in the case o[illegible]f original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13th April 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisem entas in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector con/rming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
174	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West ...		South—End of mile 24 as per plan ... North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	East ...		South—End of mile 24 as per plan ... North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.			1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 ... East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and ther sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet.	
177	ditto ...	ditto ...			0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick. East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land.	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet.	
178	ditto ...	ditto ...			1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land. North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahiruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	ditto ...	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land... North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	ngoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	East ...	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 ... North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Date trees.
						**From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
181	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	ditto ...	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	West ...	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.		
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ...	14 2 1	* *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.* South—End of mile 25 as per plan ... North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	East ...	14 1 14	† *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.* South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	*From* 26 *miles to* 900 *feet.* South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grant Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	3 0 11	*From* 26 *miles to* 1,300 *feet.* South—End of mile 26 as per plan ... North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	...	5 1 19	*From* 26 *miles* 800 *feet to* 2,920 *feet.* South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	...	4 1 2	*From* 26 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.* North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
189	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto ...	1 3 10	*From* 26 *miles* 3,010 *feet to* 3,885 *feet.* South—Road under culvert No. 87 ... North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
190	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	*From* 25 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,950 *feet.* South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	*From* 26 *miles* 3,885 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.* South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencying. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
192	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	East ...	2 3 36	*From* 26 *miles* 3,950 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.* North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
193	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 35	*From* 27 *miles to* 1,460 *feet.* North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Cocoanut trees.
194	ditto ..	ditto ..	28	West ..	3 1 27	*From* 27 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.* North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Cocoanut and other trees.
195	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto ..	3 0 12	‡ *From* 27 *miles* 1,425 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.* North—B land of lot No. 196 .. South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 27 *miles* 2,940 *feet to* 3,540 *feet.*	
196	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West ...	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 27 *miles* 1,485 *feet to* 2,960 *feet.*	
197	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East ...	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Date and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 2,960 *feet to* 3,710 *feet.*	
198	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River ... South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land.	Babool and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 3,640 *feet to* 4,140 *feet.*	
199	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West ...	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan [illegible] Gocool Krishna Ghose.	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
						7 *miles* 4,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
200	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto ...	1 3 6	ailway fencing ... nd of mile 28. lway fencing. te land of Monsoor Khan.	[illegible] cluster 2.
						7 *miles* 4,100 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
201	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	East ..	1 2 20	North—[illegible]nd of mile 28 as per plan ... South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow.	Babool trees.
						From 28 *miles to* 1,025 *feet.*	
202	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West ...	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
203	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	ditto ..	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 1,200 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
204	ditto ..	ditto ...	29	East ...	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 980 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
205	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	West ...	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others.	
						† *From* 28 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,050 *feet.*	
206	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	ditto ...	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss.	
						From 28 *miles* 3,980 *feet to* 5,080 *feet.*	
207	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto ...	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,895 *feet.*	
208	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Gojoghanta.	29	East ...	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoosoodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 28 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 5.240 *feet.*	
209	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Alleekojah.	30	East ...	3 0 31	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 29 *miles* 100 *feet to* 1,610 *feet.*	
210	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto ...	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 29 *miles* 1,525 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
211	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosottumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 29 *miles* 20 *feet to* 1,850 *feet.*	
212	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West ...	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 29 *miles* 1,755 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
213	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Poroosuttumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 30 *miles to* 2,960 *feet.*	
214	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore and Bhoruttpore.	31	East ..	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank ... South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Pepul tree.
						From 30 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Poroosuttumpore, Bhoruttpore, and Duttopore	31	West ...	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 30 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,290 *feet.*	
216	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhoruttpore.	31	East ...	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 ... South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Woojeer and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 1.
						From 30 *miles* 3,290 *feet to* 3,865 *feet.*	
217	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Bhoruttpore and Duttopore.	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No. 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 216. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
						From 30 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	
218	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhoruttpore.	31	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219 ... South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
						From 30 *miles* 4,440 *feet to* 4,990 *feet.*	
219	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government ... South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
						From 30 *miles* 5,005 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
220	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	ditto ...	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan ... South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 1 Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
						From 31 *miles to* 2,250 *feet.*	
221	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto ..	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 31 *miles to* 2,565 *feet.*	
222	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West ...	8 1 38	North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						**From* 31 *miles* 2,565 *feet to* 3,055 *feet.*	
223	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee.	
						† From 31 *miles* 3,055 *feet to* 3,280 *feet.*	
224	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ...	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose.	
						From 31 *miles* 3,155 *feet to* 3,835 *feet.*	
225	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others.	Cocoanut, Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
						From 31 *miles* 3,835 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
226	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ...	4 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan. South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per pain.	
						‡ From 31 *miles* 2,250 *feet to* 2,660 *feet.*	
227	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	East ...	1 1 29	North—Public road ... South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Aughore Chand, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						§ From 31 *miles* 2,660 *feet to* 3,260 *feet.*	
228	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 3 16	North—Restored land South—Public road. ... East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Cocoanut and Babool trees.
						‖ From 31 *miles* 3,470 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnen, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	East ..	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 31 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
230	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ...	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles to* 850 *feet.*	
231	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles* 1240 *feet to* 1,910 *feet.*	
232	ditto ...	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank, East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh. and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 32 *miles* 1,910 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
233	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	33	ditto ...	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaik's land. North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‖ From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.		
						* *From* 32 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
234	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjaha, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West ...	12 3 34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
235	ditto ...	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee.	34	East ...	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
236	ditto ...	ditto ...	34	West ..	4 2 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto ...	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
238	ditto ...	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	East ...	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 34 *miles* 1,850 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto ...	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 34 *miles* 1,830 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	West ..	6 0 28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kulsee, Nishiragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan.	36	ditto ...	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
242	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	East ...	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kolsondah, Bagmydan, and Jokarbeel.	37	South ..	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	
						From 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
244	ditto ...	ditto ...	37	North ...	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23*rd April* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
245	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Joy-pore.	38	South ..	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
246	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	North ...	2 2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 *mile* 1,060 *feet to* 2,110 *feet.*	
247	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baij Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing. West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile* 2,110 *feet to* 2,776 *feet.*	
248	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kocheermo-hollah.	38	ditto ...	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjanee Meeah. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of. Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taltree.
						From 37 *mile* 4,205 *feet to* 4,425 *feet.*	
249	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur.	38	ditto ...	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land. West—Land belonging te Bosir Shaikh, and B Class land.	
						From 37 *mile* 4,425 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
250	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	ditto ...	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,080 *feet to* 3,125 *feet.*	
251	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Gorh	38	South ..	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,140 *feet to* 3,590 *feet.*	
252	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpoo-kur.	38	ditto ...	0 3 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,590 *feet to* 3,760 *feet.*	
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ..	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shah a East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R P.	*From* 37 *mile* 3,760 *feet to* 3,960 *feet.*	
254	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South ...	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. *From* 37 *mile* 3,960 *feet to* 4,520 *feet.*	Tamarind and pepul tree.
255	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha South—Kangloo Meeah's land. *From* 37 *mile* 4,520 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree and neem tree.
256	ditto .	ditto ...	38	ditto ..	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,310 *feet.*	
257	ditto ..	ditto ..	39	ditto ..	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,325 *feet to* 3,805.	
258	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—East of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
259	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ..	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,250 *feet.*	
260	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North ..	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,270 *feet to* 3,900 *feet.*	
261	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,800 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
262	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ..	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
263	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto ..	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. *From* 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,580 *feet.*	
264	ditto ...	ditto ..	40	ditto ...	2 1 11	North—As per plan. .. South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road. *From* 39 *mile* 2,595 *feet to* 3,533 *feet*	Pepul tree 1.
265	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	1 1 10	North—As per plan .. South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass.	Bamboocluster 2. Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 39 *mile* 3,535 *feet to* 4,145 *feet.*	
266	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North ..	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden.	Bamboo cluster 7. Babool trees
						From 39 *mile* 4,145 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
267	ditto .	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	
						From 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
268	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South ...	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,645 *feet.*	
269	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan .. East—B Class land ... West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house.	Tal tree 1.
						From 39 *mile* 2,625 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
270	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	0 3 21	North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land belonging to Roopchaund, Tarinee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundo Chowkeedar's. East—Public road. West—B land of lot No. 271.	
						From 39 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 4,070 *feet.*	
271	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others.	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
						From 39 *mile* 4,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
272	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 2,900 *feet.*	
273	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto ..	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others.	
						* *From* 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 4,130 *feet.*	
274	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	ditto ..	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing .. South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Karikur.	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
						From 40 *mile* 4,130 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
275	ditto .	ditto ..	41	ditto ..	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing .. South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeodar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Karikur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 1,820 *feet.*	
276	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Attee.	41	North ...	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land
					A. R P	*From* 40 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,900 *feet*	
277	Hooghly	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North	1 3 16	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—Land of lot No 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 3,880 *feet*	
278	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	3 1 0	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—Land of lot No. 277 West—Road leading to village Chapahattee	
						From 40 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
279	ditto	ditto	41	ditto	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road South—Railway fencing East—Road leading to railway gate West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 700 *feet.*	
280	ditto	ditto	42	ditto	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 41 as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						* *From* 41 *mile* 550 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
281	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee	42	ditto	7 2 13	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 1,050 *feet.*	
282	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Chapahatee.	42	South	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan East—End of mile 41, as per plan West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						† *From* 41 *mile* 1,050 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
283	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Chapahatee and Boinchee	42	ditto	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet*	
284	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Boinchee and Batka.	43	ditto	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing South—As per plan East—End of mile 42, as per plan West—End of mile 43, as per plan	
						‡ *From* 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
285	ditto	ditto	43	North	3 0 11	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan	
						§ *From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet*	
286	ditto	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Batka	44	ditto	1 3 2	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—End of mile 43, as per plan West—B land of lot No 287.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet*	
287	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	0 1 3	North—Jote land of Dinonath Ghose South—Railway fencing East—Land belonging to Rakhal Das Mookerjee West—Public road	
						‖ *From* 43 *mile* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
288	ditto	ditto	44	ditto	1 1 37	North—As per plan South—Railway fencing East—Public road West—End of mile 44, as per plan	

* From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
† From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land
§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.
‖ This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
289	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Batka.	44	South ..	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet*	
290	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 3,550 *feet.*	
291	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto .	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,620 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
292	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	South ..	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing . South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mango
						* *From* 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	
293	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Moroojpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ..	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others.	
						† *From* 44 *mile* 2,700 *feet to* 5,280 *feet*	
294	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ..	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—B Land of lot No 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	
295	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Moroojpore.	45	South ..	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
						From 44 *mile* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee pore Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 45 *mile to* 2,420 *feet.*	
297	ditto ...	ditto ..	46	ditto ..	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
						‡ *From* 45 *mile to* 3,130 *feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ..	46	North .	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *miles* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*		Rs. As. P.
51	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Bhuddercally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Road under culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Moudoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramanik, Bisso Nauth Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandol and Jodoo Hathy. *From* 6 *miles* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*	Jack 1 ... Date 1.	600 0 0
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No. 20 North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No. 53 East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo. *From* 6 *miles* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	Tal 1 ...	240 0 0
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	ditto ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. North—Corner of Bycunto Ghose's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. *From* 6 *miles* 2,990 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*	.....	225 0 0
54		ditto ...	7	ditto ...	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land. West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 6

CALCUTTA ;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary rights of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 25th June 1872, corresponding with 4th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.				Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total	Upset price.	
			A. R. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
222	164	Chuck Hajreh and Chuck Chunda *alias* Khoo umpore. Pergunnah Sandha, with Malikanah.	20 3 25	18 9 0	0 3 0	18 12 0	32 0 0	The area as per settlement papers and sudder jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in cols. 4 and 5. The rights and interests of Government in the confiscated share of Beharee Roy and Gundouree Roy, absconded offenders, will be sold.

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

A. C. MANGLES,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي هی که استحقاق ملکیت سرکار واقع محال مفصله ذیل علاقه ضلع پٹنه بتاریخ ۲۵ ماہ جون سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۴ اساڑ سنه ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کو کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنه مین نیلام کیا جایگا *

دفعه ۲ خریداران اس محال کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصله الذیل کا کرنا هوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زرسمن یک سو روپیه سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زرسمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زرسمن سو روپیه سے زیادہ هو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیه نیلام کے پندرهوین روز وقت دو پہر تک اداي نه کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز نیلام هی شامل هی یا اگر پندرهوین روز تعطیل عام هو اور اوسکي بعد کہولے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نه کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ هوکر زر مداخله سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقه نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمه داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

قیمت مظہرہ سرکار سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم هوگا *

محالات مندرجه نقشه محالات سرکار	نمبر نوزیع	نام محال نقید پرگنه چک هاجره و چک چندا عرف خوم پور بوگنه سانڈو معه مالکانه	رقبه بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار جمع مشخصے	قیمت مظہرہ نیلام	کیفیت
			اکر	روڈ	پول	۱۸۰۹ سڑک میزان ۱۸۰۱۲	۳۲	رقبه و جمع صدر مندرجه خانه ۴ و ۵ دروبست سوله آنه کا هی و حقوق سرکار حصه مین بہاي راي و گندوري راي مدعیان علیهم مفرور بعلت هلاکت پرشاد راي وغیرہ ضبط سرکار مین هی بموجب حکم صاحبان نوٹ نمبر ۹۷ بے مرقومه ۳ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع و یادداشت کمشنري نمبر ۳۹ مرقومه ۱۲ ماہ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع نیلام هوگا *
	نمبر ۱۶۴		۲۰	۳	۲۵	۳ ۱۸۰۱۲		

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر تاریخ ۱۴ ماہ مے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st*.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As P.
.....	.....	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhurhurrah Sockhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a *Bur* tree (dead); on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and mâl lands.	8 3 14	254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro ...	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto ...	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Koonnuggur, ditto ditto ...	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 29, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S ; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No. 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B. S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 682-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S.* for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

*No.*2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
78	1st class, permanently settled.	Nizampore, pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Issur Radha Mohun Jea Thakoor *Sevat*, Gopikisto Bose, and Poorno Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	The entire estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 28th March 1872.
158	1st class ...	Shoomuddoogari, pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundra Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sudder Jumma	....	2,695 15 0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree ... ·	590 6 5	
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692 2 9	1,282 9 2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413 5 10	

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18*th April* 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bhaugulpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 7th day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872, corresponding with 16th Jeth 1279, *F.S.*

Towjee No. 346.—Mouzah Juggutpore Bhugwan, Pergunnah Chye; proprietor Moharaj Singh; sudder jumma Rs. 1,600. This estate is to be sold for recovery of Rs. 500 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30*th April* 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—May 29, 1872.

No. 22 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Educating Girls in Dacca.

No. 155, dated Dacca, the 16th April 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 1371, dated 9th April 1872.

I have issued notice to all the parties interested that the Dacca Female Normal School will be finally closed on 31st July 1872.

The opportunities for education for girls in Dacca are—

(1)—The Bangla Bazar Girls' School (forty-one girls on the rolls), which is one of the best girls' schools in East Bengal. The Secretary is W. B. Livingstone, Esq., but the school is conducted without any missionary objects or efforts. There is a head pundit, one mistress, and a third pundit. The girls leave as usual at ten to twelve years of age, but by that time they can read and write well. Grant-in-aid, Rs. 30-8.

(2)—The Lalbagh Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), which is a branch of the Bangla Bazar Girls' School, held at the north end of the town, because girls will not walk far from home to attend school. The educational standard of this school is very low. No grant-in-aid.

(3)—The Naraindia Circle Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), a branch school of the Naraindia Circle, kept in the suburb east of the town for the girls who will not walk so far as Bangla Bazar. This is virtually a Government girls' school costing Rs. 8 per month.

(4)—Several girls attend the various town patshalas. I have before noticed that so long as girls are infants (and these are the only girls who as yet come to any schools) the people have no insuperable objection to their reading in school with the boys. Yesterday I found in the Bangla Bazar circle patshala two girls sitting, who read there in preference to walking two hundred yards further to the Bangla Bazar Girls' School.

(5.)—There is on foot a scheme for an adult female *school* (not a zenana teaching) in Dacca, promoted by the progressive Brahmo Somaj men. As this party really carry out their rule that no women shall be married under sixteen, nor rigidly imprisoned afterwards, there is a better chance of a genuine development of female education here than in any other direction so far as I can see.

(6.)—There is also a private girls' school of about fifteen girls, promoted chiefly by orthodox Brahmo Somaj men, kept in the Dail Bazar.

No. 1740, dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Atkinson's endorsement No. 1770, dated 7th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, reporting on the condition of female education at Dacca and the opportunities for such education outside the Government Female Normal School.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this by far the most gratifying account of female education which he has yet received; it shows a clear disposition on the part of the people voluntarily to educate their girls. His Honor will gladly give any reasonable aid towards the improvement and expansion of these schools which the Inspector can recommend, and he will be ready to aid the Brahmo Female School if the proposal for opening adult classes, at which teachers can be trained, is carried out. The funds saved from the Government Normal School which has been unsuccessful will be available for these purposes.

3. His Honor desires that Mr. Clarke will make it his special care that the Christian girls, hitherto educated in the Normal School are cared for somewhere. There was indeed, as shown by Mr. Clarke, no justification for going to the expense of a fictitious Normal School in the expectation that these girls would become qualified teachers; but still His Honor would be very sorry that they should be without education, and he would give some extra assistance on their account to any missionary or other school that will take them in and care for them.

Educational Census in the Baraset Sub-Division.

No. 128, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.

From—H. WOODROW, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, Central Division.

To—The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your information the statistics of the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset. The census was made in January, with the assistance of the police and the census enumerators, but the computation of the returns took a much longer time than was anticipated, and when it was completed I was travelling rapidly in the wild parts of Chyebassa and Chota Nagpore, and had no convenient opportunity to take up the subject. The portion of country selected for the purpose extends westward for 7 or 8 miles from the Ichamati river, and about 1 mile north and about 4 miles south of the Baraset road. It lies about 60 miles distant in a straight line from Diamond Harbour, where the first educational census was made, and it was selected with a view to take a class of the community

not entirely agricultural. Before the enumeration, it was known that this portion of the country contained a good many Mussulmans, but I believe it was not known that they formed a majority of the community. The separate families or houses are thus classed—

Mussulmans	3,447 houses.
Hindoos	2,861 „
Christian	1 house.
Unknown, being women who have become prostitutes ...	25 houses.
Total ...	6,334 „

Here the Mussulmans are to the Hindoos in the proportion of 5 to 4; at Diamond Harbour they were as 31 to 364: hence the Mussulmans near Basirhat are, as respects Hindoos, ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour. The 103 selected villages lie about 10 miles south of Narkelberia, where in 1831 the Mussulman *emeute* raised by Titu Mir was suppressed in a battle.

It may not be altogether foreign to the subject of a letter about education to mention a circumstance told me on the spot, and illustrative of the ignorance and credulity of the people in these parts. Titu Mir persuaded his followers that by the special favor of God the balls fired at them would not hurt them. The Brigadier commanding the Hon'ble Company's troops, anxious at first not to kill unnecessarily, gave orders to his men to fire over the heads of the rioters. This was done, and since no one fell, the poor people were confirmed in their belief that bullets could not hurt them, and rushed on with fancied impunity to destroy the British force. It then became necessary to undeceive them, and a volley was fired at close quarters with deadly effect on the deluded fanatics.

Narkelberia is near the small village and indigo factory of Hooghly on the Ichamati river. The accurate Marshman in his History of India confounds this little village with the large town of Hooghly on the Ganges, 30 miles distant. The 103 villages contain 6,334 houses with 34,818 inhabitants. This gives on the average 61·5 houses to a village and 5·5 persons to a house. The largest villages are Ghoraras and Mirzapore. Ghoraras has 247 families, of whom 184 are Mussulmans and 63 Hindoos; Mirzapore has 232 families, of whom 29 are Mussulmans and 203 Hindoos. These numbers indicate that both Mussulmans and Hindoos have a tendency to keep separate one from the other; and the inference is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the 103 villages, 13 villages contain no Mussulman families whatever, and 17 villages contain no Hindoo families. Thirteen other villages have less than one-tenth of the number of their families Hindoo, all the rest being Mussulmans; while in Hindoo villages if Mussulmans enter at all, they enter in a larger proportion than one-tenth, for among the Hindoo villages which admit Mussulmans, only two have less than a tenth part of that creed. Hence of the 103 villages 30 are either purely Mussulman or have more than nine-tenths of their inhabitants of that creed, and 15 are either purely Hindoo or have more than nine-tenths of their families Hindoos. These facts seem to indicate that Mussulmans are more rigid in their exclusiveness than Hindoos, for in 30 villages out of 103, either the whole or more than nine-tenths of the families are Mussulman, while in only 15 villages are the families either exclusively or more than nine-tenths Hindoos.

In the 103 villages 34,818 persons were enumerated, of whom 17,501 were males and 17,317 females. The males are more numerous than the females by 184, or by 1 in a 100; hence the census gives nearly an equality of the sexes. When, however, we come to consider the numbers of males and females with reference to age, this equality of the sexes vanishes. Of those above twelve years of age, there are 11,017 males and 12,280 females, or the women exceed the men by 1,263. On the other hand, of those under twelve years of age, the boys number 6,484 and the girls only 5,037, or the boys exceed the girls by 1,447. Hence in every 100 of the population there, are excluding fractions, 31 men, 19 boys, 36 women, and 14 girls, being 50 males and 50 females. In every 100 children under twelve years of age, there are 58 boys and 42 girls. At Diamond Harbour, where the females were more numerous than the males, it was still found that the boys exceeded the girls in number. In every 100 males there are 63 above twelve years of age and 37 below, while in every 100 females there are 71 above that age and 29 below. We may vary the calculation and say that for every 100 boys under twelve years we have 170 men; while for every 100 girls under twelve years of age we have 246 women. This shews that the life of a woman above twelve years of age is half as good again as the life of a man in spite of all the dangers from child-birth, &c.

These results may follow from one or other of several causes—

1*st*.—More males may be born than females; this is not in the usual course of nature.

2*nd*.—More females, when young, may die than males, either from neglect or other causes. This is the case in parts of Rajpootana.

3*rd*.—Parents may object to speak about their marriageable daughters, and may not give correctly their number.

4*th*.—Women may live longer than men. This supposition receives some support from the native proverb that "widows never die."

If there were good grounds for the first or second hypothesis, then we should have to give great importance also to the fourth. But taking the balance of probabilities, I am inclined to give most weight to the third reason, and to think that native parents do feel a delicacy in speaking about their daughters who are arriving at the age of puberty, and so have omitted to mention their existence. This supposition would give us several more females to be added to our list, and would probably bring the females to exceed the males in number.

From the statistics of the 30 Mussulman or nearly Mussulman villages, and those of the 15 Hindoo or nearly Hindoo villages, we obtain the following results:—

In the 30 Mussulman villages—

		Percentage on total population.	
2,156	males above twelve years	28	
1,658	„ below ditto	21	
3,814			49
2,686	females above twelve years	36	
1,167	„ below ditto...	15	
3,853	Total females ...		51
			100

In the 15 Hindoo villages there are—

1,195	males above twelve years ...	34	
552	„ below ditto	15	
1,747	Total males ...		49
1,328	females above twelve years	39	
458	„ below ditto...	12	
1,786	Total females ...		51
			100

By comparing these numbers with one another, and with the results deduced from the total population, we see that they are the two extremes, and the total result is nearly their mean. We see also that the Hindoo villages have only 27 children under twelve years of age, while the Mussulman villages have 37. Hence either the Hindoos overstate and the Mussulman understate their age, or more children, both boys and girls, die among the Hindoos than among the Mussulmans. The Mussulman year is shorter by 11 days than the Hindoo year, and therefore in 12 years it would fall 132 days short of the Hindoo year. This consideration, however aggravates the difficulty. It is very desirable that the question should be thoroughly investigated why we find that girls under twelve years of age are less numerous than boys, while women are more numerous than men. In every hundred of the population the Hindoo villages have 12 girls to 15 boys, but 39 women to 34 men.

Occupations.—Not less than 159 different occupations were mentioned as followed by the 6,334 heads of families. Fifty different occupations were followed by men of the middle grades of society, and 109 by men of the lower grades. Among the middle grades were a few Government servants, several men dependent on realized property, among whom the gantidars were distinguished as following two or more callings, such as sugar manufacturers, shop-keepers, and merchants,—professional men were numerous. Some priests not only discharged their religious functions, but were entered also as lakhirajdars, shop-keepers, and money-lenders. The most

numerous of the professional men were the clerks and lawyers under a great variety of appellation. Not less than 25 callings of a professional character, and eight different trades, were named. Among the callings of the lower classes there were mentioned 16 different kinds of menial service, one of which was entered as a milliner's shop-keeper; there were also 29 different sorts of shops, 15 kinds of handicraft, 13 kinds of skilled labor, 4 kinds of common labor, and 7 callings of a disreputable character.

The agriculturists were very numerous, and several of them followed other callings besides tillage. They were also money-lenders, goldsmiths, silversmiths, carpenters, barbers, milkmen, washermen, &c. Among the artizans, were masons, potters, carpenters, house-builders, boat-builders, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, braziers, weavers, shell-cutters, &c. Several midwives exercised their callings in conjunction with other trades. I have partly prepared tables to discuss the question of occupation fully, but they are too voluminous, and therefore I think it better to refrain from entering further on the subject in the present letter.

I simply mention that the physical and spiritual wants of a community of 6,334 families are supplied by men in 159 different callings, among whom the following are the most numerous. I notice that there is one family of priests for every hundred families.

	Families.
Agriculturist	2,332
Day-laborer	1,573
Weaver	303
Fisherman	187
Betel-seller	108
Palki-bearer	106
Gantidar	97
Beggar	96
Goldsmith	80
Oilman	67
Priest	64
Shop-keeper, petty	63
Gantidar and agriculturist	58
Barber	53
There are only—	
Potter	48
Blacksmith	45
Carpenters	14

The caste of the people is to some degree known from their occupation.

Caste.

The 2,861 Hindoo families are distributed among forty different caste. The following are the castes represented by more than 100 families :—

	Families.
Brahmins	211
Kayasthas	232
Goala	123
Kaibarta	189
Chasadhopa	569
Kowra	192
Muchi	246
Chandal	166

The castes numbering between 50 and 100 families are the kamar (blacksmith), kumar (potter), napit (barber), barui (pan-cultivators), jugi (weavers), and bagdi.

Educational attainments.—As to educational attainments, the Educational Department not being provided with powers summarily to examine the people in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it was necessary to accept the opinion that they entertained of their own knowledge or that their neighbours entertained about it. The classification of attainments is under three heads—

I.—Those who can read, write, and count, whether little or much.

II.—Those who can read or write or count ever so little; to be able to sign his name, admits a man to this class.

III.—Those who could neither read, nor write, nor count.

This classification is in accordance with the tenor of the wish of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to know how many of the people could read, write, and count, both fairly and imperfectly. The division of those who can read or write, so far as to sign their name or count, was intended to shew the extent of the imperfect knowledge, but it has been found in practice too indefinite, and consequently very difficult to manage. The scope of the term "count" is very uncertain. Few can be found so ignorant as not to be able, in the English sense of the word, even to count up to ten or twenty, while in the more extended sense of the word as used in Scotland, many people innocent of reading and writing could still manage by the light of nature and practice to make out simple questions of wages and bazar purchases, and were consequently considered able to count. I feel therefore that it might lead us into error to put much stress on the amount of imperfect knowledge. For example, in the Diamond Harbour village the percentage of those who could read, write, and count, on the total population of 1,951 was 4·76. In the Basirhat villages, on a population of 34,818, the similar percentage was 3·1. With regard to imperfect knowledge, the percentages were 7·1 at Diamond Harbour and 4·5 at Basirhat. If two kinds of attainments be added together, their percentage at Diamond Harbour was 11·86 and at Basirhat 7·6, and if females were to be excluded altogether from consideration, the above percentages taken on the male population only would appear 24·4 and 14·9 respectively.

The question now arises, how is it that Diamond Harbour, which is barren of schools, is so much in advance of Basirhat, where there was formerly an English school, and where still a few vernacular schools exist? The answer is found in the fact that at Basirhat the Mussulmans are ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour, and Mussulmans in the lower orders of society do not care for education. At Diamond Harbour Mussulmans were to the Hindoos as the days of a month to the days of a year, but in Basirhat they form a decided majority of the population. By reference to the comparative amount of knowledge in Hindoo and Mussulman villages, it is shown that in the 13 Hindoo villages 14·8 per cent. of the inhabitants can read or write or count, while in the 17 Mussulman villages only 3·64 per cent. have similar knowledge. If we take in also the 13 villages almost entirely Mussulman and the two villages almost entirely Hindoo, the percentages for the 30 Mussulman and 15 Hindoo villages are 3·85 and 13·59 respectively. These results show conclusively that the increase of the Mussulman element in the populations lowers the amount of education, while the increase of the Hindoo element raises it.

Only six out of the 17,407 females enumerated in the census knew anything of the three R's, and five of the six were in the same village of Dandirhat, and were by caste Kayasthas. The relatives of three were clerks, and of the other two traders. The sixth lady was at Mirzapore. Mirzapore and Dandirhat in the number of inhabitants stand second and third in the list, and their people are chiefly Hindoos. No Mussulman female can either read, write, or count. No girl below twelve years of age, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, has any educational attainments whatever.

Of the 11,017 males above twelve years of age, 1,051, or 9·53 per cent. of the number, can read, write, and count; 1,023, or 9·28 per cent., can read, write, and count imperfectly. Hence 2,074, or 18·82 per cent., have received some education, and 8,943, or 88·17 per cent., are utterly untaught. Of the 6,484 males under twelve years of age, only 27, or ·41, of the boys can read, write, and count, and 520, or 8·01, can do so imperfectly. This result was so surprising to me that I had to make special inquiry about it. Basirhat once had an English school at the station. It was closed a year ago because the Deputy Magistrate and amlas, who came from a distance, complained that the people of the place threw on them the whole burden of supporting the school, and they would not stand it any longer. There is an English aided school at Dandirhat, a vernacular aided school at Tantra, and indigenous schools at six of the villages enumerated. These eight schools contain 300 pupils, of whom 49 in the two aided schools, and 43 in the six indigenous schools, are able to read, write, and count. But out of these 92 pupils only 25 are below the age of twelve years; and of these 25, there are 14 in the two aided schools and 9 in the six indigenous schools. In the mofussil boys do not begin their schooling so early as near Calcutta. A Brahmin at Basirhat does not think of sending his son to school till seven years of age, and the other castes are a year or two later. Then in the indigenous schools much time is spent in tracing out letters and in learning the multiplication tables. Hence in his first twelve years a Basirhat boy has only about three years at school, and this explains why the percentage is so small. I am inclined also to think that boys were dealt with more strictly than men were. The slow progress apparently made in these three years will be the subject of further inquiry. Out of the 17,501 males in the population, 2,621 only, or 15 per cent. of the males, or 7·6 per cent. of the total population, have received any education whatever.

The facts mentioned in this letter may be thus summed up :—

There are 61·4 families in each rural village, 5·5 persons in each house or homestead. Mussulman villages have 5·9 persons to a house, while Hindoo villages have only 4·9 persons, or

exactly the same as in the Hindoo villages at Diamond Harbour. Hence, in estimating the population from the number of houses, we should give 5 for Hindoo villages, and about 5·5 for mixed Hindoo and Mussulman villages.

Only 3·11 per cent on the total population can read, write, and count to a useful extent, though 7·55 per cent have received some education. Women in the mofussil are without education. Hindoos are more favorable to education than Mussulmans in the proportion of 3½ to 1.

Enquiry must be made why education cannot commence at an earlier age than it seems to begin, and why the number of girls under twelve years of age is considerably lower than the number of boys.

Population of 103 Villages	Males.		Females.		Total	Percentage of total on population.
	Above 12	Below 12.	Above 12.	Below 12.		
Able to read, write and count	1,051	27	2	..	1,080	3·11
Able to read or write or count a little . .	1,023	520	4	.	1,547	4·44
Not able to read, write, or count	8,943	5,937	12,274	5,037	32,191	92 45
Total	11,017	6,484	12,280	5,037	34,818	100 0
	17,501		17,317			
Population of 30 Mussulman Villages						
Able to read, write, and count	74	...	. .	.	74	·96
Able to read or write or count a little .	160	63		.	223	2·87
Not able to read or write or count	2,116	1,495	2,686	1,167	7,464	96·17
Total	2,350	1,558	2,686	1,167	7,761	100 0
	3,908		3,853			
Population of 15 Hindoo Villages.						
Able to read write and count	231	.....	..		231	6 54
Able to read or write or count a little .	170	80	.	..	250	7 08
Not able to read or write or count .	794	472	1,328	458	3 052	86 38
Total . ..	1,195	552	1,328	458	3,533	100·0
	1,747		1,786			

No. 1584, dated Calcutta, the 16th May 1872.

From—T. J. Chichele Plowden, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

With reference to your endorsement No. 1530, dated the 19th April 1872, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's special thanks to Mr. Woodrow for his report on the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the report is very interesting and instructive, but very sad and disappointing, particularly as regards the Mahomedans. It seems to show how extreme the want of primary education really is.

3. His Honor would be glad to know if any other Inspectors of Schools have taken similar measures for collecting educational statistics in their respective circles.

4. Printed copies of Mr. Woodrow's report are herewith forwarded, as requested.

Papers regarding the reduction of expenditure on Colleges and Zillah Schools within Budget Limits.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1872.

READ the following papers:—

Government orders No. 78, dated 9th January, on the educational budget.

The Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 227, dated 23rd January, explanatory of the departmental budget.

Resolution dated 8th March, being final orders on the education budget of the year 1872-73.

Resolution dated 8th March, appointing a Committee to report upon the best mode of giving effect to the budget orders in regard to certain colleges, in regard to Government higher schools, and in regard to classes and scholarships for physical science and surveying.

RESOLUTION.—Taking the paragraphs of the Committee's report in the order they stand, and without recapitulating what is said in that report,* the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record the following remarks and orders.

* The report will be printed and circulated with these orders.

2. *Para.* 2 *of the report.*—There seems to be some miscalculation with respect to the *net* cost of colleges for general education. The cost of the special colleges is deducted from the total grant, and a further deduction is made for the whole of the fee income, which is set down at Rs. 1,67,000. But if we deduct the cost of special colleges and departments, we must credit "general education colleges" with the fees received in the special departments, which in the law departments at any rate are very large. The accounts for the year 1871-72 have not yet been closed, but the Director's report for the year 1870-71 shows the whole income of the general colleges from fees and endowments to be about Rs. 1,14,000, or, including collegiate schools, about Rs. 1,48,000. About this sum, and *not* Rs. 2,23,000 as put by the Committee, must be taken as the income of the general education colleges from fees and endowments. Thus the *net* cost of the general colleges in Bengal, excluding the Hooghly College, which is wholly maintained by endowments and fees, will be nearly three lakhs of rupees; if to this be added the cost of scholarships tenable at colleges, the net cost of these colleges to Government will be a good deal more than three lakhs a year.

3. *Para.* 3 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the cost of colleges as given in the Committee's report does not correspond with the figures shown at page 19 of the Director's last report as the "expenditure on colleges." Possibly the latter excludes contingencies, and perhaps it debits against the collegiate schools the assistant professors on Rs. 400, whose salaries according to the Committee ought to be debited against the "college establishment." From the Committee's report it would seem that the cost of each college student was even larger than had been supposed at paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the last educational report. His Honor, on perusing the figures offered by the Committee, was very much struck with the excessive cost of the collegiate schools to Government. At such places as Hooghly, Dacca, and Kishnagurh, there are several excellent English schools which are self-supporting; but according to the table in the Committee's third paragraph, by far the greater part of cost (including a share of the contingencies) of collegiate schools is borne by Government;—at the Berhampore Collegiate School as much as four-fifths of the cost of the collegiate school is borne by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the actual cost of the college department of the Sanskrit College could have been made clearer. The Committee put the whole cost of the institution, including college and school, at Rs. 30,000; the Director, at page 19 of his last report, put down the cost of the Sanskrit College at Rs. 10,629; whereas it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the real cost of the principal, professors,

and lecturers recently attached to the Sanskrit College, together with the college contingencies, cannot fall short of Rs. 20,000 a year.

4. *Para.* 4 *of the report.*—His Honor entirely accepts the proposals in this paragraph, except that he would call the second officer at the First Arts colleges "professor" instead of "assistant professor." He entirely agrees that there should for the present be a competent European officer at the head of the Kishnagurh and Berhampore colleges. For the professorships on Rs. 400 a month, the Government will no doubt be able to command the services of very competent native professors; and it would be better to have qualified natives for these posts than to employ European professors on salaries which would be inadequate to obtain thoroughly competent Europeans of sufficient experience. It may hereafter be a question what the salary of the professor at First Arts colleges should eventually be, with reference to the number of students attending the classes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would, in agreement with the Committee, have wished to continue the Kishnagurh College on its present footing till the end of the current year; but under circumstances described in a recent letter from Mr. Lobb, the Principal, it has been found that the 3rd and 4th year students would prefer to go at once to other colleges rather than remain in uncertainty. The services of the Kishnagurh professors, moreover, are urgently required elsewhere, and the arrangement for sending the students to other colleges has been carried out on such liberal terms that there have been no complaints.

6. *Para.* 5 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor, as above explained, accepts the view set forth by the Committee in this paragraph.

7. *Para.* 6 *of the report*—On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor would not aim at reducing the net grant for collegiate schools so low as Rs. 3,000 for each school; he is prepared to accept for the present Rs. 5,000 as the average *net* cost to Government of each collegiate school. Looking to the number of scholars, he would allow Rs. 6,000 as the net Government grant for the Patna and Hooghly collegiate schools, Rs. 5,000 for the Dacca, and Rs. 4,000 for the Kishnagurh and Berhampore schools. The Director will be requested energetically to set about to reduce the establishment of these schools accordingly; every vacancy in the Educational Department should be utilised for this purpose, and masters who have no special claims can be reduced.

8. As regards the Patna Collegiate School, the present arrangements may possibly be affected by the re-organization now under consideration, with the view of reducing the higher college classes and devoting the funds so saved to the encouragement of science and surveying classes.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to give native schoolmasters opportunities to rise to higher posts, rather than to keep up over-paid appointments in order to give them promotion. It will be time enough to determine what to do with the savings accruing on the cost of collegiate schools when those savings are fully secured. It must further be remembered in these calculations that savings in the Hooghly College and School are not available for general purposes; such funds are only saved to the endowment, and must be devoted to the purposes of Mahomedan education.

10. *Paras* 8 *and* 9 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts entirely the proposals made by the Committee for reducing at once and prospectively the grants for contingencies in colleges. The Director and the college principals will be requested to give full and prompt effect to these reductions.

11. *Para.* 10 *of the report*—The foregoing orders (paragraphs 7 and 9 above) will necessitate some revision of the figures in paragraph 10 of the report, but the substantial result will be the same, and the desired saving will be effected. Messrs. Martin and Willson have already been absorbed, and will not be thrown back on their former posts.

12. With respect to the Presidency College and to the suggestion (which had previously been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration) that additions may be required to the Presidency College staff, His Honor may remark that he has now sanctioned the maintenance for the present of two

English classes at the Sanskrit College, on condition that there is no restriction on the admission of candidates of good moral character and Hindoo race; and he thinks it probable that these classes, together with the general science and physical science classes, may take off the surplus of the Presidency College classes. The Lieutenant-Governor understands, moreover, that an important private institution in Calcutta is about to open college classes and to teach up to the First Arts standard.

13. In regard to the Hooghly College, and with reference to what has been said above respecting savings in the Hooghly Collegiate School, the Lieutenant-Governor would take opportunity to state his views more fully. The Hooghly College is decidedly by far the most flourishing and successful college after the Presidency College, and certainly should, if possible, be fully maintained. It is true that the distance from the Presidency College is not great, but then the fees at the latter institution are very high; and where there is such a demand for education, the Lieutenant-Governor would be very sorry to deprive those who cannot afford such high rates of the cheaper education which the Hooghly there affords them. For all but Mahomedans the Hooghly fees are the same as those of other Mofussil colleges, and even after the large allowance made for Mahomedans, the fee receipts are a good deal more than those of any other college.

14. Looking to the nature of the endowment, His Honor cannot but feel that in addition to the advantages offered to Mahomedans, even if Government set apart for Mahomedan education the savings now secured, the whole net cost of the general college is not fairly put on the endowment. The Lieutenant-Governor's view is, that the Government cannot feel itself in a position above reproach till, say, half the net cost (including the proposed practical science classes) is found from other sources than the endowment. Practically, he thinks that most of the money saved from Kishnagurh must be given to Hooghly, the money set free by this and other savings being formed into a fund available for Mahomedan education somewhere in these provinces.

15. *Paras.* 11 *and* 12 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee in regard to the Presidency College, except that the additional officer to be employed should be called "professor" rather than "assistant professor." There will thus be two professors available for the physical science course, who must teach physical geography and chemistry as subjects which the University programme makes compulsory for physical science students, and they must also teach the course marked "B" in the University's circular, namely, general physiology, vegetable physiology, and botany. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these latter subjects essential to the further education in scientific agriculture which it is proposed to offer to candidates for the higher executive offices under Government. It must therefore be obligatory on the new professor who may be entertained that he should teach the botanical course; instruction in the other optional science subjects will depend on circumstances, and on the ability of the professors for the time being to teach them. The course of scientific agriculture will require a professor and some establishment, but instruction of this kind will be rather a means of material improvement than an ordinary branch of education, and its cost may be excluded from the present calculation.

Para. 11 *of the report, last clause.*—The necessary apparatus for the physical science and drawing classes will be sanctioned as soon as well considered lists of apparatus and indents are submitted to Government by qualified officers.

16. As regards professors of physical science at the other colleges, the Lieutenant-Governor is more doubtful. If such a professor be appointed at the Patna College, an arrangement which will probably be very desirable, the cost will be met from the savings proposed in that college, and not included in the savings for which credit has already been taken. It will be a question whether the additional officer for Patna should be a purely scientific professor or a teacher of practical chemistry, botany, and agriculture outside the regular scientific course prescribed by the University. At any rate, so far as the Patna College is concerned, the cost of science professors may be excluded from the present calculations.

17. There remain the Hooghly and Dacca colleges. There will be difficulty in maintaining a scientific staff side by side with a literary class, especially while the University practically confines science to the two upper college classes only. As things at present stand, the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether Government would be justified in establishing a regular science professor at either of these colleges. He would prefer to wait and see if there is a demand for teaching of this kind; meantime the Government can, by mean of scholarships, enable apt pupils from outside colleges to learn these subjects at the Presidency College.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish also to establish a practical civil service department so far as may be. Setting aside the Patna College and the wants of Behar for the present, His Honor's view would be to admit to the civil service department students who have passed in the First Arts examination or the Entrance examination in one of the two first divisions, and who have also qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography to the extent to which these subjects may be taught at Government schools. He would require those candidates who have not passed the First Arts examination to attend the English and mathematical classes of the college, and he would have a teacher to instruct them in engineering, in the elements of practical chemistry and botany, and in physical geography more advanced than the course taught in schools. There should also be a lecturer to teach the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, and the laws and rules required for the executive service of Government: facilities would have to be provided for the students practising gymnastics and riding. The Lieutenant-Governor would be disposed to try a department of this kind at the Hooghly College, to begin with, if competent instructors can be found. He requests the gentlemen named in the margin to form themselves into a Committee to consider and submit definite proposals for giving effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's views on this point.

Mr. Bernard.
" Woodrow
Principal of the Hooghly College.

19. *Paras.* 13 *to* 15 *of the report.*—The Committee allude to the Madrissa School, though they do not show that school in their list of Government higher schools. Both the Madrissa and the Collinga Branch School should be excluded from the present arrangements, as their condition will be separately reviewed. Regarding the reduction of the Collinga School, orders have already been passed, and the new arrangements thereon are already in operation. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts generally the Committee's scheme for classifying the net grants to Government higher schools. He would, however, make the following alterations in the classification and in the grants:—

(*a*)—He would reduce one of the classes of grants (the IV class on Rs. 1,800 a year), and he would raise the grants to the four schools at Silchar, Howrah, Burrisaul, and Mymensing to the III (or Rs. 2,100 a year) class.

(*b*)—He would put the lowest or V class of grant at Rs. 900 a year, leaving the school at Barrackpore in that class; the Ooterparah School will under agreement with its founders retain its special grant of Rs. 1,200 a year.

(*c*)—He would make a few alterations in the classification of the different schools, thus—

Midnapore	to have a	I	class grant	(Rs. 3,000)	instead of a	II	class grant.		
Chota Nagpore	"	a II	"	(" 2,400)	"	"	I	"	"
Debroghur, Nowgong, Goalparah	"	a III	"	(" 2,100)	"	"	II	"	"
Bancoorah, Gya	"	a II	"	(" 2,400)	"	"	III	"	"

Subject to these alterations the Lieutenant-Governor approves the Committee's scheme and their classification; he agrees to the proposal that the *net* grants now sanctioned shall stand for five years. The Director will be requested to intimate to the School Committees that the new grants will at once come into effect under the budget orders of the current year.

20. *Paras.* 12 *and* 16 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee for establishing classes and appointing teachers of surveying and drawing at the collegiate schools or zillah schools mentioned by the Committee, with the proviso that these classes be opened at Rampore Beauleah and Chittagong instead of at Jessore and Seebsaugor. His Honor will be glad if the Director can get survey and drawing classes opened at aided schools with the Rs. 5,000 which the Committee note will still be available out of the survey and drawing grant. The Director will be requested to arrange with Mr. Sutcliffe for sending competent teachers of surveying and drawing to the collegiate schools and to the selected zillah schools as soon as possible, so that they may open survey and drawing classes; the session begins on the 15th June next The necessity for selecting and despatching these teachers with a small supply of survey apparatus will require the Director's immediate attention.

21. *Para.* 16 *of the report.*—Until science professors are available at outlying colleges, senior scholarships of (say) Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month should be allotted as marginally noted to the best students who having passed the First Arts examination (and qualified in chemistry, if there should be the means of teaching chemistry at these colleges,) may wish to go to the Presidency College and prosecute the science course. At the Presidency College also eight senior scholarships of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each must be allotted to students who may elect for the science course. These arrangements should take effect as soon as a science course is commenced, that is (as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes) from and after next examination; but chemistry cannot be required from candidates for these science senior scholarships until provision is made for teaching it to first and second years' students.

Hooghly College	... ...	4 scholarships.
Dacca „	... ...	4 „
Patna „	... ...	4 „
Berhampore „	... ...	3 „
Kishnagurh „	... ...	3 „

22. *Para.* 17 *of the report.*—In regard to junior scholarships, the Lieutenant-Governor would provide that not less than half these scholarships should be allotted to boys who may have qualified in drawing and surveying and physical geography. Such scholarship-holders would have the option of either following the regular course up to the First Arts examination, or of entering for the civil service course if permitted to do so. No students who may not be *in every way* capable will be allowed to follow the latter course. It will be necessary that the examination in surveying and the two other subjects should precede the Entrance examination. The Lieutenant-Governor would be willing also to reduce the number of general scholarships sufficiently to provide twenty-four special survey scholarships of Rs. 5 each, as proposed by the Committee, to be awarded to the best survey scholars who may pass the Entrance examination but fail to gain general scholarships. Possibly it will not be necessary to establish these extra scholarships when the arrangements ordered in the first part of this paragraph shall have been carried out.

23. *Para.* 18 *of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the ninor or vernacular scholarships. But it will be a question for subsequent sideration whether the standard of the new middle class examinations can be ed in awarding these scholarships.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard d enough to elaborate the foregoing instructions regarding scholar- ubmit draft rules regulating scholarships for approval and for

desires to add that he feels under the greatest obligations heir most successful labors in elaborating the difficult esolution, and he desires to tender to them his hearty

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No. .

's report, and also copy of the Director's planatory of his department budget, to the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Report of the Committee convened under Government orders of the 8th March 1872 to report upon certain educational expenditure.

THE orders above quoted, read with Government resolution dated the 26th March, direct us—

(1) To submit detailed proposals for reducing the gross annual cost of Bengal colleges, as now constituted, to Rs. 5,30,000.

(2) To suggest the best mode of expending Rs. 20,000 a year on teaching physical science, drawing, surveying, and engineering, at colleges.

(3) To prepare a scheme for allotting to every Government higher class school a suitable share of the net Government grant, which is for the future to be Rs. 1,03,000 instead of Rs. 1,33,000, which is approximately the amount actually spent in the year 1870-71.

(4) To make recommendations for spending the new grant of Rs. 30,000 to the best advantage on classes for drawing, surveying, and engineering, at Government higher schools.

(5) To propose plans for allotting scholarships to the value of about Rs. 50,000 a year to physical science and surveying students.

2. Before proceeding to discuss the first point, we would submit that the net cost to Government of "general education" classes at the Bengal colleges is not so high as might appear from a perusal of the expenditure side of the Director's budget estimate of Rs. 6,05,000* for the year 1872-73.

The grant for colleges during the last year (1871-72) was Rs. 5,50,000, out of which total there was spent on technical and scientific education as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Physical science and chemistry at the Presidency College	16,100	
School of Art, Calcutta	20,000	
Civil Engineering College, Calcutta	29,500	
Survey and model allowance	3,200	
Civil Engineering scholarships	7,200	
Law Classes	34,400	
	...	1,10,400
towards the total outlay on Government colleges there was contributed during the year from fees, &c.	1,67,800	
from endowments	55,400	
	...	2,23,200
Total	...	3,33,600
thus leaving the *net* Government outlay on general education in colleges at	...	2,16,400

3. We now come to the *first* point,—namely the reduction in the cost of colleges. We find that the gross cost of Bengal colleges (general and special) is shown by the Accountant-General's budget figures to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Actuals of 1870-71	5,44,700
Budget grant of 1871-72	5,50,400
Director's estimate for 1872-73	6,05,700
Accountant-General's estimate for 1872-73 ...	6,00,900

* Mr. Atkinson desires to note here that this sum of Rs. 6,05,000 is made up of old sanctioned charges exclusively, and contains no increase of charge whatever except for the ordinary advance of graded salaries sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1865.

The Government instructions are to reduce this gross cost to Rs. 5,50,000, out of which Rs. 20,000 must be devoted to physical science and surveying classes. Our instructions further are, that no reduction should be made in the Presidency College unless some saving be possible in the grant for contingencies and servants; that reduction should not at present be proposed in the Patna, Hooghly, or Dacca Colleges. If we exclude the Presidency College, the schools attached to which are self-supporting, we can divide the expenditure on each college during the year 1870-71 into three parts,—namely college establishment, collegiate school establishment, and contingencies. We have included in the "college establishment" the teacher on a salary of Rs. 400 a month who used to be called head-master, and who has for the last few months been called assistant professor. It is absolutely clear that for many years past this official has given his whole time to the college classes, leaving the second master on a salary of Rs. 300 a month to be the head of the collegiate school. "Under contingencies" come all such charges as "library allowance," "writers' and librarian's pay," "servants' wages," "prize allowance," and "hot-weather establishments." We offer a table showing the estimated expenditure of each college under each of these three heads according to the Accountant-General's budget for 1872-73. We show also the number of students and the fee* receipts at each institution, according to the Director's figures, for the year 1870-71. It must be remembered that the contingent expenditure provides for the wants of the collegiate school as well as of the college.

	Number of students on rolls.	Realizations from fees.	Total cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly—			
College and Arabic Department ...	... 152	7,800†	51,300
Collegiate school ...	... 393	10,500	22 400
Contingencies ...	... ...	.....	7,600
Scholarships and stipends ...	... ...	.....	5,400
Total ...	... ...	.....	86,700
Dacca—			
College	... 103	6,700	39,000
Collegiate school ...	... 286	5,600	15,100
Contingencies	... ...	.....	3,000
Total	... ...	.....	57,100
Krishnagur—			
College	... 116	6,600	37,300
Collegiate school ...	... 213	6,900	13,300
Contingencies	... ...	.....	4,300
Total	... ...	.....	54,900
Berhampore—			
College	... 41	3,000	38,400
Collegiate school ...	... 177	3,900	14,000
Contingencies	... ...	.....	4,000
Total	... ...	.....	56,400
Patna—			
College	... 84	4,000	38,400
Collegiate school ...	... 361	7,400	16,400
Contingencies	... ...	.....	2,300
Total	... ...	.....	58,200

* The fees of the law departments are not included in the fee income above shown.

† It may be well to note here that Muhammadan pupils at the Hooghly collegiate school, of whom there are 87, pay one-third fees only; and thus the total fee income at Hooghly looks small for the number of boys.

The reductions already made and ordered, or vacancies already existing in the college establishments, are as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Professorship at Berhampore	9,000
1 Assistant* Professorship at ditto	4,800
1 Professorship at Hooghly	9,000
1 Lectureship at the Presidency College	2,400
Reductions ordered in the Sanskrit College (but not to be fully carried out this year)	8,000
Total ...	33,200

The Director estimates (paragraph 7 of his letter of the 23rd January) the actual reduction of cost from the vacant professorships and assistant professorships at Rs. 25,800, which, with the Rs. 8,000 to be reduced from the Sanskrit College, comes to a total reduction of Rs. 33,800.

4. The Government instructions are, that the Krishnagur College, as well as the Berhampore College, should not teach beyond the First Arts standard. The Berhampore College, as now reduced, has a staff of—

	Rs.
1 Principal	12,000
1 Professor	6,000 to 8,400
1 Sanskrit Professor	1 800
1 Law Lecturer	2,400

We would propose that the future staff of a college teaching up to the First Arts only should (exclusive of science or survey classes) be—

	Rs.
1 Principal (a 3rd grade officer) maximum salary	12,000
1 Assistant Professor (salary)	4,800
1 Sanskrit Professor ditto	1,800

We would not keep a law professor on Rs. 2,400, for the fees would not cover the cost of so expensive a law department when the 3rd and 4th year classes are closed. We recommend that a selected pleader be appointed to lecture in law and receive the fees alone for his remuneration. It is believed that qualified men will on these terms be found for the post. We are informed that the law professor at some of the colleges has a good practice at the local bar, and the college professorship is considered to be an honorable post, which helps a pleader to get into good practice. By these reductions we shall secure a saving of—

	Rs.
1 Professor (Mr. Wilson) } at Krishnagur	7,300
1 „ („ Martin) } at Krishnagur	9,000
1 Law Lecturer to be reduced } at Krishnagur	2,400
1 „ „ „ „ „ Berhampore	2,400
Total ...	21,100

Under the orders of the 8th March, the Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges are the only institutions in which we can propose any reductions in the college department. We would recommend that the law departments both at Krishnagur and Berhampore be allowed to continue on their present footing till the end of the current academic year; that is, until the beginning of December next. We find that at the Krishnagur College there are now 12 students in the 3rd year, and 7 in the 4th year. We could have wished that these two classes should have been continued to the end of November next, so that the reduction in the status of the college might cause as little inconvenience to the students as possible. But in the event of opportunities occurring for absorbing the Krishnagur professors, we would not recommend that such opportunities be foregone, or that new professors should be posted to Krishnagur merely for the

* This assistant professorship will be filled up as soon as the professor who is now doing the duty shall be absorbed; the saving will, however, still remain on the total cost of colleges.

few lads now in the 3rd and 4th year classes. We would suggest that any students of the 3rd and 4th year classes now at Krishnagur, who may desire to continue their studies after the closure of the 3rd and 4th classes, be allowed to attend corresponding classes for the remainder of their under-graduate course either at Hooghly or at any other mofussil college without payment of fees. The students would probably prefer to attend the Presidency College; but there is no room for them in the present class rooms except for 3rd year students, so we are obliged to recommend their transfer to Hooghly or elsewhere.

5. There is one point connected with the staff proposed for the First Arts Colleges on which we ought to remark. We propose to allow for the college department of these colleges a staff costing about Rs. 19,000, against which cost there will perhaps be Rs. 3,000 of fee receipts; while for the high schools of Gowhatty and Cuttack we propose only a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the college department, yet the course to be taught at these high schools will be precisely the same as the course to be taught at Krishnagur and Berhampore. In regard to this view of the matter we would submit that the staff we propose is the cheapest effective *European* staff we could have. If we are to have European professors at these First Arts Colleges at all, we must have good men of the calibre of the present professors. There will be no use whatever in having an inferior European staff. If we would reduce these First Arts Colleges any further, the European staff, who constitute the backbone of the college, would have to be given up. We think it is better to accept the anomaly of having costly First Arts Colleges and comparatively cheap high schools teaching the same course rather than obtain a further saving by giving up the European staff at Berhampore and Krishnagur. We believe that the popularity and success of the Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges would seriously fall off if the European principals were taken away.

6. We now come to the collegiate schools; and it appears to us that these schools are, when compared with the zillah and high schools about the country, extremely expensive. The average *net* Government grant to zillah schools in Bengal has for some years been less than Rs. 3,000 a year, the average *net* grant for collegiate schools (exclusive of the Hindu and Hare Schools) is about Rs. 9,000 a year, yet these collegiate schools are, as regards the standard and course of study, the exact counterpart of the zillah schools; they contain precisely corresponding classes which learn precisely the same course of study. The collegiate schools have, moreover, the additional advantage of being under the supervision and enjoying the attention of the principal and professors of the college to which they belong. It seems to the majority of us that the *net* Government grant to a collegiate school ought not, as a matter of principle, and in fairness to other districts, to exceed the highest grant allowed to ordinary zillah schools. It will be seen from a subsequent paragraph (see paragraph 12 below) that we do not propose to grant more than Rs. 3,000 a year (*net*) to any zillah school. The majority recommend that a similar grant be made to collegiate schools, which should also have the full benefit of these fees and subscriptions in the same way as zillah schools. A minority (Messrs. Atkinson and Sutcliffe) dissent from the recommendation in this paragraph. They consider that the *net* cost of collegiate schools could not, within any reasonable time, be brought down to Rs. 3,000 a year, though they would be prepared to recommend that the net grant be gradually reduced to Rs. 5,000 a year for each collegiate school. We proceed to show how the arrangement proposed by the majority would operate.

Collegiate schools at	Number of students.	Present cost of establishment.	Fee income.	Net cost to Govt.	Proposed net grant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly ...	393	22,400	10,500	11,900	3,000
Dacca ...	286	15,100	5,600	9,500	3,000
Krishnagur ...	213	13,300	6,900	6,400	3,000
Berhampore ...	177	14,000	3,900	10,100	3 000
Patna ...	361	16,400	7,400	9,000	3,000
			Total	46,900	15,000

Thus, if this plan were carried out, there would be a further saving in the grant for "colleges" of Rs. 31,900. We can see no valid reason why this change should not eventually be carried out. The zillah schools do fairly well with a head-master on Rs. 150 or 200 a month, and it is difficult to see why the collegiate schools, which enjoy special supervision, should not be able to manage with a full zillah school grant; still the reduction in the Government grant under this arrangement would be so very large,—indeed, the *net* Government grant would be cut down to less than one-third its present figure,—that we cannot recommend that so great a reduction be effected at once. It will be absolutely impossible to provide for or absorb all the masters who would be thrown out by reductions of this kind. We therefore recommend that the Government and the Education Department accept the principle that eventually the *net* grant to every collegiate school must be reduced to Rs. 3,000 a year, but that meanwhile the *net* annual grant to each collegiate school be reduced from year to year by such sum as may be found practicable. We do not propose any detailed plan for giving effect to this reduction, because in each collegiate school the Principal will be able to arrange for absorbing or reducing salaries, according to the circumstances of his school and its masters.

The Director of Public Instruction signifies his readiness to accept the general principle of these reductions, and he has already reduced the establishments of some collegiate schools by leaving unfilled several of the better-paid appointments that have fallen vacant during the last six months; but he urges that the masterships in collegiate schools are the only prizes for natives in the Education Department, and he argues that if all these prizes are taken away, the general average of native officials in his department will fall off. We think that there is much to be said for this view. We are aware that the head-masters of schools at the head-quarters of Bombay districts, such as Sattara, Rutnagiri, Surat, get Rs. 300 or else Rs. 400 a month; while the head-masters of Bengal zillah schools are paid only Rs. 100, or Rs. 150, or Rs. 200 a month. As we have said before, the head-master of an outlying zillah school is a more important and responsible post than the head-master of a collegiate school. We recommend therefore that some portion of the money to be saved on collegiate schools be at the disposal of the Director, to be used in giving special allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 a month as an addition to the salaries of the most deserving and successful zillah school-masters. In this way some prizes for such masters would be provided. We suggest that one-third of the amount to be reduced annually from the collegiate school net grants be devoted thus to raising the salaries of especially deserving head-masters and second masters of zillah schools. A total sum of Rs. 10,200 a year would provide three allowances of Rs. 100 a month, six allowances of Rs. 50 apiece for head-masters, and ten allowances of Rs. 25 apiece for second masters.

7. In order that the progressive reductions in the *net* grants to collegiate schools may be duly carried out and carefully watched, it will be necessary to keep "collegiate schools" as a special sub-head under "higher schools" both in the budget and in the annual reports. We understand that the Director had already arranged for terminating the anomaly whereby "collegiate schools" appear in the budget under "colleges" and in the annual reports under the head of "higher schools."

8. There remains for consideration the "contingent" expenditure of the colleges. The Presidency College office establishment* (Mr. Sutcliffe tells us) includes a chemical assistant on Rs. 70 and a draughtsman on Rs. 40 a month. The staff have to collect the fees of 1,650 students at the college and its several dependent schools. Some reduction can, Mr. Sutcliffe considers, be made in the library and prize allowance; and when the present head of the office establishment (who is styled Assistant Secretary) retires, the salary

		Rs.
* Office establishment	...	7,176
Library allowance	...	3,600
House-rent	...	1,440
Contingencies	...	1,950
Chemicals	..	300
Prizes	.	450
		14,916

of the post may be reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 a month. Mr. Sutcliffe further points out that the grant of Rs. 7,200 taken for civil engineering scholarships is more than has been spent heretofore. This grant might, if necessary, be reduced. We do not feel, under present circumstances, warranted in recommending the reduction of the engineering scholarships' grant. A reduction, however, of Rs. 1,000 in some part of the contingent grant (as above given) of the present year might be effected by Mr. Sutcliffe, and a further reduction of Rs. 600 may be secured when the present head of his office retires.

9. The contingent grants for the other colleges are, it will be seen, extremely unequal. We feel satisfied that if the Patna College (with its 445 pupils) can manage with a grant of Rs. 2,300 for contingencies, the Hooghly College, with its 545 pupils, cannot want Rs 7,600 for contingencies; nor can Krishnagur, with its 329 pupils, require Rs. 4,300 for similar charges. In the smaller colleges one efficient clerk would do the duty of writer and librarian. We annex a statement showing the estimated outlay, the grants we would propose for the present year, and the eventual grants which should finally be adopted for all the colleges in Bengal on account of—

Writers.	Contingencies.
Librarians.	Prizes.
Servants.	Library allowance.

	Estimate by Director of Public Instruction in the budget of 1872-73.	Grant we now propose for 1872-73.	Eventual grant which should be finally adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	14,900	14,000	13,400
Hooghly „	7,600	6,000	4,000
Dacca „	3,000	2,500	2,500
Patna „	2,300	2,300	2,300
Krishnagur „	4,300	3,200	2,100
Berhampore „	4,000	3,000	2,100
Total ...	36,100	31,000	26,400

10. The result of our recommendation regarding reductions in colleges stands thus:—

	Rs.
Vacancies already existing, with reductions ordered at the Sanskrit College (para. 3), give a saving of	33,800
Saving to be secured at Berhampore and Krishnagur (para. 4) ...	21,000
Eventual reduction in collegiate schools, less by one-third to be retained for zillah head-masterships (para. 6) ...	21,000
Eventual reduction in contingent grants	9;700
Total eventual reduction ...	85,500

Out of this total eventual reduction there can be made operative in the present year the following savings :—

		Rs.
Vacant professorships and assistant professorships	...	25,800
Savings on the Sanskrit College	...	4,500
Three months or (one quarter year's) savings at Krishnagur and Berhampore	...	5,200
Immediate reduction in collegiate schools,* Rs. 1,000, at Dacca, Patna, Krishnagur, Berhampore, less by one-third to be retained for special allowances, as above, estimated at	...	3,000
Immediate reduction in contingent grants at six colleges	...	5,100
Total	...	43,600

If the Krishnagur and Berhampore reductions take effect in June (*a*) instead of in December next, then a further saving of about Rs. 11,000 would be secured in the present year. If opportunities which are now offering (or are about to offer) be taken to absorb Messrs. Martin and Wilson into other posts (inspectorships, or physical science professorships, or professorships at other colleges), then we feel confident that the actual expenditure of Bengal colleges (*b*) will not, if the foregoing suggestions be carried out, amount to more than Rs. 5,40,000 for the year 1872-73. In 1873-74 and subsequent years the cost of colleges would be brought down to below the sum of Rs. 5,30,000, which the Lieutenant-Governor's orders lay down as the grant for the current year. We anticipate, however, that any extra savings thus secured will be required to strengthen the staff and establish parallel classes at the Presidency College. Mr. Sutcliffe tells us that in one of the alternate sections of the second year class there are now over one hundred students, and no professor can do justice to so large a number. Unless the physical science course takes away a number of students from the general course, the establishment of further parallel classes will soon have to be considered.

(*a*) The colleges close for holidays during the month of May, and another term begins on the 15th June.

(*b*) As those colleges are shown in the budget papers before us.

11. We now come to the *second* point, namely, the best mode of expending the grant of Rs. 20,000 for physical science and surveying classes at colleges.

It seems to us that the physical science classes must be kept distinct and separate from the surveying classes. For completely carrying students through the University physical science course, there will be required one professor and one assistant professor at the Presidency College. One professor of physical science (Mr. Blanford) is already on the college staff; his salary, Rs. 15,000 a year, is met from the old grant for colleges, as has been shown above (para. 2). We consider that at one other college at least besides Calcutta there should be physical science classes. We would begin with one professor at Dacca: as soon as he has brought his pupils through the first year's physical science course and sees his way to having a full class, an assistant professor may possibly have to be given him. Our recommendations are that in addition to Mr. Blanford there be sanctioned for physical science—

		Rs.
1 Fourth grade officer as assistant professor at the Presidency College	...	7,500
1 ditto ditto, professor at Dacca or Patna	...	7,500

A grant of probably not less than Rs. 10,000 for each physical science college will be required for the purchase of apparatus during the first two years, while a yearly grant of Rs. 1,200 will be required for occasional expenditure on chemical or other contingencies.

*We do not reckon upon a saving at Hooghly, because the Lieutenant-Governor's orders preclude our so doing, but we may perhaps note that in college expenditure, contingent expenditure, and collegiate school charges, the Hooghly College is by far the most lavish of all the mofussil colleges.

12. Attached to each college and collegiate school there should be a teacher of drawing and surveying, who could take the college and school classes. The cost of such teachers might be—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Salaries...	1,200 to	1,800	a year.
Survey contingent charges		500	„
Mean Total ...		2,000	
		5	
For five Mofussil colleges		10,000	

This sum of Rs. 10,000 we would debit against the Rs. 30,000 allowed for teaching drawing and surveying in schools. It will be seen that if colleges and collegiate schools be taken together, the cost of physical science and surveying classes at these institutions will be much more than Rs. 20,000, thus:—

	Rs.
1 Existing professor	15,000
2 New assistant professors	15,000
Contingencies	2,400
Surveying classes	10,000
Total ..	42,400

13. In regard to the *third* point, namely the allotment of a *net* Government grant to each higher class school, we find the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion to be that "a scale of net grants should be adopted for these schools." After considering a statement prepared by the Director, showing the precise financial condition and the number of boys at each school, we come to the conclusion that we can establish five grades of Government grants; but we cannot grade the Government schools according to their efficiency, numbers, or situation, in any fashion that will enable us to assign the same *net* grant to all schools in one grade. For instance, the Assam schools are not well attended, yet they absolutely require large grants; again, the Bhaugulpore and Madrassa schools are well situated and well attended, yet they have always enjoyed large grants; the Burrisal school, on the other hand, has managed very well indeed with only a small *net* grant. We have tried to allot the grants rather according to the requirements of each school, and according to the sums it has heretofore received from Government, than according to the number of the students. The sanctioned net grants, as they now stand, are for the most part either Rs. 3,616 or Rs. 2,616 a year. We now propose to have five classes of grants, namely:—

						Rs	
I	Class grant of Rs.	250	a month or	...	...	3,000	a year.
II	„ „ „	200	„	...	...	2,400	„
III	„ „ „	175	„	...	...	2,100	„
IV	„ „ „	150	„	...	...	1,800	„
V	„ „ „	100	„	...	...	1,200	„

For high schools we propose to allot a I class grant plus Rs. 6,000 a year for the college department, or Rs. 9,000 a year in all.

14. We offer a table showing how these grants will work. It will be seen that in no* case does the proposed grant result in any considerable reduction in the total disposable income of a school. The grants, as proposed by us,

* The Collinga branch school has been largely reduced under orders of Government.

bring the *net* expenditure on Government high schools down to Rs. 1,07,400 or very near the sum laid down in the Government orders.

	Number of boys.	Total outlay on the institution in 1870-71.	Fee income of 1870-71.	Net expenditure from Government grant in 1870-71.	Proposed new grant.	Class of new grant.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Húghli branch	246	9,869	5,332	4,537	3,000	I
Bhaugulpore	319	10,975	6,212	4,171	3,000	I
Chittagong	185	7,251	4,105	3,146	3,000	I
Chota Nagpúr	112	3,794	842	2,952	3,000	I
Debrúghur	92	3,985	1,812	2,173	2,400	II
Beauleah	176	6,345	2,895	3 450	2,400	II
Pubna	167	5 219	2,603	2,616	2,400	II
Fúridpúr	141	4,464	1,775	2,614	2,400	II
Comilla	166	5,715	1,988	3,472	2,400	II
Purneah	48	3,266	650	2,616	2,100	II
Nowgong	91	3,876	1,232	2,644	2,400	II
Rungpore	184	4,962	1,538	2,616	2 400	II
Sibsagur	129	3,831	1,250	2,581	2,400	II
Colinga branch	129	9,650	1,200	8 450	2,400	II
Goalpara	90	4,022	857	2,616	2,400	II
Deoghur	69	3 052	436	2 616	2,400	II
Midnapore	225	8,073	4,048	4,025	2,400	II
Pooree	105	5,087	1,471	3,616	2,400	II
Jessore	167	5,980	2,503	3 477	2,400	II
Sylhet	183	4,802	1,695	3,107	2,400	II
Maldah	110	3,798	1,209	2,589	2,100	III
Balasore	129	3,462	1,149	2,313	2,100	III
Bankúrah	215	6,157	3,692	2,417	2,100	III
Bogra	124	3,946	1,425	2,521	2,100	III
Baraset	158	5,006	2,696	2 310	2,100	III
Gya	182	6,028	642	2,594	2,100	III
Monghyr	175	7,767	3,252	2,307	2,100	III
Noakhalí	130	3,714	1,408	2,006	2,100	III
Dinagpúr	144	4,173	1,557	2,616	2,100	III
Purúlia	81	3 716	1,301	2,415	2,100	III
Birbhúm	138	5,830	3,214	2,616	2 100	III
Chupra	248	9,889	4,991	1,952	2,100	III
Arrah	161	5,550	2,346	2,604	2,100	III
Mozufferpore	137	6 494	1,982	2,600	2,100	III
Silchar	163	3,016	1,318	1,500	1,800	IV
Howrah	329	11,087	8,587	2,500	1,800	IV
Barisal	347	8 769	6,483	2,286	1,800	IV
Mymensingh	342	7,206	5,799	1,407	1,800	IV
Barrackpúr	156	3,174	2,502	672	1 200	V
Uttarpara	230	7,473	5 007	966	1,200	V
Gowhati High	239	14 731	3,279	11,452	9,000	High
Cuttack High	191	14,566	3,555	10,701	9 000	High
Total		..	..	1,32,839	1,07,400	

15. We suggest that if these grants, as now suggested, be approved, the allotments should remain unchanged for a term of five years, and should then be subjected to revision.

16. The *fourth* point is the settlement of a plan for spending the Rs. 30,000 grant for surveying and drawing classes at schools to the best advantage. We observe that we have already taken Rs. 10, 000 of this sum for the collegiate schools. There remains a sum of Rs. 20, 000, with which we would pay teachers of surveying and drawing. We would propose further that a teacher of surveying and drawing should be attached to each of the undermentioned schools, namely—

Bhaugulpore.
Gowhatty.
Cuttack.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Midnapore.
Mymensing.
Burrisal.
Chupra.
Mozufferpore.
Chota Nagpore.
Seebsaugor.

If from the above grant the Director should be able to provide survey classes at additional schools, he should be allowed to do so. To each such teachership we would assign a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month: if, however, the incumbent is employed to teach two or more schools, he should be allowed 20 per cent. on his salary to remunerate him for the expenses incident to a change of residence and for travelling charges. Mr. Sutcliffe tells us that the Civil Engineering College can supply competent teachers at the above-mentioned salaries. For each school there should be a survey contingent allowance of Rs. 400 a year, with perhaps an extra allowance for the first year to cover the cost of a supply of instruments for a full class as per margin. We consider that every pupil should be allowed the use of the school apparatus, but should pay the cost of the more perishable articles, such as pencils, paper, and tape. We recommend that the survey classes open directly after next (the May) holidays: lessons in drawing and book-work can first be given, and field-work can be begun later in the season. For the first year at any rate no special or extra fee should be taken from the survey class pupils. Out-students who may attend schools for the survey class only might pay a fee of one rupee per month and a small admission fee of two rupees.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

Each school will require—

Tapes.
Chains.
Prismatic compasses.
Plane tables.
Boxes of colours.
Books of drawing copies.

Each boy will require—

1. Drawing pen.
2. One compass, with pen and pencil point.
3. „ 20-inch scale and offsett.
4. „ 6 „ protractor (box-wood or brass)
5. One parallel ruler.

NOTE.—For collegiate school classes a theodolite should also be provided.

The cost of these surveying teachers would be perhaps (subject to such alteration as may be found necessary)—

		Rs.
12 Teachers, averaging Rs. 75 each ...	... 900 × 12	=10,800
12 Contingent allowances, at Rs. 400 a year	... ...	4,800
12 Extra allowances for first year, Rs. 250 a year	...	3,000
Total	...	18,600

The expenditure of the current year will be less than Rs. 18,000, as the classes will not be all started until June or July.

From Rs. 5,000 to Rs 6,000 will be available for grants-in-aid of Rs. 40 a month to any aided school which may open a *bonâ fide* surveying and drawing class at a cost of not less than double the grant. The total proposed outlay from the Rs. 30,000 for drawing and surveying classes in schools would be as follows:—

	Rs.
Classes in five collegiate schools	10,000
„ in twelve zillah „	15,600
Extra contingencies for the first year	3,000
Grants-in-aid to survey classes at aided schools from unspent balance of the Rs. 30,000	5,000

16. The *fifth* and last point is the allotment of a share in Government scholarships to physical science and surveying students. There are at present four classes of scholarships, and the number of scholarships in each class is—

40 Senior scholarships tenable for two years in colleges.
160 Junior „ „ „ „ „
100 Minor „ „ „ in higher schools.
225 Vernacular „ „ four years „ „ „
225 „ „ „ one year in normal „

We would propose that thirteen of the senior scholarships (3 first grade on Rs. 32 a month, 4 second grade on Rs. 25 a month each, and 6 third grade on Rs. 20 a month, equal to about Rs. 7,600 a year) be awarded only to students who after passing the F. A. examination elect to take up the B. or physical science course for their degree examination. The senior scholarship rules would require to be modified accordingly.

17. In regard to the junior scholarships, it might perhaps be desirable to award scholarships in the same way to matriculated students who would take up a physical science course. But no such course has yet been adopted by the University in the regulations for the F. A. examination. We believe that scholarships of Rs. 5 a month will provide a sufficient stimulus to induce students to qualify themselves in these branches; and we find that taking one-fifth of the 2nd and 3rd grade scholarships for survey classes, we could make sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships available. We therefore propose the allotment of a certain number of five-rupee scholarships to school boys who may pass the entrance examination and may also have qualified in surveying and drawing. Our proposal is, that two survey scholarships should be allotted to each school where there may be a survey class open during the whole year; the rest of the survey scholarships should be at the disposal of the Director for allotment to the best survey pupils at any school where more than two boys may qualify for such scholarships. These scholarships would be awardable to boys who pass the entrance examination and also qualify in surveying and drawing. Each boy's qualification in surveying and drawing would be tested—

(1)—By a paper in book-work and drawing after the close of the entrance examination, set by central examiners and answered by the boys at the usual centres of examination; such papers being sent down to Calcutta and marked by paid examiners in the usual way.

(2)—By an inspection of the boys' drawings, plans, and survey work during the season, a report of each survey student's work, certified by the inspector, being sent in by the head-master, together with the specimen plans, field books, and drawings.

The survey scholarships would be awarded to the boys who, having passed the entrance examination, had done best in surveying and drawing at each school. In order to secure that the survey scholarships may not fall to the least capable boys, we recommend that any lad who may win a survey scholarship and a general educational scholarship be allowed to hold both.

We are quite aware that this plan of allotting junior scholarships for surveying is not scientific; and further, it does not secure that the successful scholar shall continue his technical studies. But we recommend this plan as an *ad interim* arrangement. We think that the scheme sketched above should not be brought into operation till the entrance examination of 1873. Students now in the entrance class at zillah schools will have only three or four months to give to survey work before November; they have to devote much time and attention to brushing up their knowledge of English and general subjects, and they could hardly attend survey classes without either overworking themselves or neglecting their other subjects.

18. There remain the minor and vernacular scholarships. The course of study for the minor scholarships already includes a Bengali book on surveying. The maximum mark for the paper in this book is 50 out of a total of about 500 for the whole examination We would suggest that the maximum mark for surveying be now raised to 100. We further recommend that the same text-book be made one of the subjects for the "vernacular scholarships," and that at the examinations of 1872, marks amounting to one-fifth of the whole be allotted to the paper in this book. It must be remembered, however, that from the year 1873 the University will conduct a new vernacular examination, for which surveying will be an optional subject. It will probably be convenient to fit the Bengal scheme for survey scholarships into the new University vernacular examination.

19. Under the foregoing suggestions the scholarship money awarded to physical and technical science will be—

		Rs.
Special civil engineering scholarships as per budget	... ...	7,200
School of Art, ditto ditto	... ...	1,200*
Senior scholarships for students who take up the B. course after the F. A. examination	...	3,700
Sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships for proficiency in surveying and drawing	...	4,080
Total	...	16,180
Tenable for two years	...	2
Total yearly outlay	...	32.360
Add one-fifth share in minor and vernacular scholarships, about	...	6,000
		38,360

We have only to add that if any changes in the scholarship rules, such as we suggest, be finally decided upon, no time should be lost in publishing the details of such changes, and making those details known to all Government and aided schools. At the same time we would note that after the first award the details of the rules for granting survey scholarships might be revised as experience may show to be desirable.

20. We would sum up briefly the suggestions offered in this report thus:—

(1) We have shown how the cost of colleges and collegiate schools for general education can be kept down to Rs. 5,40,000 this year, and eventually to Rs. 5,15,000.

(2) We have proposed opening physical science classes at the Presidency College and at either Dacca or some other college at once.

(3) We have submitted a scheme for six grades of grants to high schools and zillah schools, thus bringing the *net* Government outlay on these schools to Rs. 1,07,400.

(4) We have proposed to establish drawing and surveying classes at five collegiate, twelve zillah or high, and at several aided schools.

(5) We have submitted a plan for allotting a proportion of senior scholarships to physical science students, and a share of all other scholarships to lads who may qualify in drawing and surveying.

H. L. DAMPIER.
C. BERNARD.
W. S. ATKINSON.
J. SUTCLIFFE.
H. L. HARRISON.

The 18*th April* 1872.

No. 227, dated Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., Director of Public Instruction.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my explanations on the budget estimates of this department, in reply to your No. 78, dated 9th January.

2. *Berhampúr College.*—Your 2nd paragraph remarks, with disapproval, that I have entered the full establishment for the Berhampúr College in contravention of the orders for its reduction. On this point I would submit that

* We have taken two first grade junior scholarships of Rs. 18 to make the Art scholarship grant from Rs. 720 to Rs. 1,200 a year. We are assured that more scholarships are required to keep students at the School of Art. At present a lad who has acquired only a smattering of some ornamental craft is tempted by offers of good wages to leave the school and take to his trade at once It is certainly desirable that some of the students should learn thoroughly the arts taught under Mr H. Locke's supervision.

I particularly explained in my budget, which was framed and sent to Government early in November, that no change had been made in my estimates for this college, because the transfers of officers which were to take place in the present month (January) had not then been settled, and there was no other heading under which I could properly enter their salaries.

The question is one of transfer account simply, and in no way affects the aggregate estimate for colleges, which necessarily provides for the aggregate salaries of all the Principals and Professors now employed in the department.

3. *Government Colleges.*—In your 3rd paragraph it is observed that I have raised the estimate for the colleges from Rs. 5,50,450, the grant of 1871-72, to Rs. 6,05,706, being an increase of Rs. 55,256.

These figures are not the figures shown in my estimate, but they appear to be obtained pretty nearly by adding the proceeds of endowments, &c., as shown in the local fund budget, to the amounts entered by me, which showed only the total of expenditure which remained to be met from fees and assignments from the general revenue after deducting from the gross cost the amount of the said endowments, &c.

My own estimate for 1872-73 for the colleges is Rs. 5,46,140. The corresponding grant for the current year, as reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, is Rs. 4,90,000 ; the increase is Rs. 56,140.

4. This increase no doubt requires explanation ; and explanations would have been given at length when the budget was sent in had I not been informed that the estimates were to be considered by a Committee, of which I was to be a member, before they were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction. I reserved my explanations for this Committee ; but your letter having anticipated the meeting of the Committee, I must now explain, in reply, how the increase is accounted for.

5. The grant of Rs. 4,90,000 for the current year was arrived at by the simple process of striking off a lump sum of Rs. 24,447 from the revised estimate submitted by me, amounting to Rs. 5,14,447, which estimate was itself obtained, to meet an immediate exigency, by calculating very closely the probable actual expenditure after taking into account all possible savings from known vacancies, either permanent or temporary. My estimate for the ensuing year was not based, and could not be based, on this gross grant of Rs 4,90,000 sanctioned for colleges in the budget of the current year, but was framed, as all such estimates are necessarily framed, by the addition of the separate amounts representing liabilities, which are entered item by item, under the different heads of charge.

It accordingly provides for the salaries of all the officers now attached to the colleges, the aggregate of which *has increased by Rs.* 14,900—on account of officers returned from leave and annual increases of graded salaries—*above the aggregate shewn in my revised estimate of last year.* And it further provides a sum of Rs. 25,800 *representing four vacancies,* viz. Rs. 21,000 for three vacancies in the list of graded officers, and Rs. 4,800 for one vacant assistant professorship, three of which vacancies were not provided for in my revised estimate of April last.

6. Under this latter head alone will it be possible, so far as I can see, to make any serious reduction.

I entered this sum of Rs. 25,800, which includes the charges actually reduced at Berhampúr, because I understood, both from the budget orders of May 1871 and from other communications made to me, that it was not the Lieutenant-Governor's intention permanently to diminish the number of graded officers sanctioned for the department, but to fill the vacancies with new men possessing the requisite qualifications for giving instruction in the various branches of physical science, which it is now in contemplation to introduce into the curriculum of our colleges.

If I am not mistaken as to this intention, Rs. 18,000 of the above amount will be required for graded officers of the fourth class, and Rs. 4,800 for an assistant professor (at Berhampúr), in the event of the new appointments taking effect from the commencement of the ensuing year.

Should the appointments be delayed, this amount will be susceptible of corresponding reduction.

In any case Rs. 3,000 out of the Rs. 21,000 representing the three vacancies in the fourth class will not now be required, as it provided for the maximum increase of the salary of an officer of the fourth class, which lapses by the retirement of Babú Isan Chandra Banúrji, as recently ordered.

Some small reduction also may shortly be practicable in the Sanskrit College as the result of retirements and other changes; but, as at present advised, I cannot take these reductions at a larger sum than Rs. 3,000.

7. Taking then a saving of Rs. 3,000 in the Sanskrit College, a saving of Rs. 3,000 from the salary of Babú Isan Chandra Banúrji, and Rs. 22,800 for three vacancies in the fourth class and one vacant assistant professorship, the possible reduction seems to be limited to the sum of Rs. 28,800, except in petty contingent expenditure, where small savings may be practicable.

The deduction of the whole of this Rs. 28,800 from my estimate will reduce the amount to Rs. 5.17,340, of which about Rs. 1,75,000 will probably be covered by fee receipts; but no margin will then be left to provide for physical science instruction, or for the surveying classes mentioned in your 3rd paragraph, in regard to which I have to observe that I was unable to make provision for them in the estimates for two reasons,—*first*, because at the time the budget was prepared I had no data for estimating the probable cost of them; and *secondly*, because the orders of the Financial Department have always been very precise in forbidding all entries in departmental budgets on account of establishments not actually sanctioned.

8. After these explanations, I beg respectfully to represent that *unless salaries are reduced* or *officers of the department dismissed*, there seems to be no possibility of cutting down the expenditure on colleges to the amount indicated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No one can be less pleased than I am to find that the figures representing our liabilities add up to so large a total. I can only submit that I am bound to show these liabilities in my estimates, and I must now leave the facts to be dealt with as Government may please to order.

9. *Government higher class schools.*—In the 4th paragraph of your letter it is observed that I have raised the demand for higher class English schools from Rs. 2,61,561 (which is stated to be the grant for 1871-72) to Rs. 3,04,197 without making any provision for the surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

9. On this latter point I have to remark that the surveying classes referred to were only ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in your No. 3664, dated 9th December. My budget was sent in early in November, and could not have anticipated these orders; but with reference to them I wrote to the Accountant-General on 18th December, informing him that in view of the additional outlay that would be required under them, and which the Lieutenant-Governor had informed me he was prepared to provide for, it did not seem possible to make the reductions which were promised in the budget on the assignments to higher class schools.

10. My budget estimate for these higher class schools is rightly stated to be Rs. 3,04,197, but there is a mistake in the amount given by you as the allotment for 1871-72. The grant passed under this head for the service of the current year is Rs. 2,73,000* and not Rs. 2,61,561. The estimated increase of *gross expenditure* is therefore Rs. 31,197; but it was explained in making this demand that the estimate was arrived at by taking the aggregate of the actual Government assignments of the schools *as now sanctioned*, and adding to them the estimated receipts from local sources, and it was intimated that the amount of the assignments would be reduced (as ordered by Government in No. 25T, dated 28th October 1871) as soon as the necessary inquiries had been completed.

* See budget orders, dated 30th May 1871.

11. I am not even now in a position to propose definitively what shall be the future assignments of the schools in question; but I may state for the Lieutenant-Governor's information that their assignments, as heretofore sanctioned, amount to Rs. 1,47,927, and that as far as I am at present informed the aggregate of the reductions which the Inspectors consider practicable will bring down this sum to about Rs. 1,26,400.

This will reduce my demand for *gross expenditure* to Rs. 2,82,670, which is Rs. 9,670 in excess of the allowance for the current year; but it must be

remembered that the excess is due to the appropriation of surplus local income to the schools in which it is raised, as now ordered by Government; whereas under the old system such surpluses were absorbed in the general revenue at the end of each official year*.

* In the Hindu and Hare schools the actual surplus after paying all charges derived from fees alone was in 1870-71 Rs 8,027.

The demand for *net grants* payable out of State revenue will be reduced by Rs. 21,527. I would propose however, to go a little further than this, and to take credit for a net grant of Rs. 1,25,000 only on account of Government assignments for higher class schools. Beyond this I fear it will be impossible to go without reducing existing salaries or seriously impairing the efficiency of the schools by unduly curtailing their establishments.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's present order reduces the grant for assignments to less than Rs. 1,00,000, as the fee receipts of last year amounted to Rs. 1,60,252, and this grant is also to include the new expenditure for surveying classes. I think it my duty to represent that very great embarrassment will necessarily be caused if this order is enforced. I believe that with a net grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for assignments we may *eventually* provide for the teaching of surveying in the schools, in addition to the ordinary branches of school education, without further aid from the public revenues; but I am of opinion that this cannot be done immediately, or until our masters are trained to teach simple surveying, along with other subjects, as part of their ordinary duty. But having said thus much, I must leave it to Government to decide on the amount of the provision now to be made for these schools, and shall do my best to carry out the final orders of Government, whatever they may be.

13. *Government Schools other than Higher Class Schools.*—My estimate for all other Government schools, exclusive of higher class schools, is Rs. 2,98,925; in round figures Rs. 2,99,000. The fee receipts in these schools during 1870-71 are reported at Rs. 39,712. If the details supplied by the Inspectors are correct, it may be possible to work with a net grant of Rs. 2,40,000 during the coming year; but I would strongly deprecate the absorption of all fee income not actually needed for bare necessities. Three-fourths of this income is raised in vernacular schools enjoying small allowances from Government, and the money is much wanted for their improvement. In the normal schools there are no fees, and these schools take up Rs. 1,68,866 out of the total grant applied for under this head.

14. *Grants-in-aid, &c.*—My estimate for *grants-in-aid ordinary* is Rs. 4,72,920, for *circle schools and rewards* Rs. 33,120, and for *pathsalas* Rs. 1,30,554, giving a total of Rs. 6,40,194.†

† Rs. 4,000 entered with grants-in-aid in my budget, for *payment of examiners*, was out of place, and must be transferred to "miscellaneous."

The entry for circle schools and rewards is a fixed sum actually taken up, and may remain unaltered. I would ask to take credit for Rs. 5,00,000 for grants-in-aid ordinary and Rs. 1,60,000 for pathsalas. This will involve an increased grant of Rs. 56,526, viz. Rs. 27,080 for grants-in-aid ordinary and Rs 29,446 for pathsalas.

I consider that this will be more advantageous than to give the whole of the additional grant to pathsalas, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The applications for grants-in-aid are very numerous and pressing, and it is very doubtful if anything like so large a sum as Rs. 50,000 can be profitably spent on new pathsalas within the next twelve months.

15. *Scholarships.*—By an oversight the allowance for scholarships was short estimated in the budget for 1870-71. The full amount sanctioned by Government is now applied for. The increase is Rs. 6,240.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate for miscellaneous items (as corrected by the addition of Rs. 4,000 *for examiners* transferred from grants-in-aid) is Rs. 34,690 against Rs. 33,500 sanctioned for the current year.

It is made up of allowances sanctioned for many years past, with the addition of Rs. 1,000 lately ordered to be provided on account of the passage allowance of a Gilchrist scholar.

17. In concluding these explanations, I would earnestly solicit that full consideration may be given to the facts I have pointed out, which make it difficult to give effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions as now communicated to me; and if I am still required to reduce my estimates to the figures he has given, I must further ask for detailed instructions as to the precise manner in which establishments or salaries must be reduced to meet his orders.

lt in the several distr cts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 20th May 1872.

RUPEE BY THE STAND ARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

	Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Gram.			Salt.			REMARKS.
Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
27·9	17·7	17·7	...	19·5	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	31·7	29 3	31·7	29·3	30·7	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
28·9	11·1	11·1	11·1	19·1	19·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	22 3	18 6	6·9	6·9	6·9	
32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	21·4	24·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
32	14	13	14	19	18	21	...	...	...	23	26	27	26	25	16	8	7	7	
30·7	12·1	13·0	1[illegible]	18·6	18·6	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	29·8	22·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
40·5	18·8	18 8	22·3	22·3	22·3	24·02	...	...	...	31·7	31·7	41	27·06	27·06	23·5	7·6	7·6	7·6	
...	13·2	12·7	...	18·5	18·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	34·1	...	7·2	8·3	...	
...	14·9	14·9	7·4	23·3	24·2	19·5	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	37·3	24·2	24·2	18·6	7·8	7·4	7·4	
45·3	15·7	15·3	16·7	22·9	22 9	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	15·8	7·9	7·9	...	
...	16 7	16·7	18·6	32·8	32·8	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	17·4	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
13·4	25·1	25·1	29·1	30·7	30·7	33·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
39·3	23·9	22 3	26·1	24·2	23·3	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·5	20·5	21·4	7·6	7 6	7·6	
...	15·2	13·8	15.2	24·1	24·1	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	18·6	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
27·9	21·8	22 3	23·3	22·9	23·3	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	20·9	8·3	8·3	8·5	
19·5	20·5	20·5	22·3	23·3	23·3	24·2	25·5	25·5	25·5	32·6	32·6	29·8	16·7	16·7	14·6	8·2	8·2	7·5	
33 6	19·6	18·7	16·8	28	27·9	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	18·6	14·9	8·4	8·3	7.4	
...	18.6	20·5	16·3	24·7	26·1	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	7·9	
...	20·5	20·5	19·5	29·8	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	18·6	16·7	7·9	8·1	7·9	
...	20·5	21·2	16·7	31·7	32 6	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	17·7	14·9	8·2	8·2	7·8	
...	21·3	21·3	24·8	29·8	27·1	33·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	18·6	8·2	7·8	7·4	
...	14·9	14·9	12·1	21·4	21·4	14·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	12·1	6·7	7·4	6·5	
...	16·7	16·7	16·7	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	11·1	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	18·6	18·6	20·5	32·6	34·9	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	8·1	
...	28·8	21·6	15·8	26·9	28·1	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	26·3	27·9	8·3	8·3	8·3	
...	24·3	24·3	14·9	26·1	26·1	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	8·3	8·3	7·4	
...	20	25	27	29	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21·	25	8	7	7	
...	12·1	12·1	13·0	20·5	22·3	24·2	27·9	27·9	27·9	27·9	22·3	29·8	19·5	20·5	15·8	6·7	6·7	6·5	
...	18·6	18·6	18·6	22·3	24·2	23·3	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	33·5	13·9	13·0	...	5·5	5·5	5·7	
23·3	16·7	16·7	18·6	24·02	24·02	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	16·7	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
33·5	29 8	29·8	33·5	37·3	39·1	41·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	22·3	5·7	57	58	
...	12·1	12·1	6·5	14·9	15·8	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	11·1	5·5	5·5	6·5	
...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6·5	6·5	
14 9	12·1	12·1	15·8	26·5	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7.4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
7·4	9·3	7·4	9·3	18·6	23·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	12·2	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	7·4	14·9	...	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	...	14·9	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	5·5	7·5	...	
...	9·3	10·2	11·1	14·9	13·9	13·06	...	...	...	37·3	41·9	39·9	8·3	9 3	10·2	6·5	6·9	7·4	
9·3	6·5	6·5	7·4	10·2	10·2	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

lt in the several distr cts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 27th May 1872.

week ending 27th May 18 72, past week ending 20th May 1872, and corresponding week of 1871.

..	18·6	19·5	22·3	23·3	24·2	26·1	46·6	41·9	46·6	46·6	41·9	46·6	22·3	17·7	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4
..	15·8	14·9	18·6	20·5	18·6	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	32·6	26·1	7·8	7·8	8·0
23·3	13·9	13·9	13·06	22·3	24·2	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	22·3	7·4	8·3	7·4
..	20·9	20·9	23·3	24·3	24·3	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	25·1	22·3	7·8	7·8	7·6
..	16	16	16·7	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·7	8·8	8·8	8·8
27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	9·8	9·8	8·3
14·9	19·5	19·5	18·6	22·3	22·3	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	7·8	7·8	7·8
32·6	16·4	16·4	16·4	18·6	18·6	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	27·0	27·0	22·8	8·4	8·3	7·8
27·9	16·7	17·7	17·4	24·2	24·7	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·3	8·3	7·9
18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	16·7	18·6	18·6	8·5	8·5	8·1
..	9·3	9·3	13·06	25·1	25·1	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	24·2	...	7·4	7·4	7·9

* Return not received. | † Return defective.

Published for general information.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending 27th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
		1872.				
1	Patna	.....	...	.....	... ..	No return received.
2	Gya	May 25th	0·5	Very hot ...	No crops on ground at present.	
3	Chumparun	„ 25th	Nil	Fair weather; east winds.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good.	
4	Sarun	„ 25th	Nil	Fair weather; east and west winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena—the early sowings are being cut. Bysakhi cotton—the pods are being picked. Sugarcane and sati dhan have grown up well.	
5	Shahabad	„ 25th	·05	Variable; heavy storms in the morning of Tuesday, accompanied with slight rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 105 Minimum ... 80 Barometer— Highest reading 29 700 Lowest ditto 29 500	Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot	„ 25th	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Hot during the day; cloudy at times.	Indigo much freshened by recent rains. It is very promising in the Hajeepore and Tajpore subdivisions. Dhan, moong and cheena crops are doing well. Mangoe crop has suffered considerably owing to the late storm.	
7	Bhaugulpore	„ 25th	Nil	Very hot during the week Rain on the 7th reported, after submission of report of last week, at— Soopool ... ·48 Mudhoopoorah . 1·50 Banka ... 4·2	Rains much wanted in the sudder sub-division to enable sowings to be made; crops elsewhere good.	
8	Monghyr	„ 25th	Nil	Very hot with occasional storms, high east wind until the last 2 days	No crops on the ground except indigo, which is very promising up to date.	
9	Purneah	„ 25th	Nil	Generally warm. It has rained a little in several parts of the district.	Bhodai and aughani crops are still being sown, the plants which have sprung up look well.	
10	Rajmehal	„ 25th	1·38	Cloudy with occasional signals of wind and little rain	Indigo wants rain badly; south end of district in want of rain, so much so that agricultural operations are suspended in consequence.	
11	Deoghur	„ 25th	·65	Cool and stormy in early part of week, warm towards close	Only sugarcane in ground; prospect fair	
12	Nya Doomka	„ 25th	Nil	Very dry and hot; rain much wanted	Ploughing is going on to a small extent in the south of the district, but elsewhere every thing is at a stand-still.	
13	Godda	„ 25th	Nil	Very hot indeed and dry.	Nothing to report on.	
14	Pakour	.....	... ..	.. .. .	.....	No return received.
15	Jamtara	„ 25th	1·70	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
16	Rajshahye ...	1872. May 24th	1·42	Heavy rain from north-west at 6-30 A.M on the 17th. Cool, cloudy day. Heavy fall of rain from south-west, at about 6-30 P.M., on 18th; some lightning. 19th, cloudy weather; dust storm from south-west at 6 P M. 20th, heavy storm, with continuous lightning and thunder-storm north-west at about 4 P M.; very breezy night. 21st, hot day; clear sky. 22nd, hot day; a storm threatened at 3 P.M. from north-west. 23rd, hot day.	Ropa and ous crops are now being sown. Rain is required.	
17	Bograh ...	„ 25th	·63	Atmosphere clear and bright; occasional slight rain and close but not unhealthy	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagepore ...	„ 25th	·27	Threatening rain daily; winds variable with great heat. A light shower on Friday with strong wind and thunder and lightning.	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The rain has benefited what crop there is. Thermometer— Highest ... 103 Lowest ... 84	
19	Maldah ...	„ 25th	0·99	Cloudy, rainy, and at times very hot.	Good. Rainfall during the week has proved beneficial.	
20	Moorshedabad ...	„ 25th	0·33	Generally sultry; slight falls of rain; storm on 20th.	Prospects generally good; more rain wanted.	
21	Pubna ...	„ 25th	0·63	Highly favorable ...	Fair.	
22	Rungpore ...	„ 25th	1·90	Hot and sultry ...	Go d	
23	Burdwan ...	„ 20th	Nil ...	Very hot ...	Favorable; wants rain. There has been rain in Culna, Cutwa, and Boodbood, but more is wanted for ploughing. In Raneegunge, cotton and teel are growing well	
24	Bancoorah ...	„ 24th	·77	Storms with rain on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, that on the 20th being rather violent.	There has been sufficient rain during the week. Ploughing is going on, and the sugarcane is doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom ...	„ 25th	0·04	Hotter than last week; very little rain.	Not yet sown.	
26	Hooghly ...	„ 25th	Nil ..	Most part of the week clear; at the end of the week cloudy with slight rain.	Boro dhan cut; rain much wanted for sowing ous and amun; and teel, cotton, &c, injured in west of the district for want of rain.	
27	Howrah ...	„ 26th	1·14	Excessively hot; occasional storms with slight falls of rain. No rain in south of district.	Crops on the ground doing well, except in the south of the district, where there has been very little rain.	
28	Midnapore ...	„ 25th	3·24	The weather generally not so hot as last week There were three tolerable showers during the first 3 days of the week	Much good has been done by the rain, and ploughing has commenced.	
29	Nuddea ...	„ 25th	2·17	Occasional showers and moderate temperature.	The sowings have almost all been concluded throughout the district, and the prospects are favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
30	Jessore ...	1872 May 25th	2·01	There have been frequent gales of wind during the week from the north-west on Sunday evening, especially at 6 P M. there was a furious gale; but though it lasted only a very short time, it was productive of much damage. The prevailing wind has been south & south-east: the average temperature, 84 2; mean height of barometer, 29·457.	Good. The bheel lands in the east of the district will be thrown out f cultivation, but this will not much affect the people, who, except in singularly favorable sea son, do not count on getting these lands sown.	
31	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 27th	1·21	Hot with strong wind and a shower of rain now and then. Direction of wind south and south-west and north-east. Mean temperature 88°.	The prospects of the crops are favorable. The recent rain has done much good; and in Diamond Harbour, where there was great want of mo sture, ploughing has now commenced. Ous sowings are going on, jute is also being sown a small amount of sugar cane is grown to the north-east, and the young plants are thriving.	
32	Dacca ...	„ 25th	·10	Fair and dry. ...	Promising well. The crops are shooting up fast owing to the fine weather.	
33	Backergunge ...	„ 18th	4·79	Hot and rainy, attended with storms	Good.	
34	Furreedpore ...	„ 25th	1·30	Close, with a little rain every other day or so.	Fair ...	General health continues good.
35	Mymensingh ...	„ 18th	4·8	Cool and showery. Rain on 4 days.	Satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet ...	„ 18th	8·43	Cool and showery. Maximum reading of therm. for week ... 86° Minimum ditto 71° Mean of highest reading ... 81° Ditto of lowest ditto ... 72·1′ Approximate mean of week 76·5°	A little dry weather is necessary, or else there will probably be a bad harvest The soil and boro crops have all been reaped. A small portion of amun crop has been destroyed by the heavy rain The prospect of ous crop is good.	
37	Cachar ...	„ 18th	8·62	Cloudy and rainy ...	Prospects good.	
38	Chittagong ...	„ 18th	2·66	Rainy and windy ...	Ploughing has commenced. Prospects for early sowings favorable at present.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 18th	8·.3	Rainy weather all through the week.	The sowing of the ous dhan is very nearly completed and progressing favorably A continuation of the recent heavy rains is likely to injure the ous crops sown on low lands. The amun dhan is being sown within the jurisdiction of Begumgunge.	
40	Tipperah .	„ 25th	Nil	Very bright and hot	Good ...	Slight outbreak of cholera in the sub-division.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 18th	6·18	Rainy and sunny.	Prospects of the paddy crops good, but cotton plants have suffered to some extent from the recent heavy rainfalls.	
42	Cuttack ..	„ 27th	1·56	Heavy rain which will do good.	None given.	
43	Balasore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
44	Pooree ...	May 18th	Slight shower	Wind set in from southward.	There has been a little rainfall, but not enough for tillage.	
45	Hazareebaugh ..	„ 25th	0·30	Seasonable ...	Nothing on the ground; rain wanted.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 25th	0·98	Hot and stormy; rain has fallen generally throughout the district.	Dhan is being sown in the low lands.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 25th	1 90	Showery; cool ...	Sugarcane and early broadcast rice on the ground, which promise well.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 18th	...	Seasonable ..	Very favorable for sowing	Rainfall return defective.
49	Durrung ...	„ 18th	3·06	Changeable ..	The heavy rain has facilitated ploughing, and tea is said to be doing well	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 18th	8·56	Heavy rain off and on during the past week; weather unsettled	The rain good for tea, but not so good for the spring crops.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 18th	2 55	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Crops' prospect satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 18th	2·73	Hot and dry, excepting 15, 16, and 17.	Prospects of crops and tea are favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 18th	5·45	Heavy rain at night, and close sultry days. Thermometer— Maximum ... 85″ Minimum ... 75″	Rice commenced to be sown in the nurseries.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 18th	2·93	There have been some very heavy showers, but the weather is seasonable.	Good.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 11th	1·04	Very severe storms accompanied with heavy rain and high winds, but not with thunder and lightning. Alternately one day hot, close, and muggy, and the next foggy and chilly.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree ...	.....	...	... ...	.....	Return not received.
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 18th	4·16	Misty, rain, passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder.	No injury is done to assoe crops, although it rained here hard for some time.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 18th	3·91	Rainy and windy ..	Good.	
59	Darjeeling ...	.....	.. .	....	.....	Return not received.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 18th	4·06	Frequent rain; temperature low for this time of year.	The ous dhan promises well; scarcely anything else on the ground.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th May 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	Rain from 13th to 19th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0 60	19th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	0·10	1·38	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	2·10	12th May 1872	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	2 27	ditto.	
	Kendrapurah	ditto	ditto	0 95	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	1·30	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	ditto	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore	0·39	1·80	5·66	19th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	3 26	ditto	Not received 25th to 31st March.
	Pooree	ditto	0·80	0·98	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·40	21st April 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0·34	0 05	2·50	19th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	0·27	0·05	2·40	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	3·53	5th May 1872	
	Puchumba	0·77	0·50	2·84	19th May 1872.	
	Ranchee	0·14	0 94	4·43	ditto.	
	Palamow	Nil	0·03	3·02	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·68	0·11	3·91	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	0·25	Nil	2·42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0 80	0 74	3·86	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·43	0 58	3·90	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment	0 45	0·45	4·33	19th May 1872.	
	Behar	Not received	Not received	2 60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh	0 64	0·65	3·99	19th May 1872.	
	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	3 00	5·87	ditto	
	Nowadah	0·52	0·90	4·12	ditto.	
	Arungabad	Nil	Not received	3·68	12th May 1872.	
	Chumparun	1·30	1·20	3·51	19th May 1872	
	Bettiah	0·60	Not received	2·20	12th May 1872.	
	Chuprah	0·57	0·74	4·18	19th May 1872.	
	Sewan	0·54	0·44	2 26	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore	3·00	1·82	7·64	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	0·15	0·42	1 73	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	0·30	Not received	5 25	12th May 1872	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Tajpore	1·00	0·95	5.67	19th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani	0·50	2·65	6·27	ditto.	
	Hajipore	0·52	0·75	4 59	ditto.	
	Arrah	0·30	0·45	3·54	ditto.	
	Buxar	0 20	Nil	3·41	ditto.	
	Sasseram	Nil	0·40	2·46	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	ditto	Not received	2 49	12th May 1872	Not received 22nd April to 5th May.
	Benares	ditto	Nil	1·95	19th May 1872.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	0 34	0·45	3 05	ditto	
	Mudheypoorah	0·90	2 28	5·48	ditto.	
	Banka	2·40	4 20	8·96	ditto.	
	Soopool	1·72	1·54	4·79	ditto.	
	Monghyr	0·03	0 50	3 09	ditto.	
	Jamooie	0·80	0 88	5·28	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	0·70	Not received	4·16	12th May 1872.	
	Deoghur	0·24	0·85	3·90	19th May 1872.	
	Jamtara	2·00	0·50	4·67	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	0 40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	0·69	0·22	3 84	19th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	0·90	0·93	5·41	ditto.	
	Purneah	0 35	1·03	4·62	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	0·66	3·30	5·61	ditto.	
	Arrareah	5·29	1·85	7 14	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah	0·06	0 96	4·85	ditto.	
	Nattore	0 51	1·92	8 53	ditto.	
	Bograh	1·57	2·47	12·22	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·03	3 67	5 58	ditto.	
	Maldah	0 41	0·70	3 76	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·03	1·91	6 36	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·22	0·21	6·16	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	Nil	1·05	6·64	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	ditto	0·60	2·75	ditto.	
	Pubna	2·44	2 54	11·01	ditto.	
	Serajgunge	1·73	2 55	10 82	ditto.	
	Rungpore	1·73	4.93	10·63	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	0 91	Not received	5·72	12th May 1872.	
	Titalya	1·75	1·33	8·40	19th May 1872.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Not received	Not received	2·62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa	1·59	0·51	4 41	19th May 1872.	
	Culna	1·22	Nil	2·14	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	0 65	1·76	4·14	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Nil	1.14	5·60	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·05	0 05	3·15	ditto.	
	Sooree	0·75	3 47	9·22	ditto.	
	Hooghly	1·20	1·20	8 78	ditto.	
	Serampore	1·68	0 52	10 05	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	0·52	1·09	7·20	ditto.	
	Howrah	0·56	0·67	6·58	ditto.	
	Midnapore	0 65	0·96	2·82	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0·05	0·60	3 20	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	1·60	3·60	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	0 06	3·52	ditto.	
	Tumlook	ditto	0·79	5·54	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	Rain from 13th to 19th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	0 79	Not received	3·04	12th May 1872.	
	Bongong	1 20	ditto	3 40	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	0 40	ditto	2 94	ditto.	
	Meherpore	1·51	ditto	7 95	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	2·00	ditto	5·70	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	1·98	1·60	5·89	19th May 1872.	
	Jessore . .	2·13	1·42	16·49	ditto	
	Khoolnah	3·25	1·15	9·38	ditto.	
	Jenidah	2·76	Not received	8·86	12th May 1872.	
	Nurail	2 83	ditto	13·28	ditto.	
	Magoorah	0·73	ditto	5·69	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	2·44	ditto	8·61	ditto.	
	Saugor Island .. .	0·10	1·90	3·02	19th May 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·58	0·58	6·24	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	1·18	0·26	5·62	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	1·18	0·37	5·41	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1·82	0 82	10 11	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0·52	0·76	6·59	ditto.	
	Baraset	1·90	0·30	6 97	ditto.	
	Satkherah	1·38	1·70	9·10	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	1·47	0·45	7·73	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·03	0·80	2 85	ditto.	
	Barripore	1·82	Nil	3·92	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	4 99	1·92	17·37	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	6·10	2·30	16·55	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	4·71	5 60	17·86	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	3·52	2 15	13·62	ditto.	
	Perozepore	1·93	3·24	10·72	ditto.	
	Madaripore	6 53	7·82	25 07	ditto.	
	Patooakhally ...	Not received	2·89	2·89	ditto ...	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore	4·07	2 36	10·42	ditto.	
	Goalundo	2·96	2·49	10·56	ditto.	
	Mymensing	3·30	3·18	12·19	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	1·50	3·50	9·55	ditto.	
	Atteah	1·62	1·88	10·17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	7 34	5·45	20·29	ditto.	
	Sylhet	6·72	6·69	43 96	ditto.	
	Cachar	3·22	7·93	39·87	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	5·38	Not received	31·48	12th May 1872.	
	Koyah	Not received	ditto	31·84	5th May 1872.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	3·70	1·40	9·90	19th May 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	3·35	1·61	10·65	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	9 18	Not received	12 73	12th May 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	7·03	4 97	21·04	19th May 1872.	
	Noakhally	6·79	7·31	21·47	ditto.	
	Tipperah	5·49	1·41	17·78	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	6·18	4·15	17·64	ditto.	
	Akyab	5·60	4·50	12·90	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	1·41	3·95	19·25	ditto.	
	Buxa	1 08	3·18	16·55	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	3·73	21st April 1872	
	Dhoobree	3 85	10·80	24·70	19th May 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ..	3 33	Not received	11 93	12th May 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	3·81	15th April 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·46	1·68	9·08	19th May 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1·20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	0·84	3·72	16 94	19th May 1872	
	Boda	Nil	5·25	8·53	ditto.	
Assam	Tezpore	2·11	4·06	17 02	ditto.	
	Nowgong	10·03	5·50	47·38	ditto.	
	Mungledye	3·52	Not received	15·89	12th May 1872.	
	Burpettah	2·20	ditto	15·43	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	3·77	3·27	16 44	19th May 1872.	
	Seebsangor	2·28	Not received	28 91	12th May 1872	
	Jorehaut	1·18	ditto	21·76	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·64	ditto	15·99	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1·18	ditto	17·92	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	1 77	ditto	26 58	ditto.	
	Suddya	0·87	ditto	22·68	ditto.	
	Shillong	2 88	ditto	5·75	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	14·19	10·75	71·05	19th May 1872.	
	Jaowai	4·18	2 67	18 22	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	Not received	2 23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 25th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th May 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 19th	10	29·732	29·750	89·0	82·8	76	S S W	...	0·58	.....	scuds
		16	29·619	29·637	93·6	84·7	67	S	..	...	K	
	20th	10	29·745	29·763	90·3	82·5	69	S S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·581	29·599	98·4	81·4	45	S	...	..	K	
	21st	10	29·743	29·761	85·5	77·5	68	E by N	...	0·59	CK	
		16	29·607	29·625	92·2	79·4	55	W by N	...	..	C	
	22nd	10	29·702	29·720	90·0	83·5	74	S W	...	...	C	
		16	29·610	29·628	90·0	77·7	56	W N W	...	...	N	
	23rd	10	29·692	29·710	90·6	81·0	63	S by W	...	0·12	.....	b
		16	29·579	29·597	98·3	81·0	44	S S W	...	..	K	
	24th	10	29·682	29·700	91·5	83·2	68	S by W	..	..	... ..	b
		16	29·580	29·598	91·5	81·5	63	S E	...	.	K	
	25th	10	29·704	29·722	90·1	84·5	78	S S W	..	0·04	K	
		16	29·578	29·596	91·5	84·4	64	S by E	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	19th	10	29·738	29·744	89	83	76	S S W	17·2*	0·10	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·637	29·643	89	83	76	S	17·9*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	20th	10	29·766	29·772	90	83	73	S S W	3·9*	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·618	29·624	90	84	76	S	8·8*	..	N	b, m, scuds
	21st	10	29·736	29·742	86	77	64	N E	16·4*	0·60	N	v
		16	29·628	29·634	90	79	59	W	8·0*	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29·718	29·724	89	83	76	S W	9·1*	...	C	b, scuds
		16	29·601	29·607	89	81	69	S S W	13·3*	...	N	b, m, n
	23rd	10	29·715	29·721	90	83	73	S W	12·6*	..	K	m, scuds
		16	29·609	29·615	89	84	80	S	13·3*	...	S	m, scuds
	24th	10	29·696	29·702	89	83	76	S S W	11·4*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29·597	29·603	89	83	76	S S W	14·8*	...	N	m, scuds
	25th	10	29·708	29·714	91	84	73	S S W	12·1*	.	K	m, scuds
		16	29·595	29·601	90	84	76	S	15·1*	...	N	m, scuds
Chittagong.	19th	10	29·730	29·822	86	82	83	W S W	5·7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·635	29·726	83	82	76	S	13·3*	...		b
	20th	10	29·712	29·804	87	82	79	Calm	4·1*	...	K	b, m
		16	29·564	29·655	88	82	76	S W	9·3*	...	.....	b, m
	21st	10	29·668	29·760	86	82	83	W	4·9*	...	C	b, m
		16	29·550	29·641	90	82	69	W S W	7·4*	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	29·630	29·721	90	80	63	Calm	2·4*	...	.....	b
		16	29·528	29·619	90	82	69	S W	7·9*	...	... ..	b
	23rd	10	29·645	29·736	90	83	73	S W	4·5*	...	K	b
		16	29·550	29·641	88	80	69	W	8·8*	...	CS	b
	24th	10	29·643	29·734	91	82	66	S W	3·5*	...	K	b
		16	29·560	29·651	88	83	80	S W	5·3*	...	CS	
	25th	10	29·662	29·753	90	82	69	S W	4·3*	...	K	b
		16	29·548	29·639	90	83	73	S W	9·1*	...	.....	b
Madras.	18th	10	29·829	29·859	92	78	51	S W by S	12*	...	.....	b
		16	29·700	29·730	88	80	69	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·822	29·852	91	80	60	W S W	12*	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·679	29·709	90	80	63	S S E	14*	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29·771	29·801	95	80	49	S W	12*	...	.. ...	b
		16	29·616	29·646	93	80	54	S E by S	12*	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·712	29·742	97	78	40	W S W	9*	..	.....	b, c
		16	29·587	29·617	91	79	56	N W	5*	..	... ..	b
	22nd	10	29·730	29·760	95	77	41	N W	9*	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·618	29·648	89	78	59	S E by S	13*	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29·739	29·767	97	77	37	S W	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·635	29·665	92	79	54	S E by S	10*	...	.....	b
	24th	10	29·728	29·758	99	81	43	W	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·610	29·670	90	80	63	S E by S	12*	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29·772	29·802	94	79	49	S W by W	10*	...	.....	b
		16	29·643	29·673	92	81	60	S S E	14*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	18th	10	29·683	29·764	92	81	60	S S W	3·1*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·560	29·641	97	82	50	S	9·4*	...	.....	cloudy
	19th	10	29·653	29·734	93	82	60	S S W	7·8*	...	.. ..	fair
		16	29·537	29·618	100	84	49	S	5·7*	...	.....	cloudy
	20th	10	29·650	29·731	95	81	52	S W	5·7*	...	.....	fair
		16	29·497	29·578	96	82	53	S	9·6*	...	KS, S	u
	21st	10	29·683	29·765	86	78	68	S S E	5·9*	0·40	KS, S	fair
		16	29·563	29·644	94	80	52	S S W	7·8*	...	CK	
	22nd	10	29·658	29·739	94	79	49	W S W	4·0*	...	.....	b
		16	29·517	29·598	101	80	37	S	3·6*	...	C	
	23rd	10	29·645	29·726	93	83	64	S S E	3·8*	1·00	.....	r, t, l, fair
		16	29·556	29·638	88	72	43	W S W	8·6*	...	KS	o, q
	24th	10	29·663	29·744	94	85	67	S S W	5·3*	...	CS	fair
		16	29·530	29·611	98	84	54	S	4·5*	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29·623	29·704	93	87	77	S	6·1*	...	K	fair
		16	29·496	29·577	99	80	41	S S E	8·7*	...	S	u
Akyab.	19th	10	29·803	29·824	88	80	69	S W	0·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	89	81	69	W	2·0*	...	... ..	b
	20th	10	29·762	29·783	88	82	76	S E	0·4*	...	... ..	b
		16	29·619	29·640	89	82	73	N W	2·5*	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·717	29·738	87	81	76	S E	0·9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·599	29·620	89	82	73	W N W	4·1*	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·697	29·718	87	82	79	E S E	0·5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·569	29·590	88	82	76	W N W	4·0*	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29·651	29·672	88	82	76	W N W	1·5*	...	.....	b
		16	29·609	29·630	89	81	69	W	8·0*	...	.....	b
	24th	10	29·701	29·722	89	82	73	N W	2·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·599	29·620	88	82	76	W N W	7·8*	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29·739	29·760	89	83	76	W	2·7*	...	.....	b
		16	29·615	22·636	87	83	83	W	7·0*	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th May 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st May 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			℔	Miles.	In.		
May ..	15th	29 676	96·0	81·0	143 6	88·2	80·6	76·0	0·68	S S W & S by W	1 3	268·1	...	☽	Clear and cirrocumuli. Lightning from 7½ to 11 P.M. Thunder from 8½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 7½ P.M.
	16th	·649	96 5	80·5	141·8	87·4	80·5	76·4	·71	S S W & S	1·4	290·5	0·08	...	Cirri and stratoni. Thunder, lightning, and slight rain at midnight and 1 A.M.
	17th	·648	92·1	77·6	144 0	83·9	77·7	73 4	·72	Variable.	2·0	251·9	...	...	Cirri, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Thunder from 3 to 5 P.M. Lightning from 8½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 4 and 10¾ P.M.
	18th	·691	90·2	76·0	128·0	82·1	75·8	71·4	·71	W N W, S S W & S W	11 8	179·0	0·58	...	Cumuli and overcast. Strong wind, lightning, and rain from 7½ to 8¼ P.M. Thunder at 8 P.M.
	19th	·674	94·0	76·5	142·3	85·3	80·0	76·3	·75	S W & S S W	0·3	174·0	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning from 7½ to 10 P.M.
	20th	·688	98·4	76·4	144·0	85·6	78·1	72 8	·67	W, S, & N W	4·4	184·9	0·59	...	Clear and overcast. High wind from 8¼ to 8¾ P.M. Thunder and lightning from 5½ to 9 P.M. Slight rain from 6 to 10¼ P.M.
	21st	·670	92·2	76·5	137·5	84 2	77·4	72·6	·69	Variable.	3·6	189 1	...	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli, and cirri. High wind at 2¼ A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98·4
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95 0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	·077
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·25
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·98
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1·05
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st May	...	6·91
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	8·82

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th May 1872.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of April 1872.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·760
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 1st	30·030
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 25th	29·519
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·511
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·831
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·684
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·147
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	85·6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 10th	100·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 1st	71·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	29·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	94·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	78·3
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	16·6
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	77·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	7·9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	72·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13 4
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·781
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8·33
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	4·43
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·65
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	142·3
	Inches.
Rained ten days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·73
Total amount of rain during the month	1·83
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	1 36
Prevailing direction of the wind ... ... S. S. W., S. by W. & S.	

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

$\frac{1}{183}$

GOPEEN—ITH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th May 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1872, *on* 1,281 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	120,936	1,74,961 4 10	16,038 2 4	638,394 10	3,23,126 6 3	29,619 18 5	45,658 0 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	136 9 4	12 10 5	.....	252 3 11	23 2 5	35 12 10
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,779,757	28,51,339 11 3	261,372 16 2	12,081,388 20	68,79,731 0 3	630,642 0 2	892,014 16 4
Total for 18 weeks, ...	1,900,693	30,26,301 0 1	277,410 18 6	12,719,782 30	72,02,857 6 6	660,261 18 7	937,672 17 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	107,683	1,30,286 8 5	11,942 18 8	664,940 30	3,73,891 12 7	34,273 8 3	46,216 6 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	101 13 2	9 6 8	.....	292 3 6	26 15 9	36 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,949,069	29,00,465 6 3	265,875 19 11	11,816,353 20	70,35,180 0 7	644,891 10 0	910,767 9 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th May 1872, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P	£ s. d.	£ d. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,129	16,635 10 2	1,524 18 8	79,031 30	23,650 3 6	2,167 18 9	3,692 17 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	74 5 7	6 16 4	...	105 11 2	9 13 9	16 10 1
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	91,196	281,708 2 10	25,823 5 0	1,184,368 10	343,177 0 6	31,457 17 11	57,281 2 11
Total for 18 weeks ...	97,325	298,343 13 0	27,348 3 8	1,263,400 0	366,827 4 0	33,625 16 8	60,974 0 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,444½	11,684 1 11	1,071 0 11	62,642 10	19,214 6 7	1,761 6 5	2,832 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	52 6 4	4 16 1	.....	86 2 7	7 17 11	12 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	84,955	298,017 12 2	27,318 5 11	1,036,858 30	308,618 10 0	28,290 0 9	55,608 6 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th May 1872, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	31,156	18,577 9 6	1,702 18 11	147,727 16	26,242 1 4	2,405 10 6	4,108 9 5
Or per mile of railway	199	118 11 3	10 17 8	944 0	167 10 11	15 7 5	26 5 1
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	547,402½	355,132 6 9	32,553 16 7	2,178,264 28	460,060 5 8	42,172 3 11	74,726 0 6
Total for 18 weeks ...	578,558½	373,710 0 3	34,256 15 6	2,325,992 4	486,302 7 0	44,577 14 5	78,834 9 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,722½	19,202 1 10	1,760 3 11	103,274 14	21,212 1 3	1,944 8 9	3,704 12 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	228	122 11 2	11 4 11	660 0	135 8 7	12 8 6	23 13 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	563,863	336,043 14 3	31,720 13 7	2,372,864 39	489,104 13 10	44,834 12 5	76,555 6 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, *on* 1,281 *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	119,813	1,67,037 14 1	15,394 6 2	624,055 20	3,26,420 12 6	29,921 18 1	45,316 4 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	131 1 7	12 0 4	.....	254 13 1	23 7 2	35 7 6
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,900,693	30,26,301 0 1	277,410 18 6	12,719,782 30	72,02,857 6 6	660,261 18 7	937,672 17 1
Total for 19 week ...	2,020,506	31,94,238 14 2	292,805 4 8	13,343,838 10	75,29,278 3 0	690,183 16 8	982,989 1 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	103,286	1,24,862 3 2	11,445 14 0	623,276 20	3,69,540 3 1	33,874 10 4	45,320 4 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	97 9 4	8 18 11	.....	288 13 1	26 9 6	35 8 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,052,355	30,25,327 9 5	277,321 13 11	12,439,630 0	74,04,720 3 8	678,766 0 4	956,087 14 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, on 223¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,938	15,414 2 8	1,412 19 4	77,977 20	22,253 7 9	2,039 18 0	3,452 17 4
Or per mile of railway	.....	68 14 3	6 6 4	.....	99 7 4	9 2 4	15 8 8
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	97,325	2,98,343 13 0	27,348 3 8	1,263.400 0	3,66,827 4 0	33,625 16 8	60,974 0 4
Total for 19 weeks ...	103,263	3,13,757 15 8	28,761 3 0	1,341,377 20	3,89,080 11 9	35,665 14 8	64,426 17 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,069	9,511 0 10	871 16 11	70,452 30	19,110 9 7	1,751 16 1	2,623 13 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	42 10 5	3 18 2	.....	85 11 2	7 17 2	11 15 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	89,024	3,07,528 13 0	28,190 2 10	1,107,311 20	3,27,729 3 7	30,041 16 10	58,231 19 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29.685½	19,491 8 3	1,786 14 5	148,485 22	27,132 13 2	2,487 3 6	4,273 17 11
Or per mile of railway	190	124 8 8	11 8 4	919 0	173 6 0	15 17 10	27 6 2
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	578.558½	3,73,710 0 3	34,256 15 6	2,325,992 4	4,86,302 7 0	44,577 14 5	78,834 9 11
Total for 19 weeks	608,244	3,93,201 8 6	36,043 9 11	2,474,477 26	5,13,435 4 2	47,064 17 11	83,108 7 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,083½	16,264 7 5	1,490 18 3	126,040 32	27,673 12 5	2,536 15 2	4,027 13 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	186	103 14 10	9 10 7	805 0	176 13 3	16 4 2	25 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	592,916½	3,52,308 5 8	33,211 11 10	2,498,905 31	5,16,778 10 3	47,371 7 7	80,582 19 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	111,472	1,79,977 6 11	16,497 18 7	587,545 30	2,77,297 5 0*	25,418 18 5	41,916 17 0
Or per mile of railway ...	...	140 9 9	12 17 9	.....	216 10 2	19 17 2	32 14 11
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	2,020,506	31,94,238 14 2	292,805 4 8	13,343,838 10	75,29,278 3 0	690,183 6 8	982,989 1 4
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,131,978	33,74,216 5 1	309,303 3 3	13,931,384 0	78,06,575 8 0	715,602 15 1	1,024,905 18 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,528	1,19,640 1 5	10,967 0 2	615,401 0	3,43,951 3 5	31,528 17 3	42,495 17 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	93 8 1	8 11 5	.....	268 13 1	24 12 10	33 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,150,883	31,14,967 10 10	288,288 14 1	13,055,031 0	77,48,671 7 1	710,294 17 7	998,583 11 8

* Rs. 5,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...		17,145 0 2	1,571 12 6	81,977 20	20,667 6 9	1,894 10 3	3,466 2 9
Or per mile of railway		76 11 5	7 0 8	.. ..	92 7 6	8 9 6	15 10 2
For previous 19 weeks of [illegible]		3,13,757 15 8	28,761 3 0	1,341,377 20	3,89,080 11 9	35,665 14 8	64,426 17 8
Total for 20 weeks ...		3,30,902 15 10	30,332 15 6	1,423,355 0	4,09,748 2 6	37,560 4 11	67,893 [illegible] 0 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,204½	9,968 10 10	913 15 11	61,003 0	17,055 13 2	1,563 9 0	2,477 4 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	44 11 3	4 1 11	.....	76 7 9	7 0 3	11 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,228½	3,17,497 7 10	29,103 18 9	1,168,314 20	3,44,785 0 9	31,605 5 10	60,709 4 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	4,786½	878 6 9	87 16 10	16,647 20	546 13 3	54 13 8	142 10 6
Or per mile of railway	171	31 6 0	3 2 9	595 0	19 8 6	1 19 1	5 1 10
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	37,940¾	5,948 6 0	594 16 9	89,853 20	2,678 4 0	267 16 6	862 13 3
Total for 7 weeks ...	42,727	6,826 12 9	682 13 7	106,501 0	3,225 1 3	322 10 2	1,005 3 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,312½	1,623 14 6	162 7 10	14,620 10	328 6 3	32 16 9	195 4 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	225	57 15 11	5 16 0	522 0	11 11 8	1 3 5	6 19 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,928	8,910 10 6	891 1 4	77,998 30	2,137 8 3	213 15 0	1,104 16 4

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No. 23 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Notice.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold some official position, are requested to bring an introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th May 1872.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1122R.

APPOINTMENTS

The 30th May 1872.—Mr. R. C. Hamilton, who has recently been appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 3rd June 1872.—Mr. Alfred Augustus Wace, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Meherpore, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

Mr. Jack Francis Needham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-division of Meherpore.

Babu Kaliprosonno Sircar, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

Babu Chunder Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Mymensing.

Babu Mothoornath Das to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Dantoon, in Midnapore.

Mr. James Cosserat, Sub Deputy Opium Agent of Hajeepore, to have charge of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agency of Tirhoot, in addition to his present duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Reginald Drake, or until further orders

The 4th June 1872.—Lord Henry Ulick Browne to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, but to continue to officiate as Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Colcutta, &c., until further orders.

The following Officers are appointed to officiate as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade:—

Mr. George Lucian Taylor Harris.
" Andrew William Cochran.
" Alfred Augustus Wace, during the deputation of Mr. W. B. Oldham, or until further orders.

Babu Dhonesh Chunder Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, temporarily posted to Shahabad, is transferred to Tirhoot.

Babu Luchminarain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, is transferred to Chumparun.

Leave of Absence.

The 30th May 1872.—Babu Gunga Gobind Surmah, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Seebsaugor, for twelve days, from the 15th ultimo, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave which was granted to him by the High Court while he was a Moonsiff in that District.

The 1st June 1872.—Mr. William Masters, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Patna, for eighteen months on Medical Certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he has availed himself of it.

The 4th June 1872.—Colonel John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Cooch Behar, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Notifications.

The 3rd June 1872.—The orders of the 27th April last transferring Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mr. Alexander John Fraser to Backergunge are cancelled. Mr. Fraser will remain at Furreedpore until further orders.

Babu Bhoobunnessur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nattore, having availed himself of only six days' leave out of that which was granted to him under orders of the 27th April last, the unexpired portion of it is cancelled.

H. L. Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1872.—Under Section 1, Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the aforesaid Act to the district of Maunbhoom. The Act will commence and take effect from the 1st July 1872.

H. L Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Erratum.—From the Notification on this subject, published at page 2342 of the *Gazette* of 29th May, omit the words "with the exception of Dhulbhoom."

H. L. Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish the following rules under Act III of 1872, in supersession of those published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd May 1872, page 2322.

1. With reference to section 12 of Act III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that for the present marriages shall be registered by ex-officio Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar, and at no other place.

2. Under the provisions of section 14 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prescribe the following scale of fees to be charged by a Marriage Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(1.)	For receiving notice of marriage under section 4 of the Act	0	8	0
(2.)	For receiving objection to such notice under section 6	0	8	0
(3.)	For receipt of declaration under section 10 and subsequent attendance at marriage in the Registrar's Office, section 11 ..	1	0	0
(4.)	For giving a certified extract from marriage certificate book, section 14 ..	0	8	0
	For registration of marriage already contracted, section 20	1	0	0
	For registering a marriage at any other time than the office hours prescribed by Rule 3 an extra fee of ..	2	0	0

3. Every Registrar must give public notice of the place where he holds his office and is bound to register marriages there. All registrations at the office are to be made between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., unless the special fee mentioned in rule 2, clause 6, is paid.

4. The place, other than a Registrar's office, where a marriage is to be registered by a Registrar other than an ex-officio Registrar shall be determined by the parties themselves, who shall specify such place in writing at the time when the notice of intended marriage is given to the Registrar.

5. If such place is not more than five miles distant from the Registrar's office the fee for registering the marriage shall be Rs. 4, and if more than five miles distant an additional fee of 4 annas per mile shall be charged.

6. When a marriage is solemnized at any place other than the Registrar's office it may be registered at any reasonable hour.

7. All Registrars are required to post a notice of every intended marriage publicly and conspicuously in their offices for fourteen days before registering such marriage.

H. L. Dampier,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 174.—Simla, the 24th May 1872.—*Notification —Ecclesiastical.*—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st March 1872, is published for general information :—

No	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or special leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or special leave.	Remarks.
			FURLOUGH.		
1	Rev. J. Cave Brown ...	Senior Chaplain	1st Feb. 1870 ..	31st July 1872.	
2	„ J. Baly ...	Ditto ...	19th March „ ..	18th Nov. „	
3	„ W. Simpson ..	Ditto ...	25th Feb. 1871 ...	24th Aug. „	
4	„ J. A. Stamper ...	Ditto ...	5th March „ ...	4th March 1873.	
5	„ J. K. Stuart, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	——— „ ...	——— „	Furlough for two years : date of embarkation not reported.
6	„ C. J Waterhouse, M.A.	Ditto ...	10th Feb. 1871 ...	9th Augst 1872.	
7	„ D. F. Clinton .	Ditto ...	14th Mar. 1872 ...	13th March 1873.	
8	„ W. W. Phelps ...	Ditto ...	Preparatory leave from 10th Jan. 1872.	.....	Extent of furlough not reported.
9	„ F. Crombie ...	Junior Chaplain	Preparatory leave from 23rd Oct. 1871.	...	Extent of furlough not reported.
			SPECIAL LEAVE.		
10	Rev. F. W. Homer ...	Junior Chaplain	6th May 1871 ...	5th Nov. 1872.	

Total absent	10
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ...	90
Percentage of absentees	11·1

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 23rd May 1872.

No. 9.—The following is substituted for the last sentence of the *erratum*, No 3178, dated the 16th instant, published by this Department in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th idem :—

At the end of Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, for 1 substitute 2.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Backergunge, having its head-quarters at Palang, and comprising Thannah Mulfatganj and its outposts Burhirhat and Bhedargunge, but exclusive of the outpost of Sibchar.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st July 1872.

H L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Registrars of Marriages under Act III of 1872 at the under-mentioned places :—

Calcutta ..	Babu Norendronath Sen.
	„ Doorga Mohun Dass.
Hooghly ..	„ Sib Chandra Deb.
Dacca ..	„ Govindra Chundra Dass.

The jurisdiction of the Registrars for Calcutta shall be conterminous with that of the original ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court; and that of the Registrars for Hooghly and Dacca, with the civil jurisdiction of the respective Judges of those districts.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will proceed on a visitation tour, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 29th June, arriving at Goalundo the same day. The following are the dates fixed for His Lordship's arrival at the places mentioned :—

Arrive at	Goalpara	... July	6th
„ „	Gowhatty	... „	9th
„ „	Nowgong	... „	16th
„ „	Sibsagur	... „	20th
„ „	Debrooghur	... „	24th
„ „	Tezpore	... „	29th
„ „	Shillong	... Aug.	3rd
„ „	Sylhet	... „	10th
„ „	Silchar	... „	14th
„ „	Dacca	... „	21st
„ „	Comilla	... „	27th
„ „	Barisal	.. „	31st

His Lordship will return to Calcutta on the 5th September.

H L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 793J.

APPOINTMENTS

The 29th May 1872.—Babu Peary Mohun Chowdry is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Sherepore, in the District of Mymensing, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 30th May 1872.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Burdwan, *viz*:—

Mr. R. T. Sevestre.
Babu Prosonno Coomar Ghose.
,, Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee.
Hakim Kunchun Ally.

The 31st May 1872.—Mr. James Hughes to be Medical Officer of Tipperah, but to continue to officiate as Medical Officer of Nowgong, during the absence, on duty, of Dr. J. Meredith, or until further orders.

Dr. William Cowan to officiate as Medical Officer of Tipperah, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. James Hughes, or until further orders.

Babu Poorno Chunder Shome to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nobocoomar Banerjee, or until further orders.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sonaton Bysack to have charge of the Julpigoree Dispensary.

The 1st June 1872.—Babu Russick Lall Bose to be Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Babu Kedarnath Banerjee, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, to be Subordinate Judge of that District.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, on furlough, to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca, Naraingunge, and Bohor.

The 3rd June 1872.—Babu Beharilall Mullick, B.L., to officiate as Moonsiff of Hemtabad, in Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., to be temporarily Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Sarun.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Takee, in the 24-Pergunnahs:—

Babu Umasunker Roy Chowdry.
,, Rajmohun Roy Chowdry.
,, Radhamadhub Bose.

Dr. William Grant Clark to be a Member of the Municipal Committee of Jamalpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 31st May 1872.—Mr. Hector Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, for six months, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with ten days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. Charles Raban, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, for two months, under clause 1, section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Nobocoomar Banerjee, Subordinate Judge of Beerbhoom, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd June 1872.—Dr. Theobald Mathew, Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, for 15 days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 16th May 1872.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th May 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the following gentlemen of their appointments as Municipal Commissioners for the town of Burdwan, *viz*:—

Babu Madan Lall Burmon.
,, Panjah Lall Burmon.
Munshi Zohad Ruheem.

The 31st May 1872.—In supersession of the orders of the 13th March last, it is hereby notified that Mr. Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., officiated for Mr. R. L. Martin as Inspector of Schools, South-West Division, in the Second class of the Bengal Educational Service, from the forenoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 30th March last, in addition to the duties connected with his special appointment.

The 4th June 1872.—The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, *viz*:—

Major G. A. Brown.
Captain C. H. Palmer.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1872.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15, Act V of 1861, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the location for six months of an additional police force in each of the churs Balamaree and Monosha, in the district of Noakhally, of the strength and cost in each case, as shewn below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Head Constable ...	15	0	0
4 Constables, at Rs. 7 each ...	28	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per cent. on the cost of the Establishment ...	4	4	9
Total ...	47	4	9

The cost of this additional police force will be borne by the inhabitants of the said churs.

C. BERNARD,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st May 1872.—In supersession of so much of the Notification of the 24th March 1869, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, as defines the boundaries of the town of Buxar, in the district of Shahabad, for the purposes of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that the boundaries of the said town, for the purposes of the said Act, are as specified below:—

Buxar.—Bounded on the North by the Ganges, on the South by the line of fencing to the southern side of the railroad, on the East by Rajabagh, and on the West by the Stud Stallion Stable and the new Bazar and Paure Puttee road (including this road.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1015.—Simla, the 23rd May 1872.—Notification.—General.—During the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council from the Presidency, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary in the Military Department, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at Calcutta.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—In order to obviate doubt, it is hereby notified, with reference to the notifications of Government already published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, authorizing the extension of the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act for the Punishment of Public Gambling and the Keeping of Common Gaming-houses) to certain cities, towns, and places in Bengal, that the Act has been extended to and is in force in the towns named in the annexed schedule :—

Schedule of Towns to which the provisions of Act II (B C.) of 1867 *have been extended.*

District.	City, Town, or Place.
24-PERGUNNAHS ...	1. Municipal unions of Takee, Busseerhat, Colingah, and Goburdangah.
	2. Villages named below within the jurisdiction of the police out-posts of *Mateeaborooz* and *Burtolah* :—
	1. Indree. 2. Kajeerghat. 3. Singeratee. 4. Ramessurpore. 5. Futehpore. 6. Moodiali. 7. Mateeaboorooz.
	1. Burtolah. 2. Dhobaparah. 3. Burashebhat, Dum-Dum. 4. Nadiali. 5. Budortolah. 6. Kanchuntolah. 7. Akra, Dum-Dum. 8. Kistonogur.
	3. Unions of Augurparah and Nawabgunge.
	4. Town of Nyehatty.
NUDDEA	5. Town of Kishnaghur.
	6. Town of Santipore.
	7. Town of Ranaghat.
	8. Town of Kooshtea.
JESSORE	9. Town of Jessore.
BURDWAN	10. Towns of Burdwan and Culna.
HOOGHLY	11. Towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah, and Serampore... — The provisions of section 11 only of the Act have been extended to these towns.
PATNA	12. City of Patna and its suburb town of Behar, and Dinapore Nizamut.
	13. Dinapore Nizamut Chowkeydaree Union, consisting of the following villages and mohullahs :—
	1. Secunderpore. 2. Chuck Attaoollah, otherwise called Khugree, with Gujadhur Chuck. 3. Wulleepore Regoorah, otherwise called Beebeegunge. 4. Sooltanpore with Panchootollah. 5. Shagosnah. 6. Mainpoorah.
	7. Para Chuck. 8. Mabaruckpore. 9. Shahpore Rajho. 10. Bishoonpore Gungah. 11. Bagh Agha 12. Poorana Dinapore, otherwise called Dinapore Shahzadapore Kohuch 13. Lesliegunge. 14. Raghopore.
	14. Town of Barrh.
	15. Villages which line the road between Patna and Dinapore—
	1. Joojrah. 2. Rajahpore. 3. Mainpoorah. 4. Chyenpore. 5. Koorjee.
	6. Hameedpore. 7. Deegahkullan. 8. Deegahchotta. 9. Ramjeechak.
SARUN	16. Town of Chuprah.
GYA	17. Towns of Gya, Tikaree, Doodnuggore, and Aurungabad.
SHAHABAD ...	18. Town of Arrah.
PURNEAH	19. Town of Purneah.
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS ...	20. Towns of Deoghur, Nalla, Saruth, and Rohnee.
	21. Towns of Sahibgunge and Burheit.
	22. Town of Rajmehal and its vicinity.
MONGHYR ...	23. Towns of Monghyr and Jumalpore.
BHAUGULPORE ...	24. Town of Bhaugulpore.
MALDAH ...	25. Town of Maldah.
	26. Town of English Bazar.
DINAGEPORE ...	27. Town of Dinagepore.
MOORSHEDABAD ...	28. Towns of Jungipore and Balighattah.
	29. Towns of Moorshedabad, Baloochur, Azimgunge, and Berhampore.
HAZAREEBAUGH ...	30. Town of Hazareebaugh.
MAUNBHOOM ...	31. Town of Puruliah.
CUTTACK ...	32. Town of Cuttack.
DACCA ...	33. City of Dacca.
CHITTAGONG ...	34. Sub-division of Cox's Bazar.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 199

The 28th May 1872.

Transfers—Baboo Koylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the late Gya Division to the Patna District.

Baboo Sangor Nath Bose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Eastern Soane Division to the Tirhoot District.

No. 200.

The 29th May 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Satcourie Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Girhidie Road Division, for thirteen days, on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of Civil Leave Code.

No. 201.

The 3rd June 1872.

Promotion.—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, with effect from the 13th May 1872.

No. 202.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, R.A., Assistant Controller, First Grade, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 28th May 1872, beforenoon.

No. 203.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 278.—*The* 23*rd May* 1872.—The following rules for the compulsory retirement of officers of the Public Works Department on attaining the age of fifty-five years, are published for information:

Rule I.—No military or naval officer in the Public Works Department, who holds a gazetted appointment, shall be appointed to any new office after he attains the age of fifty-five years, or shall be permitted, after attaining that age, to retain an appointment which he may have held for five years.

Rule II.—Appointments to a new office (Rule I) include promotions to a higher grade or class, whether substantively or temporarily.

Rule III.—Warrant officers, who are graded as Assistant Engineers in consequence of having received honorary commissions, are exempted from the operation of Rule I.

Rule IV.—The exemption of military or naval officers from the operation of Rule I will require the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to whom a reference, may, in special cases, be made at the option of the Government of India in the Public Works Department in communication with the Military Department.

Rule V.—The application of these rules will not be enforced in the case of officers appointed to the Department prior to 1st January 1871 for five years from that date; that is to say, the rules will, in the case of such officers only, become applicable from 1st January 1876.

The rules as regards the compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers in the Public Works Department are embodied in Chapter XI, section 53 of the Civil Pension Code, which, for facility of reference, is quoted below. The exemption of such officers holding gazetted appointments, that is appointments in the Engineer Establishments, or such as are analogous to them, will however rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department.—Rule II above is applicable also to uncovenanted officers.

Chapter XI, Section 53, *Civil Pension Code.*—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the state, this rule should be worked with discretion, and no officer can *claim* to retire on the ground that he is fifty-five years old.

2. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of fifty-five years should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned:—

   1.—No.
   2.—Office.
   3.—Name of officer.
   4.—Present age.
   5.—Period of extension.
   6.—Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of sixty years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, class, for five years.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 204.

The 4th June 1872.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.* to increase the area required for the excavation of earth to complete the embankment of the road between Sealoy and Manukgunge in the district of Dacca, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, four pieces of land of the length and breadth mentioned below, measuring more or less 17 beegahs 16 cottahs 15¼ dhoons of standard measurement, are required within the aforesaid district of Dacca:—

1. A piece of land 5,280 feet long, 36 feet broad, situated in Kismuts Kistopoora, Boalia, and Katrasing, in Pergunnahs Soojabad and Sindooree, lying to the north of the line of land taken under the Notification No. 275, dated 22nd August 1871, and east of the Kistopoora Bheel, &c.

2. A piece of land 180 feet long and 56 feet broad, situated in Kismuts Sealoy and Kistopoora, Pergunnahs Mobaruck Oojeeal, Jaffer Oojeeal, and Soojabad, lying to the south of the land taken under the above Notification and west of the Kistopoora Bheel, &c.

3. A piece of land 1,320 feet long and 12 feet broad, situated in Kismut Sealoy, Pergunnah Mobaruck O jeal, lying to the north of the line of road taken under the above Notification, and west of the Kistopoora Bheel, &c.

4. A piece of land 200 feet square, situated in Kismut Bog Barreeajooree, Pergunnahs Esakabad and Khullulabad, lying to the north of the land taken up under the above Notification, and east of the Bheel Bogadohs.

2. This Declaration is made, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 130.

The 29th May 1872.

Transfers.—Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, from the Brahminee Division to the South-Western Circle.

Baboo Kader Nath Doss, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Pooree Division to the South-Western Circle.

No. 131.

The 31st May 1872.

Leave.—Mr. P. J. Cuddy, Temporary Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Cuttack Workshop Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 132.

The 4th June 1872.

Leave.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed leave for seven days, from 29th March last, on private affairs, under Sections 5 and 6, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 133.

Notifications.—Baboo Kader Nath Doss, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the 24-Pergunnahs Division on the afternoon of the 29th May 1872.

No. 134.

Baboo Ashoo Tosh Singhee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the 24-Pergunnahs Division on the forenoon of the 24th May 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 14th May 1872.—Baboo Gungakant Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Bulpore, Zillah Beerbhoom, for one month and fifteen days, under Section 18, Chapter III, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 15th May 1872.—Baboo Lutchmun Pershad, Moonsiff of Chuprah, Zillah Sarun, for fifteen days, under Section 18, Chapter III, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 29th May 1872.—Baboo Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Hemtabad, Zillah Dinagepore, for two months, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code The Moonsiff's Serishtadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office until relieved by a *locum tenens.*

Syud Emam Ali, Moonsiff of Kishengunge, Zillah Purneah, for one month, under Section 18, Chapter III, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 30th May 1872.—Baboo Chunder Prosunno Dutt, Moonsiff of Budiakhally, Zillah Rungpore, for three months, on medical certificate.

The 1st June 1872.—The privilege leave of absence for ten days granted to Baboo Promothonath Banerjee, Moonsiff of Bancoorah, on the 6th May last, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS.

The 27th May 1872.—Moulvie Abul Hossein from Buxar, Zillah Shahabad, to Tajpore, Zillah Tirhoot.

Moulvie Feda Hossein, from Tajpore (Tirhoot), to Aurungabad, Zillah Gya.

Moulvie Lutafat Hossein, from Aurungabad (Gya), to Buxar, Zillah Shahabad.

The 1st June 1872.—Baboo Keshubnath Bishee, from Kotulpore to Radhanuggur, Zillah West Burdwan.

The Serishtadar of the Moonsiff of Radhanuggur to be placed in charge of the current duties of that office until the arrival of a new Moonsiff.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 17.

To all Civil Authorities, Lower and Non-Regulation Provinces,—(dated Calcutta, the 14th May 1872.)

HIGH COURT.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present :
The Hon'ble Sir R Couch, *Kt.*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson,
" W. Markby,
" F. A. Glover,
" W. Ainslie,
Judges of the Court.

THE rule laid down in Circular Order No. 7, dated the 20th February last, in respect to the issue of commissions, under Section 175 of Act VIII of 1859, is hereby extended to summonses issuing under Sections 59 and 158 of the same Code which shall ordinarily be directed not to the Judge of the District where it has to be served, but to the Court "by which it can be most conveniently served," *i.e.*, to the Moonsiff within whose jurisdiction the defendant or the witness (as the case may be) resides.

By order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

No. 18.

To all Civil Courts,—(dated Calcutta, the 16th May 1872)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present :
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, *Kt*, *Chief Justice.*
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson,
" W. Markby,
" F. A Glover,
" W. Ainslie,
Judges of the Court.

IN modification of the rule in paragraph 1 of Circular Order No. 26, dated 5th September 1871, the Court are pleased to direct that the deduction to be made and credited from the proceeds of all property sold in execution, shall be according to the following scale :—

When the amount of proceeds does not exceed 1,000 Rs.	One per cent.
When the amount exceeds 1,000 Rs. but does not exceed 10,000 Rs.	On 1,000 Rs. as above, and on the surplus up to 10,000 Rs., half per cent.
When the amount exceeds 10,000 Rs.	On 10,000 Rs. as above, and on the surplus a quarter per cent.

Provided that the amount of fee shall never be less than 5 Rs. upon immoveable property.

By order of the High Court,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

BABOO KEDARNATH DUTT, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Puree Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from the 29th instant.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
Cuttack, the 30th May 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO LUCHMINARAIN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
DURGAGATI BANERJEE,
Personal Assistant to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 24th May 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR A. C. TUTE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
DURGAGATI BANERJEA,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFCE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinapore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notice.

MR. H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

A ABERCROMBIE,
Offg Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

Notice to Mariners.

HOOGHLY RIVER TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

In addition to the tide gauge piles at the Semaphore Signals and other places on the river Hooghly, the following have been recently put up :—

Hangman's Point	... (right bank).
Jiggerkally	... (left bank).
Mud Point	... (North end of Saugor Island).

The outer pile is placed at extreme low water mark, and is covered at half tide; the top of the inner pile can be seen above high water.

H. UNWIN, *C. E.*,
Exe. Engr., Hooghly Tidal Observation

Opium Notification.

No. 268C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 6th June 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	... 2,000
Benares ditto	...	... 1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st June respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 11th June 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 21st June 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th July 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	12,000	9,450	21,450

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th April 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 312C.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the occurrence of a solar eclipse on the 6th June 1872, the sixth Sale of Opium will be held on Wednesday, the 5th, instead of the 6th June 1872, as already advertized.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV, FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV, FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 314C.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued from this office under date the 10th November 1871, it is hereby notified that 125 chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 6th May, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be resold on account of Government at the Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th June 1872, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 3,575 chests advertized for that day.

2. The conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Monday, the Tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১৫ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১০ জুন সমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১৪ মে।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Presidency College—D. P. W. Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Department of Public Works will be held on Monday, the 5th August.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications and fees for admission to the examination to the Principal on or before the 5th July.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 30th May 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 30 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that lot No. 18 of the unreserved building site, situated at the civil station of Shillong, in the district of Khasi and Jynteah hills, containing 3 acres, more or less, first class land, as shown in the plan thereof, having been applied for under rules sanctioned in the Bengal Government Order No. 3826 of the 18th November 1865, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, at the upset price of Rs. 50 per acre, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jynteah Hills at Shillong on the 15th of June.

The manner and condition of the sale can be ascertained by application to the undersigned.

H. RABAN, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
Shillong, the 8th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
May 24th ...	1 Case, D. & Co., H ..	Richard Dunlop & Co.	Royal Alice.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, no mark, or William Hay & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	12 Bundles of Iron and 9 Bars [O], no mark, or ...	Hurry Dass Dutt ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	106 Bundles Hoop Iron, D. D. N. F. & Co. .	Mohendro Nath Dutt ..	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, L ...	M. Lyall & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	40 Kegs, [M M D, 105] E K ...	Greesh Chunder Bhur...	Ditto.
„ 24th ..	130 Spelters, Skaife ...	Order ..	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, T R D ..	Richard Dunlop & Co.	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Angle Iron, no mark, or [O. R R. Co., Ld.]	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, [G] I R ...	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	City of Poonah.
„ 24th ...	4 Packages, [C] S C ...	T. E. Thomson & Co....	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	28 Packages, [D] C ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, G. W. W. & Co. .	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Box, addressed .	R. Hill, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, [J J B] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, [K N N] ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	18 Cases, [L N I T] S. F. & Co. .	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	24 Casks, [4, 2 to 7] S. F. & Co. ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, addressed ...	J. Lyall & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, addressed ...	Finlay Muir ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, no mark, or addressed	J. W. Maxwell ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, [P G F] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	4 Winches, [X] ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Bottle Martell's Brandy, no mark ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	2 Bundles stay rod, (iron) no mark.		

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd June 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1147—1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4755	A/86 90248	1,000	Radha Kishno Gunga Sahai.
	,, 77428	1,000	
4759	A/90 27761	100	H. Lloyd Jones.
4763	A/98 80767	10	Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
4767	A/84 99311	100	Tasodduq Hossein.
	,, 99312	100	
	,, 83162	100	
	,, 94468	100	
	A/85 89749	50	
	,, 90732	50	
	A/99 58798	20	
	A/94 17364	20	
	,, 17362	20	
	,, 17365	20	
	,, 17363	20	
	,, 17359	20	
	,, 17354	20	
	,, 17355	20	
	,, 17361	20	
	,, 17358	20	
	A/81 48803	20	
	A/78 37590	20	
	A/94 38569	20	
	A/99 32667	20	
	A/81 08086	20	
	,, 55842	20	
	A/99 65671	20	
	A/81 35405	20	
	A/08 73890	20	
	A/81 53553	20	
	,, 82429	20	
	A/99 36252	20	
	A/83 57389	20	
4772	A/98 45628	10	Omrito Laul Ghose.
4773	A/36 86529	1,000	Radhakishen Gunga Sahai
	,, 90353	1,000	
4774	A/85 96400	50	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
4776	A/86 01232	10	District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.
4777	A/98 33539	10	M. C. Chuckerbutty.
4787	L/7 35676	20	Jaloll Sirdar.
	,, 02259	20	
	A/99 76097	20	
	,, 38734	20	
	A/94 28803	20	
	L/1 28438	10	
4790	A/38 12279	100	Poorno Chunder Goopto.
4793	A/85 63527	50	Thacoordoss Johory.

Notes wholy lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4794	A/90 23560	100	Raja Jotendro Coomar Tagore.
	,, 88881	100	
	,, 46921	100	
	,, 93553	100	
	,, 94140	100	
	,, 94139	100	
	,, 94138	100	
4798	A/90 64469	100	Porickhit Mookerjee.
4802	A/83 78663	50	Chief Inspr, Frontr. Travg. Post Office, Allahabad.
4807	A/83 78522	50	Ramtarac Kor.
4809	A/90 24084	100	T. Jones.
4810	A/96 54775	10	R. Jones.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4741	A/57 94463	50	W. R. Johnston.
	A/94 61128	20	
	A/98 04024	10	
4742	A/13 24559	20	E. L. Cautwell.
4743	A/80 01931	100	N. Jackson, M.D.
	,, 01932	100	
4744	A/68 97268	10	W. J. Lambert.
4745	A/96 82927	10	D. Wren.
	,, 82928	10	
	A/90 54280	100	
4748	A/97 32253	10	A. Finlayson.
	,, 61192	10	
	,, 84552	10	
	,, 87763	10	
4749	A/37 78033	50	Doyal Das Mubrah.
4750	A/93 56568	20	Sossee Shaker Mookerjee.
	A/06 29956	10	
4751	A/98 23803	10	Berashur Mitter.
4752	A/94 92180	20	Debandro Chunder Bysack.
4753	A/9 98302	20	Mooktynath Ghosal.
4754	A/8 98028	20	Denonath Mondole.
	A/94 62208	20	
4765	A/88 82258	100	Modhoosoodun Dutt.
4768	A/76 35978	1,000	Sungum Loll Rawful Raw.
3285	A/13 07815	20	A. J. Smith.
4775	A/85 17568	50	Golam Arphin Kazy.
4779	A/94 14600	20	Capt. F. A. Hutchins.
4780	A/90 13109	100	L. C. Kennedy.
4781	A/07 03309	10	A. F. Hutchins.
4782	A/95 90160	10	Ram Dass Surmah.
	A/99 89256	20	
	,, 89258	20	
	,, 89253	20	
	,, 89254	20	
	,, 89255	20	
	,, 89257	20	
4784	A/86 84245	10	Essan Chundra Mozoomdar.
4786	A/86 55413	100	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.
4788	A/56 80554	1,000	Noor Khan.
4789	A/93 63787	20	Bhagoban Chunder Ghose.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Registar No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claiman
		Rs.	
4792	A/97 97565	10	Hurbhujan Loll.
	A/98 29787	10	
	A/97 20264	10	
	A/80 02196	10	
	A/96 01555	10	
4797	A/88 48122	50	A. Mackenzie.
	,, 73203	50	
4799	A/34 57550	20	Bhobanychurn Dutt.
4803	A/96 82912	10	Madhubchunder Chuckerbutty.
	,, 82901	10	
4804	A/94 56827	20	Sreechurn Roy.
4806	A/95 83665	10	Promothonath Bose.
	,, 23552	10	
4807	A/83 78523	50	Ramtarak Kar.
4808	A/66 47342	10	Watts and Co.
	A/87 54024	10	

Wrongly joined.

4766	A/93 15417	20	Ruttnashur Mullick.
	,, 15416		
4778	A/50 99609	10	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing, and Roy Lutchmeeput Sing.
	,, 99606		
	A/35 81631	20	
	,, 81630		
4783	A/96 41556	10	Prasanacharran Sawadhikari.
	,, 41555		
	Lahore.		
4785	E/9 10374	10	Mahomed Sadduck.
	L/1 07274		
4791	A/6 79744	10	Dabendro Chunder Bysack.
	A/19 74889		
4795	A/78 59556	20	Grindlay and Co.
	,, 59553		
4796	A/99 89472	20	G. Groves.
	,, 89471		
4800	A/83 29719	50	Meer Aftaff Ooddeen.
	,, 29716		
4805	A/93 48472	10	Gopalchunder Auddy.
	A/78 07014		

H. G. Cowie,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department,
The 3rd June 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, an Insolvent. — On Wednesday, the 15th day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers and Digman, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Frederick Andrew Cohen, an Insolvent. — On Saturday, the 4th day of May instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in November next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21*st May* 1872.

In the matter of Narain Sing and Umrit Sing, Insolvents. — On Saturday, the 6th day of April last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent Narain Sing was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic, cap. 21, as to all persons named in his joint schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively; and also ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition, so far as relates to Umrit Sing, do stand adjourned until the first Court day in October next, and the said Insolvent Umrit Sing do then attend to be examined.

Robertson, Orr, Harriss, and Francis, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Chater Simon Bijohn, of 10, Bonfield's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, an Accountant in the East India Railway Company, Agent's Office at Writers' Buildings, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefi of the Act XI, Vic. cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chater Simon Bijohn, an Insolvent. — On Wednesday, the 22nd day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Woolster Greey, an Insolvent. — On Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Henry Samuel Brookes, an Insolvent. — On Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 3*rd June* 1872.

In the matter of Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, Pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, residing at No. 14, Royd Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 3rd day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 10th day of June instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *" Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Francis George Gleeson, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 10th day of June instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *" Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

C. N. Manuel, *Attorney*.

In the matter of William Smith, of No. 5, Chowringhee Road, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as Commission Agent at No. 23, New China Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, under the name of William Smith, and then in partnership with Cowar Brojendronarain Deb at No. 3, Wellesley Place, in Calcutta, as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, under the name Commission and Finance Agency, and then himself under the firm of Wm. Smith and Co., and afterwards carrying on business in co-partnership with Juggernauth Chundra as Auctioneers and Commission Agents at No. 6, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, under the firm of William Smith and Co., an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 28th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Julius Posner, of No. 12, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in partnership with Hermaun Rentenberg at Nos. 11 and 14, Radha Bazar Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, as Merchants, Agents, and Brokers, under the style or firm of Posner and Rentenberg; and also carrying on business in partnership with the said H. Rentenberg at Agra, Cawnpore, and Delhi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style or firm of J. Posner and Co., an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Francis George Gleeson, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 30th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. N. Manuel, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Francis George Gleeson, formerly of Copallytollah in Calcutta, an Assistant to Messrs. Baker and Catliff of Calcutta, Drapers, afterwards of Dacre's Lane in Calcutta, and lately of Jaun Bazar in Calcutta, Boarding House Keeper, and at present of Dhurrumtollah in Calcutta, an Assistant to Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, Livery Stable-Keepers, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the siad Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 30th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. N. Manuel, *Attorney*.

In the matter of William Smith, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 28th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Ramcolly Nauth, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

M. M. Zorah, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th June 1872.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the event of the following dividends remaining unclaimed for six months from this day the same will be paid into Court:—

In the matter of JAMES CULLEN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	4th dividend at 10 as. per cent 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Joseph	10,030 8 8	62 11 0
„ of Mrs. M. A. Richardson	38,448 14 7	240 4 11
„ of Major J. N. Jackson	1,111 15 10	6 15 3
Mrs. E. Molony	31,266 8 0	195 6 7
Estate R. M. Ronald	1,470 14 0	9 3 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of BHOWANEY PERSAUD GHONE, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 4 per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dhoronydhur Dutt	50 0 0	2 0 0
Gobind Chunder Gone	1,000 0 0	40 0 0
Jogobind Roy	1,920 14 0	76 13 4
Koonjokissore Roy	2,061 2 0	82 7 1
Nobokissore Roy	38 7 3	1 8 7
Sherrington, T. H.	989 2 1	39 9 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FRANCIS BAILEY, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 7 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Blanchard, James	12,130 7 9	53 1 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FREDERICK DECLUZEAN BOLST, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 27 per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Anley and Company	10 0 0	2 11 2
Bell and Company, William	112 8 0	30 6 0
Coish, ditto, ditto	13 0 0	3 8 2
M. G. Costello	5 8 0	1 7 9
Francis Harrison, Hathaway, and Company	65 0 0	17 8 10
Gregory, J.	56 0 0	15 1 11
Harris and Company, A.	6 0 0	1 9 11
Hewick and Company	87 0 0	23 7 10
Jameeroddeen	22 0 0	5 15 0
Kayam and Company	16 0 0	4 5 1
Lepage and Company, R. C.	5 8 0	1 7 9
Mage, C. S.	664 0 0	179 4 6
Murray, Mrs.	15 4 0	4 1 11
New Medical Hall Company	50 0 0	13 8 0
Ramsay, Wakefield and Company	27 8 6	7 6 11

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JAMES COLQUHOUN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 5 as per cent 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
J. C. C. Sutherland and others, Trustees	64,000	0	0	200	0	0
W. E. Watson	48,032	9	4	150	1	8
W. Eatwell	34,495	0	0	107	12	9
Add also	4,293	0	0	13	6	7
Ditto	270	0	0	0	13	6
Lieutenant Colonel G. Williamson's estate	38,968	0	0	121	12	4
Dykes and Company	1,476	0	0	4	9	9
J. M. Manuk's Trust	11,722	0	0	36	10	1
William Wallis' Trust	2,038	9	0	6	6	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of GEORGE RICHARD PRENDAGAST BEECHER, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			4th dividend at 6¾ per cent. 7thOctober 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Crump and Company	312	0	0	19	8	0
Davis, J.	1,160	0	0	72	8	0
Favier, F.	94	4	0	5	14	3
Gibson and Company	1,964	8	0	122	12	6
Hart, N. H.	337	0	0	21	1	0
Johnstone, Mr.	500	0	0	31	4	0
Kernander, Mr.	48	7	4	3	0	6
Lewis, Mrs.	350	8	0	21	14	6
Lamb, G., Estate	400	0	0	25	0	0
Lewis, Mr. C. W.	328	13	4	20	8	9
Moran, Mrs. E.	630	11	0	36	6	8
Rampersaud	400	0	0	25	0	0
Smart, Mrs. M.	353	5	4	22	1	4
Smith, S. H.	240	8	0	15	0	6
Shaw, W. D.	120	0	0	7	8	0
Stocqueler, J. H.	50	0	0	3	2	0
Watts and Company	32	0	0	2	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of COLIN CAMPBELL, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 20 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Allan, Deffell and Company	10	11	5	2	2	3
Ackerman and Company	40	11	3	8	2	3
Cockburn and Campbell	86	12	3	17	5	8
Colville, Gilmore, and Company	17	0	0	3	6	5
Gogerly, Mrs.	114	1	6	22	13	1
George, A.	23	7	3	4	11	0
Hurrochunder Paul	76	2	3	15	3	8
May, Meik, and Company	95	10	0	19	2	0
Smith, Cowell, and Company	122	5	3	24	7	5

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of DUNCAN CALDER, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Apcar and Company	18	12	0	2	4	0
Boycaunt Nauth Roy Chowdry	220	0	0	26	6	5
Ditto, and Nundokissore Shaw	6,500	0	0	780	0	0
Bathgate and Company	16	0	0	1	14	8
Boycaunt Dutt	75	0	0	9	0	0
Bowkeeshlah Cauzee	300	0	0	36	0	0
Bissonath Nundy, Puddocoomar Chowdhry	400	0	0	48	0	0
Bindabun Paul and Company	50	0	0	6	0	0

In the matter of DUNCAN CALDER, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Englishman Newspaper	335	14	0	40	4	10
Establishment, wages due	3,000	0	0	360	0	0
Harman and Company	120	0	0	14	6	5
Hurrochunder Day	292	0	0	35	0	7
Hurrishchunder Sing	500	0	0	60	0	0
Jessop and Company	36	0	0	4	5	1
Jeremiah Homfray	126	0	0	15	1	11
Keelan, C.	250	0	0	30	0	0
Kalleedass Mullick	150	0	0	18	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	200	0	0	24	0	0
Moneymohun Dutt	50	0	0	6	0	0
Pittar and Company	200	0	0	24	0	0
Roopchund Coomar	266	15	3	32	0	7
Randle, Mrs., deceased (Mr. Ripley executor)	160	0	0	19	3	2
Stacy and Company, Messrs.	34	14	0	4	3	0
Sheeram Chatterjee	64	0	0	7	10	11
Tamakul Naik	161	8	0	19	6	1
Watts and Company	20	0	0	2	6	5

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of COHN CAIRD, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Arson, John	31	0	0	1	8	10
Bindabun Auss	1,400	0	0	70	0	0
Bhowaney	1,000	0	0	50	0	0
Ahmuty and Company	100	0	0	5	0	0
Bathgate and Company	60	0	0	3	0	0
Carey, Jonathan	300	0	0	15	0	0
Caspher, F. H.	250	0	0	12	8	0
Coin, William	30	0	0	1	8	0
Dykes and Company	80	0	0	4	0	0
Doorgachurn Paul	369	0	0	18	7	2
Gunganarain Doss	2,500	0	0	125	0	0
Gooroodoss Shome	900	0	0	45	0	0
Gibson, R. G.	100	0	0	5	0	0
Gobind	27	0	0	1	5	7
Gopaul Mistry	11	0	0	0	8	10
Gourmohun Mistry	32	0	0	1	9	6
Harrowell and Company	180	0	0	9	0	0
Hunter and Company	200	0	0	10	0	0
Henwood, Mrs. Mary	303	0	0	15	2	5
Hurrochunder Mistry	30	0	0	1	8	0
Juggernauth Seal	40	0	0	2	0	0
Jenkins, Law, and Company	180	0	0	9	0	0
Kinnoo Roy and Company	90	0	0	4	8	10
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	70	0	0	3	8	0
Mills, David	14	0	0	0	11	2
Radhamohun Doss	200	0	0	10	0	0
Robert, Fleming, and Company	60	0	0	3	0	0
Smithurst, Reverend William	580	0	0	29	0	0
Skeine, George	240	0	0	12	0	0
Sarkies, S. J.	30	0	0	1	8	0
Samuel, Smith, and Company	8	0	0	0	6	5
Smithurst, R. W.	90	0	0	4	8	0
Watson, J.	50	0	0	2	8	0
Wight, A. and J. Hastie	24	0	0	1	3	2
Wilson Peter	50	0	0	2	8	0
Auloll, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Ajboo, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Buddoorun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Chooley, coachman	64	0	0	3	3	2
Dowlut, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Emambuss, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0

In the matter of COHN CAIRD, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gollamally, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Gollamally, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Gooey, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Hameed, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Jeetoo, jemadar	48	0	0	2	6	5
Joharey, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Kistomohun Ghose	40	0	0	2	0	0
Mohun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Meerun	100	0	0	5	0	0
Modoo	48	0	0	2	6	5
Rohomut, syce	35	0	0	1	12	0
Rajoo	40	0	0	2	0	0
Ramchund Mistry	40	0	0	2	0	0
Rohum, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Sheechurn, jemadar	48	0	0	2	6	5
Shahdee, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Soogun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Woodoy, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM BIRCH, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			4th dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Aushootosh Day	3,000	0	0	22	8	0
Abdool Cassim	3,281	7	4	17	13	9
Apcar and Company	400	0	0	3	0	0
Brown and Company, F. W.	980	11	8	7	5	8
Buddinauth Roy, Rajah	21,000	0	0	157	8	0
Buddenchunder Roy	4,000	0	0	30	0	0
Beerchund Dhur and Company	322	0	0	2	6	0
Cameron and Company	1,600	0	0	12	0	0
Carr, Tagore, and Company	937	8	0	7	0	6
Cook, T. H.	337	0	0	2	8	5
Cook and Company	600	0	0	4	8	0
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Company	180	0	0	1	5	7
Dykes and Company	731	13	0	5	7	10
DeGarnier, T. N.	245	0	0	1	13	5
Fergusson Brothers	5,035	1	0	37	12	2
Gibson and Company	265	0	0	1	15	10
Hunter and Company	85	0	0	0	10	2
Jessop and Company	67	10	0	0	8	2
Issurchunder Ghose	1,093	1	3	8	3	2
Lattey Brothers	3,293	6	0	24	11	2
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	1,713	11	3	12	15	3
Monteith and Company	375	8	0	2	11	6
Nundololl Dutt	2,195	11	6	16	7	6
Payne and Sons, Thomas, ...	688	10	6	5	2	8
Pittar and Company	300	0	0	2	4	0
Punchanun Dhur	3,432	0	0	25	11	10
Radamadub Bonnerjee	6,000	0	0	45	0	0
Rajnarain Roy	5,480	0	0	41	1	7
Rustomjee Cowasjee	38,000	0	0	285	0	0
Swinhoe, T. B.	557	3	4	4	2	10
Sandes, M. F. G., Administrator-General	774	5	6	5	12	11
Shaw and Lyons	500	0	0	3	12	0
Samuel, Smith, and Company	564	1	9	4	3	8
Spence and Company	726	11	6	5	7	2
Smith, H. G.	55	0	0	0	6	7
Thacker and Company, W.	722	13	0	5	6	9
Thomson, T. E.	187	13	0	1	6	6
Twentyman and Co.	45	0	0	0	5	5
Tulloh and Company	1,401	11	0	10	8	3
Wilkie, G. F., and Company	91	0	0	0	10	11
Burkinyoung and Company	287	4	0	2	2	6

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of ARCHIBALD BRYCE, an Insolvent.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12½ per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bathgate and Company	300	0	0	37	8	0
Black, Mr.	20	0	0	2	8	0
Fergusson, Hugh	1,870	0	0	233	12	0
Graham, Dr. W., Estate	250	0	0	31	4	0
Hollway, F. Powell	1,485	4	2	185	10	6
Ditto	1,651	8	2	206	7	0
Long, C.	400	0	0	50	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	160	8	9	20	1	1
Smith and Elder	670	0	0	83	12	0
Surroopchunder Seal	115	14	0	14	7	9
Studdart, William	884	6	8	110	8	10
Ditto	3,151	7	11	393	15	0
Ramrutton Roy	700	0	0	87	8	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of ANDRIE LEUIS BRIANT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 4½ per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ayundee, Chickunwalla	25	0	0	1	2	0
Amrow	57	0	0	2	9	0
Boudet and Company, J.	500	0	3	24	14	6
Bryant, George	116	13	0	5	4	1
Bissonauth, Law, and Company	41	14	6	1	14	2
Bathgate and Company	141	7	0	6	5	10
Craddock, J.	82	12	0	3	11	7
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	417	12	7	18	12	10
Brett, Walter, for *Englishman*	153	1	3	6	14	3
Callychurn Bhur	39	8	0	1	12	5
Colder, Alexander, Great Eastern Hotel	51	0	0	2	4	9
Cooke and Kelvy	225	0	0	10	2	0
Cheer Rozalio	160	0	0	7	3	2
Carriage, Wheel, and Light Tax, Bills	149	6	0	6	11	7
Calcutta Auction Company Limited	235	0	0	10	9	2
Davis and Company	157	5	0	7	1	3
Foster, Rogers, and Company	455	13	3	20	8	2
Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Company, on account exhaws ...	230	7	6	10	5	11
Harton and Company	71	0	0	3	3	2
Hoffman and Company	44	6	0	2	0	0
Jadubchunder Ghose	36	4	0	1	10	1
Lancaster, D.	1,248	0	0	56	2	7
Lepage and Company, R. C.	66	0	0	2	15	6
McLardy, Hugh, (I. G. S. N. Company)	272	15	0	12	4	1
Manager, East India Steam Navigation Company ...	64	8	0	3	14	5
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	232	9	6	10	7	6
Miller, T. R.	45	0	0	2	0	5
Narain Sing	11	0	0	0	7	11
Rentz, Rees, and Company	784	12	6	35	5	1
Ramchunder Doss	310	6	0	13	15	6
Russomoy Ghose	97	4	0	4	6	0
Russomoy Ghose, executor of Callachund Ghose ...	250	0	0	11	4	0
Rasbbeharry Hazrah	66	9	3	2	15	11
Stewart, Mackenzie, and Company	527	7	4	23	11	9
Smyth and Company, W.	1,202	12	6	54	2	0
Sanders, Cones, and Company	16	0	0	0	11	6
Sagriel and Company	12	0	0	0	8	8
Statin, W.	150	0	0	6	12	0
Schwartz and Company, Madame	35	0	0	1	9	2
Unoda Friend and Company	135	4	0	6	1	5
Wallis and Company	76	0	0	3	6	9
Walton and Company	56	0	0	2	8	4
Wallis, R.	575	0	0	25	14	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of BRIJONAUTH DHUR, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 12 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhaugbut Chail	97 0 0	0 11 8
Buxoo Mistry	300 0 0	2 4 0
Bhojeekisto Mullick	800 0 0	6 0 0
Bhoobun Mohun Bonnerjee	600 0 0	4 8 0
Doorgachurn Dhur's, executor Okhoycoomar Dhur ...	3,000 0 0	22 8 0
Dosabhoy, Framjee, Cama, and Co.	275 0 0	2 1 0
Grant and Remfry	3,777 12 0	28 5 4
Gregson and Company	2,464 3 6	18 7 8
Gobindchunder Seal	400 0 0	3 0 0
Greeshchunder and Bhoobun Mohun Bonnerjee	1,500 0 0	11 4 0
Gooroochurn Poramanic	300 0 0	2 4 0
Gocoolchunder Dha	400 0 0	3 0 0
Lattey Brothers and Company	250 0 0	1 14 0
Morris, James	16,367 8 11	122 12 1
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	150 0 0	1 2 0
Muddoobun Doss and Dwarka Doss	1,000 0 0	7 8 0
Lutchmeechund Radakissen	275 0 0	2 1 0
Pooroosuttom and Woomachurn Ash	400 8 0	3 0 0
Ramtarn Ruckit	403 0 0	3 0 4
Radamadub Bose	7,000 0 0	52 8 0
Rooplall Day	5,000 0 0	37 8 0
Shah Behary Lall Rogoburdyal	300 0 0	2 4 0
Sitanauth Dhur	6,584 6 2	49 6 2
Sreenauth Roy	13,000 0 0	97 8 0
Tulloh and Company	70 0 0	0 8 5
Taraub Mooteah	200 0 0	1 8 0

A. B. MILLER, *Offg. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN ANDREWS, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	3rd dividend at 3¼ per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrakiel, C. G.	200 0 0	6 8 0
Ditto	300 0 0	9 12 0
ditto	250 0 0	8 2 0
Bonomally Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Bolychund Dutt	300 0 0	9 12 0
Callydass Mullick	1,020 0 0	33 2 5
Ditto	34 7 1	1 1 11
Conny Lall	500 0 0	16 4 0
Dickson, W., (holder Bissonanth Dey)	367 0 0	11 14 10
Dwarkanauth Mullick	1,000 0 0	32 8 0
DeCosta, L.	300 0 0	9 12 0
DeCruz, D.	250 0 0	8 2 0
Gooroo Churn Mullick	211 0 0	6 13 8
Grees Chunder Ghose	600 0 0	19 8 0
Gobun Chunder Chuckerbutty	162 0 0	5 4 3
Gungadhur, boxwallah	60 0 0	1 15 2
Gobin Chunder Saha	200 0 0	6 8 0
Gopaul Chunder Mullick	300 0 0	9 12 0
Good, J. F.	200 0 0	6 8 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	115 0 0	3 11 10
Callykissen Nundy	600 0 0	19 8 0
Khetternauth Seal	350 0 0	11 6 0
Lall Mohun Roy	600 0 0	19 8 0
Lewis and Company	46 0 0	1 8 1
Luchmun Sing	192 0 0	6 3 10
Monohur Seal	820 0 0	26 10 5
Mohendro Nauth Paul	130 0 0	4 3 7
Modoosoodun Day (holder J. G. Arrakiel)	400 0 0	13 0 0
Ditto ditto	212 0 0	6 14 3
Modoosoodun Day	2,240 0 0	72 12 10
Mohes Chunder Shaha	200 0 0	6 8 0

In the matter of JOHN ANDREWS, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 3¼ per cent. 7th October 1870.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Modosodun Shaw and Companay	520	0	0	16	14	5
Martin, J.	325	0	0	10	9	0
Nilmoney Sircar and Company	320	0	0	10	6	5
Obey Churun Sing and Pearymohun Dey	500	0	0	16	4	0
Petumber Saha	1,980	0	0	64	5	7
Petumber Dass	500	0	0	16	4	0
Rajnarain Dutt	596	0	0	19	5	11
Rodrigues, D. E.	500	0	0	16	4	0
Rajnarain Roy	200	0	0	6	8	0
Ramcomul Sircar (holder H. McIntosh)	600	0	0	19	8	0
Ramchurun Mullick	400	0	0	13	0	0
Ramchurn Mullick	35	0	0	1	2	2
Rebeiro, G. T.	250	0	0	8	2	0
Russick Lall Sen	150	0	0	4	14	0
Seeb Chunder Roy (holder Luckeynarain Dutt)	400	0	0	13	0	0
Seeb Chunder Roy (holder Mr. J. F. Good)	200	0	0	6	8	0
Tolsey Dass Dutt	400	0	0	13	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN BODRY, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 2 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Anderson and Company	43	12	0	0	14	0
Ally Bux, Hajee	1,550	0	0	31	0	0
Bippro Dass Mookerjee	500	0	0	10	0	0
Baker and Catliff	51	0	0	1	0	4
Bodelio and Company	30	0	0	0	9	7
Black and Company, T.	101	8	0	2	0	6
Bhola Nauth Paul and Company	66	0	0	1	5	1
Chaddylall	48	0	0	0	15	4
Callachund	215	0	0	4	4	10
Culloo, fowlman	76	0	0	1	8	4
Cally Churn Dutt	24	0	0	0	7	8
Carruthers and Dignam	445	0	0	8	14	5
Dwarkanauth Dutt	1,000	0	0	20	0	0
Dunn and Company	320	0	0	6	6	5
Dykes and Company	32	8	0	0	10	5
Daily Advertiser (Proprietor)	15	0	0	0	4	10
Francis, Harrison, Hathaway, and Company	67	0	0	1	5	5
Gould, C	300	0	0	6	0	0
Ditto	175	0	0	3	8	0
Gopey Nath Roy	500	0	0	10	0	0
Hanhart, J. G.	250	0	0	5	0	0
Hurro Chunder Dey and Company	28	0	0	8	11	0
Isser Chunder Chatterjee	99	0	0	1	15	8
Indian Daily News (Proprietor)	53	0	0	1	0	11
Kneebone G. A.	800	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto	500	0	0	10	0	0
Khetthur Mohun Ghose	64	0	0	1	1	6
Lackersteen and Company, G. F.	103	0	0	2	1	0
Lazarus and Company	400	0	0	8	0	0
Modoosoodun Sircar	1,000	0	0	20	0	0
Mohinder Nath Paulit	500	0	0	10	0	0
Municipal Commissioner's Secretary	141	12	0	2	13	4
Manual, C. R.	3,000	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto	700	0	0	14	0	0
Mofussilite Press	30	0	0	0	9	7
Mudden Mohun	200	0	0	4	0	0
Nobokrissen Mullick	2,361	0	0	47	3	6
Newman and Company	18	0	0	0	5	9
Naylor, G. R.	4,800	0	0	96	0	0
Oriental Gas Company	152	15	9	3	0	11
Pigot, E.	141	8	0	2	13	3

In the matter of JOHN BODRY, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 2 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ronaudin, Mrs.	1,100	0	0	22	0	0
R. Doss Nundee	176	0	0	3	8	4
Raj Chunder Dutt	2,000	0	0	40	0	0
Sagore Dutt	365	0	0	7	4	10
Sonatun Paul and Company	200	0	0	4	0	0
Scallon and Company	90	0	0	1	12	10
Stewart and Company, Lewis	63	8	0	1	4	4
Shaik Mookim, baker	39	0	0	0	12	6
Sham Loll Paul	100	0	0	2	0	0
Thomson, Edward	75	0	0	1	8	0
Vangelder, J.	300	0	0	6	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gorachund Singhee	1,330	6	1	9	2	4
Biss Chardon and Company	15,869	0	0	109	1	7
Ramdhone Bose	722	9	11	4	15	6
Deenonauth Dutt	9,228	0	0	63	7	1
Ramdhone carpenter, (1st)	743	10	2	5	1	10
Hauroo, carpenter, (1st)	505	7	0	3	7	7
Ramdhone, carpenter, (4th)	257	7	5	1	12	4
Roopchand, carpenter, (1st)	432	9	2	2	15	7
Bissennauth, carpenter, (1st)	528	7	7	3	10	1
Kaumdeb, carpenter	314	14	3	2	2	8
Caully, carpenter	660	8	10	4	8	8
Ramdhone, carpenter, (5th)	281	9	4	1	15	0
Surroop, carpenter, (1st)	125	7	11	0	13	10
Caussey, carpenter, (1st)	319	7	9	2	3	1
Gungaram, carpenter	265	13	5	1	13	3
Coobeer, carpenter	220	5	9	1	8	3
Moorally, carpenter	371	15	10	2	8	11
Hullodhur, carpenter	407	2	7	2	12	9
Haurroo, carpenter	313	15	9	2	2	6
Muddone, carpenter (1st)	265	2	2	1	13	2
Muddone, carpenter (2nd)	271	3	5	1	13	10
Radamohun, carpenter	925	14	10	6	5	10
Jariff, carpenter	1,493	15	3	10	4	4
Golake, carpenter (1st)	578	12	9	3	15	8
Sickdar, carpenter	47	15	1	0	5	3
Doondy, carpenter	65	15	6	0	7	0
Juggoo, carpenter	703	0	7	4	13	4
Kotubdy, carpenter	310	6	6	2	2	2
Tarrachund, carpenter (2nd)	375	9	7	2	9	4
Noormahomed. carpenter	745	0	6	5	1	10
Bissonauth, carpenter (3rd)	367	3	2	2	8	5
Cooncheal, carpenter	836	13	7	5	12	1
Tonnoo, carpenter	77	9	7	0	8	7
Seeboo, carpenter	102	4	3	0	11	3
Bhoyrub, carpenter	160	7	9	1	1	8
Ramchurn, carpenter	41	9	6	0	4	7
Commole carpenter (1st)	54	9	4	0	6	0
Noboo, carpenter	112	4	7	0	12	4
Raujoo, carpenter	155	6	11	1	1	1
Haurroo, carpenter (3rd)	33	7	11	0	3	8
Haurroo, carpenter (4th)	58	8	0	0	6	5
Raussoo, carpenter	25	5	4	0	2	10
Roopchund, carpenter (3rd)	61	2	9	0	6	3
Shedam, carpenter	33	11	3	0	3	9
Joodistee, carpenter	94	3	7	0	10	4

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Peerroo, carpenter (1st)	81	10	8	0	9	0
Royankhaun, broomadar	410	10	8	2	13	2
Toraff, broomadar	2,228	2	9	15	5	1
Chand, broomadar (1st)	494	7	2	3	6	5
Gooie, broomadar	407	2	10	2	12	8
Aummeer, broomadar (2nd)	299	6	8	2	0	11
Somiess, broomadar	446	2	2	3	1	1
Jankeer, broomadar	154	8	5	1	1	0
Goussey, broomadar	350	9	3	2	6	8
Hauddy, broomadar	105	5	4	0	11	7
Daummoo, broomadar	85	5	4	0	9	4
Suffie, broomadar (2nd)	251	15	5	1	11	10
Anuth, broomadar	23	12	1	0	2	7
Tuckey, broomadar	90	4	4	0	9	11
Regetoolla's son, Ameer	42	10	8	0	4	8
Khanmahomed, broomadar	97	15	5	0	10	10
Haukeem, broomadar (2nd)	359	8	4	2	7	7
Paunchcoury, broomadar (1st)	289	13	1	1	15	11
Jammeer, broomadar	477	5	8	3	4	7
Haukeem, broomadar (3rd)	280	5	5	1	14	7
Joomaul, broomadar	229	15	3	1	9	4
Juggoo, broomadar	206	8	3	1	6	9
Suddoruddy, broomadar	274	4	11	1	14	2
Kanaum, broomadar	261	5	2	1	12	9
Paunchoo, broomadar	294	3	0	2	0	4
Suffie, broomadar	328	2	0	2	4	2
Edoo, broomadar	95	7	3	0	10	6
Buctor, broomadar	129	12	10	0	14	4
Goolmahomed, broomadar	36	9	2	0	4	0
Ruffie, broomadar	19	15	9	0	2	2
Guffoor, broomadar	22	8	5	0	2	6
Bunsee, broomadar	6	14	5	0	0	4
Chand, broomadar (2nd)	14	4	0	0	1	8
Ramjee, joiner (1st)	806	12	0	5	8	9
Gobind, joiner	658	2	10	4	8	5
Haurroo, joiner	723	10	3	4	15	7
Ramjee, joiner (2nd)	747	1	8	5	2	2
Kartick, joiner	568	11	3	3	14	7
Bungsee, joiner	674	5	1	4	10	2
Bulloy, joiner	677	12	1	4	10	7
Rajcoomar, joiner	1,129	11	4	7	12	4
Tacoordass, joiner	372	11	2	2	9	0
Sheboo, joiner	372	9	9	2	9	0
Nitty, joiner	105	9	0	0	11	8
Susteeram, joiner	375	7	5	2	9	5
Juggernauth, caulker	1,042	14	8	2	7	9
Bhuggeyruth, caulker	152	15	9	1	0	10
Annundo, caulker	189	6	1	1	4	10
Urjoon, caulker	194	13	3	1	5	6
Hurry, caulker	147	14	10	1	0	4
Sonathan, caulker	357	1	9	2	7	4
Obeyram, caulker	135	13	11	0	15	0
Gungaram, caulker	54	3	10	0	4	5
Gourmohun, caulker	91	14	10	0	10	2
Hurrymohun, caulker	83	4	4	0	9	2
Rammohun, blacksmith (dead)	110	12	1	0	12	2
Radamohun, blacksmith	1,246	13	9	8	9	2
Muddoosoodon, blacksmith	1,707	9	8	11	11	10
Sumboo, blacksmith	181	7	0	1	4	0
Sumboo Chunder and Radamohun	189	5	10	1	4	10
Budden, brazier	1,278	7	0	8	12	8
Brijoo, sawyer	1,171	15	1	8	0	11
Titto, sawyer	107	6	10	0	11	10
Cheyton, sawyer (dead)	87	5	7	0	10	5
Hullodhur, block-maker	681	3	8	4	11	0

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.—(*Concluded.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim. Rs.	As.	P.	3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871. Rs.	As.	P.
Ramdhone, boat-builder	907	10	1	6	3	10
Toraff, tindle	2,689	5	9	18	7	10
Hossaine, tindle	1,124	15	9	7	11	9
Aujoomkhan, tindle	650	5	0	4	7	6
Goonah, serang	862	2	2	5	14	10
Punnawoollah, upper dock driver	727	2	11	5	0	0
Golaup, middle dock driver	948	4	3	6	8	4
Calloo, lower dock driver	1,232	1	5	8	7	9
Bawkeer, cooper	107	3	6	0	11	9
Tacoordoss, viceman	1,803	0	8	12	6	8
Cosseenauth, dingheywallah	492	0	0	3	6	1
Mohun, gharramy	114	2	1	0	12	7
Moneyar Sing, peon	32	0	0	0	3	6
Moddoosudun, sirdar	1,071	14	6	7	5	11
Chuckerdhur, sirdar	361	4	11	2	7	9
Noboo, sirdar	324	11	2	2	3	9
Lochun, sirdar	417	4	7	2	13	11
Surroop, sirdar	210	14	5	1	7	2
Degumber, sirdar	328	9	0	2	4	2
Hurrochunder Chuckerbutty	128	0	0	0	14	1
Bhoyrubchunder Bose, writer	320	0	0	2	3	2
Ramgutty Chowdry, writer	224	0	0	1	8	7
Kissenmohun Mitter, writer	247	7	6	1	11	2
Issenchunder Sen, writer	128	0	0	0	14	1
Hurrochunder Chuckerbutty, writer	213	5	4	1	7	5
Alphoo, duftry	32	0	0	0	3	6
Joodistoor Doss	29	13	10	0	3	3
Prettypud Tewary, jemadar	1,125	15	5	7	11	10
W. D. Shaw	1,200	0	0	8	4	0
Hedger and Smalley	1,600	0	0	11	0	0

(1142—2)

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugirutlee River, for the week ending Friday. 24th May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	6	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	2	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	3	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 27th May 1872, above zero, 5 feet 3½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 27th May 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 P.M.	7th June	*Busheer.*
France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Mauritius, and China.	7 „	8th „	*French Str. Meinaim.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Tuesday, the 11th June 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 10th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-master.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 1st June 1872.

Aseroft, C. E.
Bartlett, Mrs J. M.
Bingh, Miss Emily A.
B. Rivott, B. P. S.
Brooke, J.
Baldwin, B.
Becks, H.
Bruce, Greece and Co.
Brown, E.
Broja Jeebun Bose.
Bevan, J
Catchick, T.
Cowie, H. G.
Cockburn, W. C.
Correy, M. A.
DeCruz, Miss J.
David, D. J.
Farnham & Co.
Fletcher, D.
Fox, A. J.
Graham, J. I.
Goldney, Frank.
Graham, R.
Grimter, C.
Galliano, Bros.
Harriss, Lt.-Col. E. L.
Hallyburton, J. P.
Henderson, P. E
Heward, Mrs.
Hickey, B. S.
Hughes, H L.
Harris, J C.
Jootoor, Subramanyan & Co.
Jones, Capt T. G.
Jackson, J. S.
Jevezy, Mons. Emile.
Luccune, E. & Co.
Lea.
Moore, J.
Powlesland, R. O.
Karty Baboo.
Murray, J.
Mylan, Mrs. J
Paterson, Mrs. J. S.
Rajkisto, Newghy & Co.
Smith, C F.
Smyth, H. A.
Sheils, J. W.
Secretary, United Service Institution.
Stilip, G.
Stark, J.
Stynes, H.
Tobin, Mrs
Thomson, J
Tayler, Lt-Genl. B
Young, C. D.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned estates have come under charge of this office. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned without delay:—

Estate Thomas Filewood O'Brien, late a seaman.

Estate Henry Lewis Christiana, late of the town of Calcutta.

C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg Administrator-General.

HIGH COURT,
Calcutta, the 3rd June 1872. (1148—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhaugulpore, Civil Side.

NOTICE.

RUPEES 104-13-9, belonging to the estate of one JOHN CHARLES POUND, an European British subject, lately employed as a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company at Jumalpore, in Monghyr, who died intestate in the Calcutta Medical Hospital on the 24th August 1871, are held in deposit by this Court, and will be delivered to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

J. M. LOWIS,
Offg. Judge of the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

BHAUGULPORE,
The 16th May 1872. (1229—3)

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Julpigoree; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pleadership. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1872.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGOREE, J. C. HAUGHTON,
The 11th May 1872. *Commissioner and Judge.*

Notice

THE Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a training school for foremen mechanics in connection with the Dehree Canal Workshops, applications are invited from intending pupils, both European and Native. The pupils will be regularly bound by articles of apprenticeship, and they will receive certain allowances. They will be eligible for permanent appointment to the Department of Public Works after serving their time.

All applications should be addressed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Executive Engineer, Soane Workshops.

Notice.

CERTAIN property of Charles Harrington Barnes, some time of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Darjeeling, and lastly of Julpigoree, is under seal of this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive it.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commissioner and Judge.

JULPIGOREE COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Judicial Department,
The 19th May 1872. (1236—3)

Notice.

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Hare Street, on Wednesday, 26th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last, declaring a dividend, and transacting any other business which may be brought forward.

By order,
GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

2, HARE STREET,
June 1st, 1872. (1145—2)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at ½ past 10 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, the 8th June next.

The Books and Accounts of the Company duly audited will be open for the inspection of Shareholders seven days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
T. M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1872. (1230—3)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

Proceedings of the Twentieth Half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited," held at the Company's Office, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 30th May 1872, at 3 P.M.

PRESENT:

Messrs. J. B. Knight, J. S Livermore, Pearv Chand Mittra, Dr. J. F. Shekleton, Messrs. J. H. Herbert, J. A. Gregory, A. Cumming, and L. St. Romaine, Baboos Dwarka Nauth Chunder and Nobin Chunder Banerjee.

Mr. Knight having been voted to the Chair, the notice convening the Meeting was read, and the report and accounts for the year ending 29th February 1872, as printed and circulated among the Shareholders previously, being taken as read, it was—

Proposed by Dr. J. F. Shekleton, seconded by Mr. J. H. Herbert, and carried unanimously.

That the report of the Directors be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. A. Gregory, seconded by Mr J. H. Herbert, and carried unanimously.

That the balance sheet and statements of account submitted, and signed by the Auditors, be passed as correct.

Proposed by Mr. A. Cumming, seconded by Baboo Dwarka Nauth Chunder, and carried unanimously.

That a dividend at the rate of five per cent. for the half-year, or Rs. 12-8 per share, be declared; and that the same be payable on and after the 15th proximo.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Herbert, seconded by Mr. J. A. Gregory, and carried unanimously.

That the Directors now retiring from office, *viz.* Messrs. J. S. Livermore and Peary Chand Mittra, be re-elected for the current year. Mr. J. B. Knight, as Mr. Wilson's representative, continuing.

Proposed by Dr. J. F. Shekleton, seconded by Mr. J. H. Herbert, and carried unanimously.

That Mr. T. E. Carter be elected a Director of the Company, in the room of Mr. W. Spink, who has vacated his seat at the Board by proceeding to Europe.

Proposed by Mr. L. St. Romaine, seconded by Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, and carried unanimously.

That Messrs. C. H. Ogbourne and W. Nicholls be re-elected Auditors of the Company,

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting broke up.

J. B. KNIGHT,
Chairman.

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

THE Twentieth Half-yearly dividend at the rate of five per cent.. or Rs. 12-8 per share for the six months ended 29th February 1872, will be payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 15th instant.

With reference to the above, the Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. DONALDSON,
Offg. Secretary.

The 3rd June 1872. (1146—1)

Notice.

WE beg to give notice that MR. CHARLES COWPAR is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

COX, STEEL AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1872. (1224—3)

Lost,

FOUR Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43, for Rs. 500.

(1210—3) R. K. DASS.

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, in suit No. 327 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sonatun Dass and others are plaintiffs, and Doorgachurn Dutt is defendant, dated the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs ten and a half chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Nauth's Bagaun Street in Hautkhollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and being No. 1 in the said street, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say—on the east by the land of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor; on the west by a public road called the Strand; on the north by the public road called Nauth's Bagaun Street; and on the south by the bazar of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor.

An abstract of the Title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, from the office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd day of May 1872.

(1143—2)

To BE SOLD peremptorily by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, made on the 10th day of May 1871, in suit No. 161 of 1871, wherein Dwarknath Mullick is the plaintiff and Sreemutty Khettermoney Dassee and Nilmadhub Bose and Nilrutton Bose are the defendants, the following properties, that is to say:—

LOT 1.—All and singular all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being in Old Court House Lane, near Lyons' Range, in the Town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 15 cottahs of land, be the same a little more or less, which premises was formerly numbered 5, but now numbered 7, and which premises is butted and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Kally Churn Dutt; on the south by the public road called Old Court House Lane; on the east by the said property of Kally Churn Dutt; and on the west by the house and premises formerly called the Calcutta Coffee-house.

LOT 2.—All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 2 biggahs 12 cottahs and 3 gundahs, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Nyan Chand Dutt's Street, Simlah, in the said Town of Calcutta, and numbered 77, but now numbered and called 75, Beadon Street, and which premises is butted and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the tenanted land of Sumboo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter, deceased; on the south partly by the public road called Nyan Chand Dutt's Street, partly by the house and premises of Sumboo Chunder Dutt, formerly belonging to Rutton Chunder Dutt, partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Day and Aushootosh Day, and partly by the dwelling-house of Hullodhur Bysack, formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack; on the east partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonauth Day and Aushootosh Day, and partly by the tenanted land of Sumboo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter; and on the west partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose, formerly belonging to Madhub Chunder Bose, partly by the house and premises of Beereshur Dutt, and partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Bholanath Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Ramneedy Bannerjee.

For further particulars, apply to Messieurs Swinhoe, Law and Company, plaintiff's attorneys, at No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd day of May 1872.

(1241—2)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	Rs.	15	0	0
Do. with postage ...	,,	20	0	0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 28th May 1872

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,33,076	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs 3,00 87,836 3 2	5,09,04,680	11	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches	Rs 2 08 17,344 8 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,98,51,029	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c		24,13 735	9	7
Sundries		10,55,522	0	0
		10,77,58,041	2	1

ASSETS		Rs	As	P.
Government Securities		1,59,20,306	1	
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		42,04,833	1	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		36,52,818	1	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,71,72,715	4	5
Dead Stock		11,90,386	10	9
Stamps		13 845	2	0
Balances with other Banks		9 75 889	10	7
Sundries		4,39,255	10	1
		5,35,70,019	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,41 14,917 4 2	5,41,87,991	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 4,00,73,077 1 6			
		10,77,58,041	2	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th May 1872

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer

(1141—1)

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 5, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Friday, the 7th of June 1872, corresponding with 16th Cheyt 1279 *F.S.*

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
	4444	Arazee Class "C" lands in Mouzah Singpore, Pergunnah Durhurra.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.. ...	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 13*th April* 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B lands, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale, at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 10th June 1872, corresponding with 29th Joyste 1279 B.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisem entas in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition.

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.*	
174	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Neldangah.	25	West ...	3 1 33	South—End of mile 24 as per plan ... North—Road under culvert No. 77. East—Public road and Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 4.
						From 24 miles to 1,400 feet.	
175	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	East ...	3 3 7	South—End of mile 24 as per plan ... North—Road under culvert No. 77. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Bale and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 1,425 feet to 1,815 feet.	
176	ditto ..	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	25	West ...	1 0 12	South—Road under culvert No. 77 ... East—Railway fencing. North—Northern corner of tank and land belonging to Tobraj Mullick and others. West—As per plan.	Cocoanut and other sundry trees.
						From 24 miles 1,815 feet to 1,917 feet.	
177	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	ditto ...	0 1 24	South—B land of lot 176 and corner of tank. West—Land belonging to Tofrez and Deen Mohamud Mullick. East—Railway fencing. North—Corner of Jahiruddee Mullick's land.	Cocoanut and Tal trees.
						From 24 miles 1,917 feet to 2,297 feet.	
178	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	ditto ..	1 0 26	South—Corner of Deen Mohamud Mullick's land North—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's plantain garden. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gorai and Jahiruddee Mullick.	Bamboo cluster 2 and Date trees.
						From 24 miles 2,297 feet to 3,682 feet.	
179	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	ditto ...	4 1 13	South—Corner of Jotee Ram Gole's land... North—Road under culvert No. 78. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Mangoe trees.
						From 24 miles 1,420 feet to 3,620 feet.	
180	ditto ..	ditto ..	25	East ...	6 3 23	South—Road under culvert No. 77 ... North—Ditto ditto No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	Date trees.
						**From 24 miles 3,640 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
181	ditto ...	ditto .	25	ditto ..	4 1 0	North—End of mile 25 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 78. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 24 miles 3,700 feet to 5,280 feet.	
182	ditto ...	ditto ..	25	West ...	3 3 15	South—Road under culvert No. 78. North—End of mile 25 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the area of the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
183	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Mograh.	26	West ...	14 2 1	South—End of mile 25 as per plan .. North—Ditto ditto 26 as ditto. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry tree
						† *From* 25 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	26	East ...	14 1 14	South—End of mile 24 as per plan. North—Ditto ditto 26 as per ditto. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles to* 900 *feet.*	
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Chota Khajooria.	27	ditto ...	1 3 34	South—End of mile 26 as per plan. North—Grant Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 26 *miles to* 1,300 *feet.*	
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	3 0 11	South—End of mile 26 as per plan ... North—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Sundry trees.
						From 26 *miles* 800 *feet to* 2,920 *feet.*	
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Borra Khajooria.	27	East ...	5 1 19	South—Grand Trunk Road. North—Road under culvert No. 87. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 1,250 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*	
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	West ...	4 1 2	North—Road under culvert No. 87. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,010 *feet to* 3,885 *feet.*	
189	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha	27	ditto ...	1 3 10	South—Road under culvert No. 87 .. North—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Fruit trees.
						From 25 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,950 *feet.*	
190	ditto ...	Porgunnah Arsha, Mouzah Trishbigha and Horiah.	27	East ...	3 3 22	South—Road under culvert No. 87 ... North—B land of lot No. 192, and land belonging to private party. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Fruit and other trees.
						From 26 *miles* 3.885 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Arsha, Mouzah Horiah.	27	West ...	3 1 4	South—Boundary of Mouzah Trishbigha. North—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencying. West—Land belonging to Nobinchunder Ghose and others.	
						From 26 *miles* 3,950 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
192	ditto ...	ditto ...	27	East ...	2 3 36	North—End of mile 27 as per plan. South—B land of lot No. 190. East—Land belonging to Sookur Shaikh and others. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 27 *miles to* 1,460 *feet.*	
193	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Kosbi and Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3.35	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Bamboo cluster 8. Mangoe and Cocoanut trees.
						From 27 *miles to* 1,400 *feet.*	
194	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	West ...	3 1 27	North—Road under culvert No. 93 ... South—End of mile 27 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 8, Cocoanut and other trees.
						‡ *From* 27 *miles* 1,425 *feet to* 2,940 *feet.*	
195	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salance, Horiah and Namajee.	28	ditto ..	3 0 12	North—B land of lot No. 196 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	Bamboo cluster 1, and sundry trees.

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 27 *miles* 2,940 *feet to* 3,540 *feet.*	
196	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	West ...	2 1 21	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River. South—B land of lot No. 195. East—A class land. West—As per plan.	
						* *From* 27 *miles* 1,485 *feet to* 2,960 *feet.*	
197	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Salanee, Horiah, and Namajee.	28	East ..	2 0 26	North—B land of lot No. 193 ... South—Road under culvert No. 93. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	Date and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 2,960 *feet to* 3,710 *feet.*	
198	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Namajee.	28	ditto ...	2 3 5	North—Water edge of Sorosutee River ... South—B land of lot No. 197. East—As per plan. West—A class land.	Babool and other trees.
						From 27 *miles* 3,640 *feet to* 4,140 *feet.*	
199	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	28	West ..	2 0 19	North—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan. South—Water edge of Sorosutee River. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Monsoor Khan and Gocool Krishna Ghose.	Bamboo cluster 42, and other fruit trees.
						From 27 *miles* 4,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
200	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Hossenabad.	28	ditto ...	1 3 6	South—Railway fencing .. North—End of mile 28. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Monsoor Khan.	Bamboo cluster 2.
						From 27 *miles* 4,100 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
201	ditto ...	ditto ...	28	East ..	1 2 20	North—End of mile 28 as per plan ... South—Railway inspector's bungalow. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. In this lot has been included the bit of land situated between the Sorosutee and Railway bungalow.	Babool trees.
						From 28 *miles to* 1,025 *feet.*	
202	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Alleekojah.	29	West ...	1 2 10	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles to* 1,260 *feet.*	
203	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	ditto ..	1 1 31	North—Grand Trunk Road. South—End of mile 28 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Foot path and Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 1,200 *feet to* 2,375 *feet.*	
204	ditto ..	ditto ...	29	East ...	2 2 22	North—Road under culvert No 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	
						From 28 *miles* 980 *feet to* 2,350 *feet.*	
205	ditto ...	ditto ...	29	West ..	3 1 7	North—Road under culvert No. 97. South—Grand Trunk Road. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Gobindo, Ram Coomar, Shamonto Mundul, and others.	
						† *From* 28 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 4,050 *feet.*	
206	ditto ..	ditto ...	29	ditto ..	4 0 20	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Gopal Ghose and Teen Cowree Doss.	
						From 28 *miles* 3,980 *feet to* 5,080 *feet.*	
207	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Aymakola.	29	ditto ...	2 3 34	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No. 98. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan.	
						From 28 *miles* 2,375 *feet to* 3,895 *feet.*	
208	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Alleekojah and Gojoghanta.	29	East ...	4 2 4	North—Road under culvert No. 98. South—Culvert No. 97. East—Modhoosoodun Aduck and others' jote land. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 28 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 5,240 *feet.*	
209	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Al'eekojah.	30	East ..	3 0 31	North—Mogra canal. South—Road under culvert No 98. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 100 *feet to* 1,610 *feet.*	
210	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	ditto ...	7 0 22	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 29 *miles* 1,525 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
211	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porooosottumpore.	30	ditto ...	11 3 14	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing *From* 29 *miles* 20 *feet to* 1,850 *feet.*	
212	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Aymakolah.	30	West ..	6 2 8	North—Road under culvert No. 102. South—Mogra canal. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 29 *miles* 1,755 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
213	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Aymakolah and Porooosuttumpore.	30	ditto .	11 1 25	North—End of mile 30 as per plan. South—Road under culvert No. 102. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles to* 2,960 *feet.*	
214	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Porooosuttumpore and Bhorutpore.	31	East ..	11 2 7	North—Corner of Baboo Shaikh's tank ... South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree.
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Porooosuttumpore, Bhorutpore, and Duttopore	31	West ...	24 1 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan. South—End of mile 30 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 30 *miles* 2,950 *feet to* 3,290 *feet.*	
216	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	East ..	1 1 7	North—B land of lot 217 .. South—B land of lot No. 214. East—Jote land of Baboo Woojeer and Bahadoor Shaikh. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,290 *feet to* 3,865 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1.
217	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Bhorutpore and Duttopore.	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—B land of lot No. 218, and corner of tank of Monsoor Mullick. South—B land of lot No. 216. East—Entaz and Josimuddee Shaikh's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 3,865 *feet to* 4,440 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
218	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Bhorutpore.	31	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—B land of lot No. 219 .. South—Land of lot No. 217. East—Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee and Bhogobuttee Biswas' land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 4,440 *feet to* 4,990 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 6, and Tal trees.
219	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	ditto ...	2 0 2	North—Tank restored by Government ... South—B land of lot No. 218. East—Land belonging to Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 30 *miles* 5,005 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 3, and sundry trees.
220	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	ditto ...	0 3 8	North—End of mile 31 as per plan ... South—Tank restored by Government. East—Jote land of Apal Bagdee and others West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles to* 2,250 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1 Mangoe and Tamarind trees.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	ditto ..	8 0 38	North—Corner of Petamber Ghose's tank. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the bungalow land in the occupation of the Railway Company.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 31 *miles to* 2,565 *feet.*	
222	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	West ...	8 1 38	North—Tank restored by Government. South—End of mile 31 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. **From* 31 *miles* 2,565 *feet to* 3,055 *feet.*	
223	ditto ..	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	0 1 28	South—B land of lot No. 222. North—Culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Woomachurn, Ram Coomar, and Dinonath Newgee. † *From* 31 *miles* 3,055 *feet to* 3,280 *feet.*	
224	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ...	0 1 9	North—A foot path and restored land. South—End of culvert No. 109. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Koilash and Motee Lall Ghose. *From* 31 *miles* 3,155 *feet to* 3,835 *feet.*	
225	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	1 2 21	North—B land and land restored by Government. South—Foot path. East—Railway fencing. West—Land belonging to Nundo Napit and Troylucco Napit and others. *From* 31 *miles* 3,835 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Cocoanut, Tal, Mangoe, and Tamarind trees.
226	ditto ..	ditto ...	32	ditto ..	4 2 4	North—End of mile 32 as per plan. South—B land and land restored by Government. East—Railway fencing. West—As per pain. ‡ *From* 31 *miles* 2,250 *feet to* 2,660 *feet.*	
227	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	East ...	1 1 29	North—Public road .. South—Land of lot No. 221. East—Land belonging to Gopal Bagdee, Aughore Chand, and Petamber Ghose. West—Railway fencing. § *From* 31 *miles* 2,660 *feet to* 3,260 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 4.
228	ditto ...	ditto ..	32	ditto ..	0 3 16	North—Restored land South—Public road. .. East—Land belonging to Kalikison and Jodoo Nauth Soor. West—Railway fencing. ‖ *From* 31 *miles* 3,470 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	Bamboo cluster 1, Tamarind, Mangoe, Cocoanut and Babool trees.
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnen, Mouzah Talandoo.	32	East ...	2 0 17	North—Land of lot No. 130. South—Restored land and land belonging to Bisso Nauth Ghose. East—Bissasur and Parbuttee Ghose's land. West—Railway fencing. *From* 31 *miles* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
230	ditto ...	ditto ...	32	ditto ...	4 1 23	North—End of culvert No. 32. South—B land of lot No. 229. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles to* 850 *feet.*	
231	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Talandoo and Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	2 2 39	North—Restored tank. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Land belonging to Choudry Churn Ghose and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1240 *feet to* 1,910 *feet.*	
232	ditto ...	Mouzah Goorjahah.	33	ditto ...	1 1 8	North—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Bamboo cluster 4, Tal, Date, and Babool trees Aradoo Shaikh's land. South—Restored tank, East—Land belonging to Delbur Shaikh. and others. West—Railway fencing. *From* 32 *miles* 1,910 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
233	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Chooteepore, Mouzahs Goorjahah and Makhaldee.	33	ditto ...	7 2 27	South—Corner of Delbur Mullick and Aradoo Shaik's land. North—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing.	

* From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.
† From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
§ Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‖ From this has been excluded the tank restored by Government.

Lot Number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	* *From* 32 *miles to* 5,280 *feet.*	
234	Hooghly ...	Pergunnahs Pawnan and Choteepore, Mouzahs Goorjaha, Makhaldee, and Talandoo.	33	West ..	12 3 34	North—End of mile 33 as per plan. South—End of mile 32 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
235	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzah Makhaldee.	34	East .	4 2 5	North—Nulla under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 33 *miles to* 2,340 *feet.*	
236	ditto ..	ditto .	34	West ..	4 2 18	North—Khal under culvert No. 117. South—End of mile 33 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
237	ditto ..	Pergunnah Choteepore, Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	ditto ..	4 1 9	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 33 *miles* 2,350 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
238	ditto ...	Pergunnah Choteepore. Mouzahs Makhaldee and Kanyan.	34	East ...	4 1 33	North—End of mile 34 as per plan. South—Khal under culvert No. 117. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 34 *miles* 1,850 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
239	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Khanyan and Kulsee.	35	ditto ..	6 0 7	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. East—As per plan West—Railway fencing. *From* 34 *miles* 1,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	35	West ..	6 0 28	North—End of mile 35 as per plan. South—Road to the north of Khanyan station. West—Railway fencing. East—As per plan. *From* 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kulsee. Nishiragurh, Kolesundah, and Bagmydan.	36	ditto ...	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan. South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—Railway fencing. West—As per plan. *From* 35 *miles to end of* 36 *miles as per plan.*	
242	ditto ..	ditto .	36	East ..	11 3 26	North—End of mile 36 as per plan South—End of mile 35 as per plan. East—As per plan. West—Railway fencing. *From* 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
243	ditto ..	Pergunnah Pawnan, Mouzahs Kolsondah, Bagmydan, and Jokarbeel.	37	South ..	12 2 30	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan. *From* 36 *miles to end of* 37 *miles as per plan.*	
244	ditto ..	ditto ..	37	North ...	12 2 30	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 36 as per plan. West—End of mile 37 as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the land restored by Government.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23*rd April* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
245	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Joy-pore.	38	South ..	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
246	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	North ..	2 2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 *mile* 1,060 *feet to* 2,110 *feet.*	
247	ditto ...	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baij Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile* 2,110 *feet to* 2,776 *feet.*	
248	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kocheermo-hollah.	38	ditto ..	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjanee Meeah. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taltree.
						From 37 *mile* 4,205 *feet to* 4,425 *feet.*	
249	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur.	38	ditto ..	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land. West—Land belonging to Bosir Shaikh and B Class land.	
						From 37 *mile* 4,425 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
250	ditto ...	ditto .	38	ditto ...	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,080 *feet to* 3,125 *feet.*	
251	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Gorh	38	South .	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,140 *feet to* 3,590 *feet.*	
252	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpoo-kur.	38	ditto ..	0 3 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,590 *feet to* 3,760 *feet.*	
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ..	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shaha. East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile* 3,760 *feet to* 3,960 *feet.*	
254	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South ...	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. *From* 37 *mile* 3,960 *feet to* 4,520 *feet.*	Tamarind and pepul tree.
255	ditto ...	ditto	38	ditto ...	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha South—Kangloo Meeah's land. *From* 37 *mile* 4,520 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree and neem tree.
256	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	ditto ..	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,310 *feet.*	
257	ditto ..	ditto ..	39	ditto ...	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,325 *feet to* 3,805.	
258	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—East of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto .	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,250 *feet.*	
260	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North ..	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,270 *feet to* 3,900 *feet.*	
261	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,800 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
262	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ..	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
263	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto ..	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. *From* 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,580 *feet.*	
264	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ...	2 1 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road. *From* 39 *mile* 2,595 *feet to* 3,533 *feet.*	Pepul tree 1.
265	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	1 1 10	North—As per plan ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass.	Bamboo cluster 2. Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 39 *mile* 3,535 *feet to* 4,145 *feet.*	
266	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North ...	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden.	Bamboo cluster 7. Babool trees.
						From 39 *mile* 4,145 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
267	ditto ..	ditto ...	40	ditto ..	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	
						From 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
268	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South ...	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,645 *feet.*	
269	ditto ...	ditto ..	40	ditto ...	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan ... East—B Class land ... West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house.	Tal tree 1.
						From 39 *mile* 2,625 *feet to* 3,430 *feet.*	
270	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	0 3 24	North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land belonging to Roopchaund, Tarinee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundo Chowkeedar's. East—Public road. West—B land of lot No. 271.	
						From 39 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 4,070 *feet.*	
271	ditto ..	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others.	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
						From 39 *mile* 4,070 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
272	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 2,900 *feet.*	
273	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto ..	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others.	
						* *From* 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 4,130 *feet.*	
274	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	ditto ...	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Karikur.	Bamboo cluster. Mango and tamarind trees.
						From 40 *mile* 4,130 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
275	ditto ...	ditto ..	41	ditto ..	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeedar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Karikur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 *mile to* 1,820 *feet.*	
276	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Attee.	41	North ...	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 40 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,900 *feet.*	
277	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North ...	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
278	ditto ...	ditto ..	41	ditto ...	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee	
						From 40 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
279	ditto ...	ditto ..	41	ditto ..	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 700 *feet.*	
280	ditto ..	ditto ...	42	ditto ..	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						* *From* 41 *mile* 550 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
281	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Boinchee.	42	ditto ..	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 1,050 *feet.*	
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee.	42	South ..	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						† *From* 41 *mile* 1,050 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee, and Bonchee.	42	ditto ...	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
284	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Boinchee and Batka.	43	ditto .	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 42, as per plan West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						‡ *From* 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
285	ditto ...	ditto ..	43	North ...	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						§ *From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
286	ditto .	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto ..	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B land of lot No. 287.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
287	ditto .	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	0 1 3	North—Lote land of Dinonath Ghose. South—Railway fencing East—Land belonging to Rakhal Dass Mookerjee West—Public road.	
						‖ *From* 43 *mile* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
288	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—Public road. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
† From this has been excluded the Bonchee road situated within this lot.
‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.
§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.
‖ This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
289	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Batka.	44	South ..	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
290	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ..	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,430 *feet to* 3,550 *feet.*	
291	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ..	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,620 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
292	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	South ..	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	Mango
						* *From* 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Moroojpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ...	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others.	
						† *From* 44 *mile* 2,700 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
294	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ..	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing East—B Land of lot No 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 44 *mile to* 2,700 *feet.*	
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Moroojpore.	45	South ..	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land.	
						From 44 *mile* 3,300 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootepore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ..	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan.	
						From 45 *mile to* 2,420 *feet.*	
297	ditto ...	ditto ..	46	ditto ..	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly.	
						‡ *From* 45 *mile to* 3,130 *feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ..	46	North ..	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A R. P	*From 6 miles 1 800 feet to 3,375 feet.*		Rs As P.
51	Hooghly	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Bhuddeically	7	East	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No 21. South—Road under culvert No 20. West—Railway fencing East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Mondoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramanik, Bisso Nauth Roy Gour Haldar, Shivoo Chandol and Jodoo Hathy *From 6 miles 1,890 feet to 2,460 feet*	Jack 1 Date 1	600 0 0
52	ditto	ditto	7	West	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No 20 North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No 53 East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo. *From 6 miles 2,460 feet to 2,990 feet*	Tal 1	240 0 0
53	ditto	ditto	7	ditto	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. North—Corner of Bycunto Ghose's Jote land East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. *From 6 miles 2 990 feet to 3,380 feet*		225 0 0
54		ditto	7	ditto	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 6

CALCUTTA,
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary rights of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 25th June 1872, corresponding with 4th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.				Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
222	164	Chuck Hajreh and Chuck Chunda *alias* Khoorumpore, Pergunnah Sandha, with Malikanah.	20 3 25	18 9 0	0 3 0	18 12 0	32 0 0	The area as per settlement papers and sudder jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in cols. 4 and 5. The rights and interests of Government in the confiscated share of Beharee Roy and Gundouree Roy, absconded offenders, will be sold.

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14*th May* 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي هی که استحقاق ملکیت سرکار واقع محال مفصله ذیل علاقه ضلع پٹنه بتاریخ ۲۵ ماہ جون سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۴ اساڑ سنه ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کو کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنه مین نیلام کیا جایگا *

دفعه ۲ خریداران اس محال کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصله الذیل کا کرنا هوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیه سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیه سے زیادہ هو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیه نیلام کے پندرهوین روز وقت دو پہر تک اداي نه کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز نیلام هی شامل هی یا اگر پندرهوین روز تعطیل عام هو اور اوسکي بعد کہولنے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نه کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ هوکر زر مداخله سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقه نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمه داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

قیمت مظہرہ سرکار سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم هوگا *

محالات مندرجه نقشه محالات سرکار	نمبر توزیع نمبر ۱۶۴	نام محال بقید پرگنه چک هاجره و چک چنڈا عرف خورم پور پرگنه ساندہ معه مالکانه	رقبه بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار جمع مشخصے سڑک میزان	قیمت مظہرہ نیلام	کیفیت
			اکر	روڈ	پول	۱۸۰۹ ۳ ۱۸۰۱۲	۳۲	رقبه و جمع صدر مندرجه خانه ۴ و ۵ دروبست سوله آنه کا هی وحقوق سرکار حصه مین بہاري راي و گندوري راي مدعا علیهم مفرور بعلت هلاکت پرشاد راي وغیرہ ضبطے سرکار مین هی بموجب حکم صاحبان بورڈ نمبر ۹۷ بے مرقومه ۳ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع و یادداشت کمشنري نمبر ۳۹ مرقومه ۱۲ ماہ اپریل سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع نیلام هوگا *
			۲۰	۳	۲۵			

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۱۴ ماہ مے سنه ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate on Friday, the 7th June 1872, corresponding with 16th Jyeth 1279, F. S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st*.—If the amount of money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As P.
.....	.....	1 plot of class C land in Mouzah Dhurhurrah Sookhoor, Pergunnah Dhurhurrah, bounded on the south by a hill and a *Bur* tree (dead); on the north, Railway fencing; on the east, Railway land jote of Mohgoo Gowalah and Bridge; and on the west, jote of Karoo Coomar, &c., and mâl lands.	8 3 14	254 0 0

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro ...	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto ...	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Koonnuggur, ditto ditto ...	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector*.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 5, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No. 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B. S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 632-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. MONRO, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 5th day of June 1872, corresponding with 24th Joishto 1279 *B.S.* for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 1.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 53,937-13-7, and police Rs. 609-15. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 6,430-13-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17.—Dihi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 357-11-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dihi Buxipur; recorded proprietors, Harri Mohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-2-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 110—Dihi Chapra; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 1,311-6-5, and police Rs. 11-4-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 2-12-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371.—Dihi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 60-13 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 423.—Dihi Pearpur; recorded proprietors, Moonshi Fuzloll Kurim and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,032-9-5½, and police Rs. 33-1-11¼. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-5-9½ on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Dihi Ranaghat; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-11-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Dihi Shampur; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chakravarti and others; sudder. jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 490.—Dihi Shamta; recorded proprietors, Issur Chandra Pal, Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 4,154-2-4, and police Rs. 45-7-6. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 0-13-9 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2769-0.—Chur Notidangah Gorebhangah; recorded proprietors, Deno Nath Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 738-2. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-6-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3212.—Mouzah Harripur; recorded proprietor, Pudda Lochun Mozumdar; sudder jumma Rs. 690-0-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 136-7-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

C. C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bhaugulpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 7th day of June 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872, corresponding with 16th Jeth 1279, *F.S.*

Towjee No. 346.—Mouzah Juggutpore Bhugwan, Pergunnah Chye; proprietor Moharaj Singh; sudder jumma Rs. 1,600. This estate is to be sold for recovery of Rs. 500 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1872.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned estate, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 5th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Number on the Register A, 1468; number on the Revenue Roll, 814; name of Estate, Káminá Chok; name of Pergunnah, Kásijorá; name of Proprietor, Prathináth Singha; Government revenue, Rs. 1,916-9-7; amount of arrear of Government revenue for which the estate is to be sold, Rs. 899-10-9.

REMARKS.—Agreeably to the statement and Rubákari, dated 29th March 1869, of the Deputy Collector, 6 beegahs and 6 cottahs, equal to 2 acres and 24 poles of land in this estate, have been taken for making a canal.

MIDNAPORE,
The 27th May 1872.

T. WALTON, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sudder Jumma	....			2,695	15	0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692	2	9	1,282	9	2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413	5	10			

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 12th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

For arrears of rent.—First Class

No. 1326.—Lot No. 20.—Abad Bhuzobanpore; recorded proprietors, Hurchunder Mookhopadhya; sudder jumma, Rs. 628-8-5.

G. GRAHAM, *Offg. Collector.*

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 5, 1872.

No. 23 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Sickness in the District of Hooghly.

No. 2197, dated Calcutta, the 24th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Judl. Dept.

To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 267, dated the 16th instant, submitting a report from the Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly on the amount of sickness prevailing in the district, as observed by him during his last tour into the interior.

2. In reply I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to Mr. Pellew the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his interesting and thoughtful, though very sad report. His Honor approves of the action taken by the Officiating Magistrate at Moyapore, and of the transfer of the Khanacool dispensary to that place ; and accepts the view that even now, in the healthy season of the year, the dispensaries and the relief operations must be kept up, so as to brace the people, if possible, against the anticipated recurrence of fever in October next.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor however notices that there has been considerable delay in submitting the Magistrate's report. Information on so important a matter as the state of the fever-stricken districts of Burdwan cannot be too promptly submitted to Government.

No. 267, dated Burdwan, the 16th May 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of Burdwan.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 108, dated the 4th March last, I have the honor to forward for the information of Government copy of a letter, No. 150 dated the 28th idem, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, reporting on the health of the district as observed by him personally during his last tour. It will be seen from paragraph 15 of the Magistrate's report that the country round Jehanabad, Moyapore, Gohaut, Singboor, and Kristonagore, has this year been remarkable for the amount of fever. The Khanacool dispensary has been removed to Moyapore, as it was reported that there was little fever at Khanacool. From a report received from the Magistrate, under date the 19th ultimo, it appears that the total number of persons admitted in the Jehanabad dispensary for the first time for medical treatment, during the week ending on the 31st March, was 161, of which 9 were new cases of fever. There was one death during the week. The daily average number of persons who attended the dispensary was 152·12. The total number of persons admitted in the Bally dispensary for the first time for medical treatment during the week was 136, of which 18 were new cases of new fever. There was one death during the week. The daily average attendance was 23·6. The total number of persons admitted in the Moyapore dispensary for the first time for medical treatment, during the week ending the 27th March, was 311, of which 38 were new cases of fever and 273 splenites. There was no death during the week. The daily average number of persons attending the dispensary was 44.

2. I beg also to submit copy of a statement obtained from the Magistrate of Hooghly, showing the dispensaries at present maintained in the district, with the names of the medical officers employed at them. It will be seen that there are now seven dispensaries in the district which are maintained, temporarily, from the epidemic fever relief fund. Two of these, viz. the dispensaries of Kristonagore and Singboor, are in the sub-division of Serampore.

No. 150, dated Hooghly, the 28th March 1872.

From—F. H. BELLEW, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN continuation of my No. 82, dated 20th February 1872, I have the honor to report on the health of the district as observed by me personally during my last tour.

2. On the 28th February I left Hooghly and passed through Singboor, where I inspected the dispensary; thence through Bhasooree, where I arrived at about noon, and inspected the dispensary there also. This dispensary was founded by Baboo Bahir Dass Sircar of Peasarah, a rich zemindar, who promised to pay Rs. 50 per mensem for its support, in consideration of which Government supplies instruments and medicines. He was, however, many months in arrears of his subscription, and had omitted to answer reminders from my office. The native doctor complained much of the delay. I therefore took the opportunity of visiting him at his house, which lies a mile or two from the road, and by the threat of immediately closing the dispensary and handing him up to Government, succeeded in obtaining Rs. 600, the amount in arrear, in notes.

3. In the afternoon I crossed the Damoodar and entered the Jehanabad sub-division and stopped for the night in Huringkhola, half way between that river and Jehanabad, where I consulted the local zemindar. At this place I found my camp and the native doctor whom Dr. Thompson had placed at my disposal with his medicines. I had also brought with me Rs. 200 for relief of indigent sick, and some blankets, cloth, and sago.

4. Next morning I visited Moyapore, which is a large village, which has for four years suffered from fever, and which I also visited last year. In this village a tank has been constructed at the expense of Government and Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee. The place is however very large, and only a portion of the inhabitants are benefited by this tank. In this village I found about 5 per cent. of the houses deserted and in various stages of ruin, showing that all their inhabitants had died. Much more numerous were the houses of which portions had been allowed to fall into decay, showing that portions of the family had died. In many houses there were none left but sick children and women. I observed further that almost every one I saw in the village had spleen. I had intended to take the native doctor with me to Jehanabad, but things were so very bad at Moyapore that I ordered him at once to establish a dispensary, temporarily, at Moyapore. For this purpose I went to the aided school, where I found two pupils and three masters. After visiting the greater part of the hamlets which comprise the village and the people who go to the dispensary, I instructed the native

doctor to prepare large quantities of a mixture of rum, quinine, and iron, recommended by Dr. Thompson. I supplied him with blankets, cloths, sago, and Rs. 20 for the purchase of rice and dâl for dieting the patients who were dying of anæmia and emaciation, and went on to Jehanabad, paying a flying visit to Kistohatty on the way.

5. I re-visited Moyapore on the next day, and found the dispensary crowded with patients and the native doctor hard at work.

6. In Jehanabad, Kistohatty, and the neighbourhood, the sickness is somewhat less severe: a large number of people have died in former years and many are still suffering, but sickness has diminished during the healthy months of January and February in a more marked manner than at Moyapore.

7. On Sunday, the 23rd March, I visited Bally. The condition of this place is most lamentable,—very little, if at all, superior to Moyapore. The town was attacked with fever first in the year 1870, when about a fourth of the population perished; since which time it has always suffered severely in the months of September, October, and November. The sickness, as at other places and at Moyapore, is now much diminishing, and will probably continue to diminish for the next three months; but still the number of sick is very great, and all the people appear to be debilitated and splenitic. The native doctor here appears to be intelligent and attentive. He had a large daily attendance from Bally itself and the neighbouring villages, and I advanced him Rs. 60 from the relief fund for food and clothing. As I found that he had run into debt to the extent of Rs. 31-8-3 for bazar medicines, I also advanced him this sum from the same fund, to be adjusted when the bills are passed.

8. On the 4th March I inspected Jehanabad and its neighbourhood, the dispensary, &c., and made over Rs. 100 to the sub-assistant surgeon for relief purposes. My instructions, in giving these sums, were to spend them in dieting patients only, cooking the food in the dispensary.

9. On the 5th March I visited Ghattal, returning the next day. I found the new dispensary in good order. The sickness is less in the direction of Ghattal.

On the road between Jehanabad and Ghattal, I observed a good deal of chronic sickness, and found that people went from Dewangunge and other places to attend the Bally dispensary. I inspected Dewangunge on my way back from Ghattal. On the 7th March I was engaged in inspecting the office of the Deputy Magistrate and examining the records of the Income Tax Department, which I had not had time to do before, as I was out all day from Saturday till Thursday. On the 8th I was occupied with the Abkaree settlements, and on the 9th returned to Hooghly, visiting again Moyapore on the way and ordering in the native doctor, who, before he left, made over a supply of mixtures to the school-master for distribution. Having thus described briefly the nature of the inquiries made by me, I beg to offer the following remarks on the sanitary condition of the Jehanabad sub-division.

10. On the whole, I am of opinion that though I visited the sub-division of Jehanabad at a period of the year when fever was rapidly diminishing, yet the condition of the people in certain parts of it was most unsatisfactory.

11. *Thannahs Jehanabad and Gohaut.*—These thannahs form the northern part of the Jehanabad sub-division and adjoin the district of Burdwan. Fever has for the last four years prevailed more or less here, attacking now one village and now another, until at length almost every village has been visited. The first year of the fever in each village has always been marked by exceptional mortality, after which the disease diminishes in violence and becomes chronic and languid. Each year however, in the month of October, there is a perceptible increase in the violence of the symptoms. In last October the outbreak was unusually severe, many new villages were attacked, and villages, such as Moyapore, in which it was supposed to have nearly died out, were attacked almost with the original violence of the disease.

12. In almost all the villages the sequelæ of fever are still plainly evident in the countenances of at least half the population. In every large village moribund cases were to be still found.

13. In Ghattal and Chunderkonah, bordering Midnapore, fever had previously been scarcely known, but last October several villages were severely attacked. It is, however, much less severe there than to the north, and the condition of these thannahs more nearly resembles the condition of Bansbarya, Pandooah, and other parts of Hooghly, described in previous reports.

14. In Khanacool there is now little fever. It must be understood that there is no doubt that since December fever has become less in all the thannahs. The cases are now all, or almost all, chronic; but sickness is so widespread in the northern thannahs of the sub-division, and there seems so strong reason to believe that it will be as bad again next year if further measures are not taken, that I can only describe the state of the sub-division as most serious.

15. I consider that efforts ought to be carried on with special vigour at this favorable season of the year to strengthen and improve the condition of the people, and eradicate, if possible, the malaria from their systems. I therefore recommend that all the present dispensaries in Jehanabad and Gohaut should be retained, and that the Khanacool dispensary should be transferred to Moyapore.

I also venture to make the following remarks. The country round Jehanabad and Moyapore is high; the country round Gohaut is high also. In neither of these tracts are there any railroads, nor is there any interference with drainage. The country round Singboor is high also; round Kristonagore it is low, yet all these places have this year been remarkable for the amount of fever.

16. The soil round Bally is sandy; at Jehanabad, clay and sand; at Moyapore, sand with a little clay; at Kristonagore, black clay.

17. In all these places there are good tanks and bad tanks. The Jehanabad people have beautiful river water as well. The prisoners in the lock-up there always drink river water. Yet these circumstances make no difference whatever. These facts confute almost all, I believe, of the theories as yet advanced to account for the fever.

18. I have only observed two facts about the disease which appear unquestionable,—*first*, that the fever is directly induced by exposure to cold (having probably been previously latent in the system,) and hence the great increase of cases in the first cold nights of October and November; *second*, that on first attack on a village it is of a very rapid and mortal type, but rapidly diminishes in violence and dies out, or nearly dies out as a rule, in four or five years in each place, although it seems to be liable to a temporary revival under certain unknown conditions, such as have probably occurred this year.

Report on Sylhet Tea Gardens for the year 1871.

(*RESOLUTION.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.

READ—

Commissioner of Dacca's letter No. 21, dated 20th February, forwarding the inspection reports on Sylhet tea gardens for the year 1871.

READ also—

The half-yearly returns of laborers in Sylhet for the year 1871.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that these are the most satisfactory reports of the condition of laborers on tea gardens that have yet come before him. There are five gardens* in Sylhet, on which there are on the average about 560 laborers. These gardens had, with one exception, been visited by the Inspector twice during the year. The laborers' lines are well kept; the laborers are said to look well and healthy, even though some of them came to their gardens at unhealthy seasons; the condition of the up-country coolies is noted at the Chargola garden only, where they are said to look healthy and well. There were six deaths during the year, all of which occurred on the Puttoreah garden; this garden contains more than half of all the laborers in Sylhet. Twenty-two re-contracted laborers deserted during the year; four laborers were imprisoned during the year. There were no complaints on any of the gardens; and the Inspector found that on no garden were there any arrears of pay due to the laborers.

* Branch gardens are reckoned as part of the parent garden when both are close together.

2. These figures contrast most favorably with similar statistics for the year 1870, thus:—

	1870.	1871.
Average number of laborers during the year ...	590	... 560
Deaths during the year	25	... 6
Laborers imprisoned	1	... 4
Laborers who deserted	54	... 22
" " imported during the year ...	65	... 116
" " engaged or re-engaged in Sylhet	333	... 344

No deaths occurred during the year 1871 on the Cherragaon garden, on which 35 per cent. of the laborers died during the year 1870. The Magistrate of Sylhet has specially reported that he believes the returns now under review are correct; and the Inspector, on his visits to each garden, satisfied himself that the books and registers of laborers were correctly kept; so that there can be no room for doubt but that the Sylhet tea coolies were well looked after, and were very healthy during the year 1871.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the remarks and orders passed by the Inspector and by the Commissioner in regard to the insufficiency of sleeping places and of medicines at two of the gardens.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Satkirah.

Extract of a letter from G. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No.* 318, *dated Alipore, the 9th December* 1871.

* * * * * *

PARA. 9. *Satkirah.*—I have previously given some account of the inundation here, the effects of which were much more serious than those in Baraset. The Echamutty river was the cause of the flood here also. The waters began to rise on the 1st, and between that and the 17th September attained a height of more than seven feet above the usual high water mark. After that date the waters began to subside, but on the 4th October began again to rise, and between that and the 14th attained nearly their former height, after which they began to fall, and by the 31st had completely subsided.

10. The rise was so gradual that the people had time to remove their household property and cattle to places of safety. Two lives only were lost—one, a little girl, at Ballidangah, who fell into some shallow water while her parents were engaged in removing their goods and chattels, whose case I mentioned in my previous report, and one a man who foolishly tried to swim across a strong current near to Goddaghatta.

* * * * * *

12. However, I have recently been through a considerable portion of this tract, and I have seen whole plains denuded of their crops. For all this I do not believe there will be any real distress. In that portion where any *ous* crop was grown nearly the whole has been saved, and the people have their *molasses* manufacture and their cold weather crops. These remarks apply to the northern part of the sub-division, where the effects of the inundation were mostly felt. I myself saw most active preparations for the above-mentioned manufacture, and the cold weather crops everywhere looked most promising.

13. Further, the Satkirah Agricultural and Horticultural Society have furnished seeds for the sowing of *boro dhan* and other seasonable crops. Up to the 8th November seed sufficient to sow 2,000 beegahs had been sold or given gratuitously to 600 ryots. The Deputy Magistrate has promised a further history of this Society, which was established in January last. It was instrumental in forming a Flood Relief Committee; and when I was at Satkirah the amount of subscriptions retained in hand to meet any real cases of distress amounted to nearly Rs. 500.

14. I should add that Babu Debnath Chowdry, a resident zemindar here, has provided all his ryots who chose to apply to him with seed, the price of which they are to repay him after the in-coming crops are reaped. This gentleman informed me that the Deputy Magistrate had taken very great trouble in promoting and furthering the operations of the "Flood Relief Committee."

15. In those villages to the south of the sub-division where the *amun* crop was totally destroyed and no *ous* is grown, the people have only to take a few hours' journey in a boat to the cultivated parts of the Soonderbuns, where labor is much required, and they are allowed $\frac{1}{28}$th part of what they cut. The crops in these parts are most luxuriant this year, and I saw boats crowded with reapers going down to work there.

16. A considerable number of cattle have died; but everywhere on inquiry I was told that the disease had almost entirely ceased. Further, there did not appear to be any unusual amount of fever.

No. 41, dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1872.

From—R. H. WILSON, ESQ., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Commr. of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 61R, dated the 14th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to request that you will have the goodness to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs for his report regarding the condition of his district since the recent heavy inundations, as well as an expression of His Honor's satisfaction at the comparatively slight injury which it has sustained.

2. With reference to paragraph 13 of the Collector's letter, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the notice of the assistance given to the ryots by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Satkhira, and that he will await with interest some account of that Association.

3. In the following paragraph His Honor also notices the favorable mention which is made of the Deputy Magistrate in connection with the operations of the Flood Relief Committee.

4. With regard to paragraph 22 of Mr. Graham's letter, I am to observe that the contrast which the conduct of the inhabitants of Goburdangah in not forming themselves into a relief committee affords with the action of the residents of Satkhira, is not creditable to those of Goburdangah.

No. 132, dated Alipore, the 11th May 1872.

From—G. GRAHAM, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN reply to your No. 97JG, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to point out that the report sent up was not that of the Deputy Magistrate of Satkirah, but was prepared by Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry, the President of the Agricultural Society.

2. I mentioned this Society in my report on the inundation which occurred in this district last year, because its members formed the principal support of the Flood Relief Committee.

3. Its history, object, and the work it has done, may be shortly stated as follows.

Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry, the principal resident landholder at Satkirah, had established an institution, called the Bidya Somaj, which comprised an Agricultural Department, in connection with which yearly exhibitions were held. These were discontinued, and the late Deputy Magistrate, Babu Shiva Prosad Sandyal, determined to revive them. An exhibition was held on the 15th January 1871, and at a meeting on the 15th February of the same year the Society was formed, and the President, Secretaries, and Members of the managing committee, chosen.

4. The objects of the Society are stated by Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry to be—To reform the defects of the old system of agriculture as prevalent in these parts; to distribute to the ryots seeds of such things as are not available here; to introduce the cultivation of foreign vegetables and such other things as will prove profitable to the ryot; to give requisite information to farmers on all difficult agricultural questions, and to encourage trade in agricultural produces.

5. The Society hopes to extend its operations, but its means are limited, as at present the donations amount to Rs. 1,000 only. Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry has a garden, which he has placed at the disposal of the Society for two years. Last year American vegetable seeds received from the Agri-Horticultural Society in Calcutta, to which this Society is a subscriber, and various kinds of country vegetables, were tried in this garden and also distributed gratis among the residents in the neighbourhood. Grafts of various sorts of fruit trees, Bombay mangoes, and others, were brought from the Calcutta Society and sold to inhabitants of Satkirah.

6. The fact is that not much has been done, and when I was at Satkhirah in November last the garden did not appear to be in a very flourishing state. Possibly with encouragement the Society may increase in importance, and be of substantial benefit to the neighbourhood

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No. 2374, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1872.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7RG, dated 18th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to say that the Society has at least done an excellent work in assisting the ryots after the inundations, and the objects which they set before themselves in view to the improvement of agriculture and horticulture are most praiseworthy and excellent.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in contributing Rs. 500 from the provincial funds towards enabling the Society to resume the operations, which must have been hindered by their exertions during the inundation.

3. I am further directed to request that you will communicate to the Society that His Honor will look to its operations with great interest, and will be happy to give it reasonable aid in any measures of thoroughly practical improvement which it may be able to carry out.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 27th May 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Gram.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Patna	20·5	20·5	23·3	31·7	31·7	27·9	18·6	17·7	...	20·5	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	32·6	31·7	31·7	29·8	29·8	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	18·6	19·5	21·4	34·9	34·9	28·9	11·1	11·6	11·1	19·1	19·1	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	22·8	18·6	6·9	6·9	6·7	
3	Chumparun	19·5	19·5	26·1	32·6	32·6	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	20·5	21·4	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	18	16	19	29	29	31	14	14	14	19	19	21	...	...	...	23	23	29	26	26	16	8	8	7	
5	Shahabad	21·0	19·0	25·0	30.0	29·0	32·0	12·0	13·0	12·0	21·0	20·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	29·0	31·0	31·0	24·0	8·2	8·0	8·0	
6	Tirhoot	†																								
7	Bhaugulpore...	18·8	19·9	25·8	34·2	34·2	41·1	17·6	18·8	21·2	22·3	22·3	27·06	...	...	...	31·7	31·7	...	27·06	27·06	23·5	7·6	7·6	7·6	
8	Monghyr	22·5	24·4	26·4	38·0	34·2	...	13·2	13·2	13·7	18·0	18·5	21·5	...	...	...	...	...	30·3	32·2	34·1	24·8	7·8	7·8	7·3	
9	Purneah	21·4	23·3	19·5	32·6	37·3	21·4	20·5	20·5	24·2	25·1	26·1	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	22·3	7·1	6·9	6·9	
10	Rajmehal ...	19·5	19·5	23·3	37·3	37·3	51.3	16·7	16·7	17·7	19·5	19·5	26·1	29·5	30·3	37·3	30·3	30·3	37·3	24·2	24·2	24·6	7·6	7·6	7·4	
11	Deoghur	18·6	18·6	19·5	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	19·5	23·3	23·3	25·1	...	...	...	32·6	37·3	...	24·2	24·2	18.6	7·4	7·8	...	
12	Godda	18·6	13·9	22·3	...	...	...	16·7	...	22·3	26·1	23·3	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	46·6	...	...	18·6	5·5	5·5	5·5	
13	Rajshahye	15·7	15·7	20·9	41·9	45·3	45·3	14·9	15·7	16·7	22·3	22·9	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	...	..	7·9	7·9	...	
14	Bograh	18·1	18·1	15·8	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	31·7	32·8	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	17·4	16·7	7·4	7·4	7·2	
15	Dinagepore	13·9	14·9	14·9	19·5	20·5	13·4	23·3	25·1	29·1	27·9	30·7	33·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	18·6	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
16	Maldah	19·5	20·5	23·3	44·3	46·6	37·3	23·3	23·3	24·2	27·0	24·2	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	20·5	22·3	7·4	7·6	7·6	
17	Rungpore	16·7	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	13·9	15·2	13·9	24·1	24·1	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
18	Burdwan	14·1	14·9	18·6	19·5	19·5	27·9	20·9	21·8	21·8	22·3	22·9	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	22·3	19·1	8·3	8·3	8·5	
19	Bancoorah	15·1	13·9	18·6	19·5	18·6	19·5	19·3	20·5	22·3	22·1	23·3	24·4	24·7	25·5	25·5	32·6	32·6	28·9	16·3	15·7	14·8	8·2	8·2	7·5	
20	Dacca	16·5	18·7	16·8	21·5	24·7	33·6	18·7	19·6	16·8	27·1	28·	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	16·8	14·9	8·7	8·4	7·4	
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	..	...	...	18·6	18·6	16·3	24·2	24·7	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·9	7·4	
22	Mymensing	16·7	14·9	15·8	...	...	...	19·5	20·5	19·5	29·8	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·7	7·9	7·9	7·9	
23	Sylhet	8·3	...	1[illegible]·1	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	16·7	31·7	31·7	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	15·8	14·9	8·5	8·2	7·8	
24	Cachar	9·3	9·9	11·4	...	...	...	21·3	21·3	24·8	27·1	29·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	14·9	16·5	8·2	8·2	7·8	
25	Chittagong	14·9	13·0	12·1	...	...	...	15·8	14·9	12·1	21·4	21·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	12·1	6·7	6·7	7·4	
26	Noakhally	..	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·7	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	11·1	7·4	7·4	6·5	
27	Tipperah	12·1	12·1	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	32·6	32·6	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	12·1	8·6	8·6	8·1	
28	Hill Tipperah	10·5	10·5	...	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	37·6	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·02	10·02	...	7·8	7·8	...	
29	Cuttack	14·6	14·6	12·1	...	...	...	20·4	20·8	16·7	26·2	26·9	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·7	26·3	27·9	8·3	8·3	8·3	
30	Balasore	13·06	13·06	14·9	7·4	7·4	...	14·9	24·2	14·9	26·1	26·1	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	8·3	8·3	7·4	
31	Pooree	14	16	10	...	...	...	20	20	27	29	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	21	8	8	8	
32	Hazareebaugh	17·7	17·7	20·5	23·3	27·9	...	11·1	12·1	13·0	19·5	20·5	24·2	27·9	27·9	30·7	27·9	27·9	33·5	18·6	19·5	15·8	6·5	6·7	6·5	
33	Lohardugga	13·0	13·0	14·9	27·9	27·9	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	23·3	22·3	22·3	...	...	...	27·9	26·1	35·4	13·9	13·9	...	5·5	5·5	5·8	
34	Maunbhoom	15·8	15·8	16·7	22·3	22·3	23·3	16·7	16·7	18·1	22·8	24·02	25·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	15·7	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
35	Singbhoom...	23·3	23·3	20·5	37·3	37·3	33·5	29·8	29·8	33·5	37·3	37·3	30·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	21·4	5·7	5·7	5·8	
36	Durrung	9·3	9·3	8·3	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	6·5	14·9	14·9	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·4	11·1	5·5	5·5	6·5	
37	Nowgong	...	...	..	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
38	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	12·1	15·8	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
39	Kamroop	18·6	18·6	18·6	3·7	3·7	7·4	7·4	8·3	9·3	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	11·2	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
40	Lukhimpore	*																								
41	Julpigoree	9·3	10·2	...	...	14·9	...	7·4	7·4	...	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	...	11·1	12·1	...	6·5	5.5	...	
42	Gowalparah	*																								
43	Darjeeling	6·5	7·4	7·4	11·1	9·3	9·3	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	10·2	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 3rd June 1872.

Present week ending 3rd June 1872, past week ending 27th May 1872, and corresponding week of 1871.

1	Nya-Doomka	16·7	16·7	19·5	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	19·5	23·3	23·3	26·1	46·6	46·6	46·6	46·6	46·6	46·6	22·3	22·3	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Moorshedabad	17·7	19·9	23·3	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	16·7	22·3	20·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	31·7	32·6	8·0	7·8	7·6	
3	Pubna *																									
4	Beerbhoom	18·6	19·5	19·5	23·3	23·3	...	19·5	20·5	22·3	23·7	24·2	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	25·1	20·9	7·8	7·8	8·3	
5	Hooghly *																									
6	Howrah	18·6	17·7	13·9	24·2	23·3	27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	18·6	8·3	9·2	8·3	
7	Midnapore	13·9	13·9	15·8	13·06	13·06	14·9	18·6	19·5	18·6	21·4	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	7·8	7·8	7·8	
8	Nuddea ...	16·4	16·4	21·3	29·8	29·8	32·6	16·4	16·4	16·4	18·6	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	27·0	22·8	8·4	8·4	9·8	
9	Jessore	18·1	18·1	16·7	29·8	29·8	27·9	16·7	16·7	17·4	24·2	24·2	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	..	18·6	18·6	18·6	8·3	8·3	7·9	
10	24-Pergunnahs ...	16·7	16·7	16·5	18·6	21·2	13·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	16·5	18·6	18·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	18·6	8·3	8·5	8·1	
11	Furreedpore	21·4	22·8	20·5	32·6	27·1	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	25·1	25·1	20·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9	24·2	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	

* Return not received. | † Return defective.

Published for general information.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1872.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 1st June 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ..	June 1st	Nil ...	Very hot with west winds.	Crops nil.	
2	Gya ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Excessively hot ..	No crops ..	Cholera is prevailing in certain parts of the district.
3	Chumparun ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Fair weather; east winds; very hot.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good, but rain is wanted.	
4	Sarun ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Fair weather; east and west winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable. Cotton—the pods are being picked; sugarcane, sati dhan. and late cheena have grown up well; there is still moisture in the fields.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Variable; east and west winds; heat excessive; no rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 111 Minimum ... 83 Barometer— Highest reading 29·658 Lowest ditto 29·530	Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Hot and dry during the day; rain is wanted.	Indigo, dhan, moong, cheena, sugarcane, and konni crops continue good. The recent rains at Seetamurhee and Durbhanga sub-division have much improved the state of the crops.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	No rain; very hot; strong westerly winds.	In the sudder sub-division, as reported last week, rain is much wanted.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 1st	.....	Excessive heat with west winds.	Indigo very promising. No other crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 1st	Few drops only this day.	No rain; the heat most excessive.	Everything suffering from want of rain; where the young dhan has got above ground, it is said to be withering. To the south cattle are said to be suffering much from want of food as there is no grass.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Hot, oppressively so towards close of week.	Sugarcane is getting on fairly, but is likely to suffer if no rain falls within the next few days.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Excessively dry and hot. Thermometer in shed— Maximum .. 108′ Minimum ... 86′	Rain very much wanted; all agricultural operations are at a stand-still; country being scorched up.	
13	Godda ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Excessively hot; no one remembers having ever experienced such hot weather.	Nothing to report on.	
14	Jamtara ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Very hot ...	Rain required; otherwise favorable.	
15	Rajshahye ..	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
16	Bograh ...	„ 1st	·55	Hot, sultry, and oppressive.	Satisfactory.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
17	Dinagepore ...	1872 June 1st	Nil ...	Excessively hot during the whole week; scarcely any cloud; a squall at 2 A M on Tuesday with rain threatening, but it broke up again. Temperature— Highest ... 103·5 Lowest .. 83	The rain has benefited what crop there is.	
18	Maldah ..	„ 1st	Nil ..	Exceedingly hot and dry	Good.	
19	Moorshedabad ...	„ 1st	.....	Extremely hot and oppressive.	Fair, provided rain falls soon.	
20	Pubna ..	„ 1st	·05	Favorable.	Favorable	
21	Rungpore ...	„ 1st	·80	Hot and sultry.	Good	
22	Burdwan ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Very hot ..	Rain is much wanted for sowing ous and amun crops.	
23	Bancoorah ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	No rain; very hot ..	Rain is very much wanted; ploughing is at a standstill.	
24	Beerbhoom ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Extremely hot; no rain.	Sowing has commenced in places, but more rain is necessary.	
25	Hooghly ...	„ 1st	29·. Drizzling.	Most part of the week clear and hot; there was slight shower of rain on the 29th May 1872.	Amun and ous sown and planted out in parts of districts; in others sown. but not planted out, as the ground is too hard for want of rain.	
26	Howrah ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	No rain fell in any part of the district The heat has been very great.	Want of rain and the extreme heat are injuriously affecting the young paddy and sugarcane. especially in the south of the district.	
27	Midnapore ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Very hot and close ...	Ploughing is going on to some extent; rain is still very much wanted for the indigo and for the sowing of amun paddy.	
28	Nuddea ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Damp and exceedingly hot.	Most promising.	
29	Jessore ...	„ 1st	·89	In most parts hot and sultry.	Good.	
30	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Hot and sultry; more rain wanted all over the district; there were slight showers in Diamond Harbour, Barrackpore, Bussirhat, Baraset, and a heavier fall in Dum-Dum and Baranpore. Mean temperature at noon 92°. Direction of wind south-east.	Jute has been sown, and in some places the young plants have germinated, ous sowings have generally commenced; sugarcane plants are thriving; want of rain generally felt.	
31	Dacca ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Very hot; a slight shower on Wednesday.	Good.	
32	Backergunge ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Hot and close ..	Good.	
33	Furreedpore ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Weather hot, close. and oppressive. No unusual sickness of any kind in the district.	Fair.	
34	Mymensingh ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Dry and hot ..	More rain wanted.	
35	Sylhet ..	May 25th	1·44	Very hot. Maximum temperature of week 91°; minimum 71°; range 20°; mean of highest readings 89°, mean of lowest readings 74·9°; approximate mean 81·9°.	The dry weather that has now set in will be most beneficial to the crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Cachar ...	May 25th	2·24	Hot and sultry ...	Prospects very good; ploughing and sowing going on all over the district. The tea crop is not so good as might be wished.	
37	Chittagong ...	„ 27th	Nil ...	Hot and close ...	Nothing in the ground yet; ploughing for early sowing going on.	
38	Noakhally or Bulloosh	„ 25th	Nil ...	The weather has been very hot and close during the past week.	In Soodharam and Ramgunge linseed and chillies have suffered a little from the rains; the state of the crops in other parts of the district is good. Rain sadly wanted after such excessively dry weather.	
39	Tipperah ...	June 1st	Nil ...	Extremely hot ...	Good weather for the rice crop.	Outbreak of cholera in the sub-division is subsiding.
40	Hill Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	May 25th	Nil ...	Sunny ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	June 1st	0·72	There has been general rain, but less than at the sudder station.	Ploughing has progressed within the last fortnight, but more rain is urgently required, as the ground is still hard and not in a fit state to be sown. Cultivation is well advanced in Jajpore, but very backward in the rest of the district.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Hot; rain in Bhuddruck 2·47.	Good sowing commenced.	
44	Pooree ...	May 25th	A slight shower on the 21st.	Rain in the district ...	The rain has not been enough to admit of ploughing.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	June 1st	Nil ...	Very hot ...	Sowings commenced. Rain much wanted.	
46	Lohardugga ...	June 1st	Nil ...	Hot and close ..	The low land dhan has been sown in some parts and has germinated.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	Fair and hot ...	Want of rain is felt and early crops suffering in consequence.	
48	Singbhoom ...	May 25th	.....	Seasonable, but more rain wanted.	Sowings progressing ...	Rainfall column defective.
49	Durrung ...	„ 25th	2 46	Changeable ...	Ploughing going on; tea report contradictory.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 25th	3·30	Change of weather with the full moon; very hot and sultry.	Crops doing well. Tea ditto.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 25th	2·56	The weather was very warm, damp, and unhealthy.	The reports received of ous dhan crop and tea crop continue good.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 25th	1·29	Hot and dry, excepting 19th and 20th.	Prospects of crops and tea are favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 25th	·97	Cool, with occasional showers during the first two days of the week; remainder extremely hot and sultry. Thermometer— Maximum ... 95′ Minimum ... 85′	Rice commenced to be sown in the nurseries.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 25th	1·31	Showery but seasonable.	Good.	
55	Naga Hills ...	„ 18th	Nil ...	Very similar to the previous week.	Crops well up and looking healthy.	
56	Julpigoree ...	June 1st	1·62	Hot ..	More rain wanted.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
57	Gowalparah ...	May 25th	·22	Misty; rain—passing showers, thunder, and lightning, and visibility of objects.	It is reported that cheena and kawn crops were greatly injured by the late hail-stones, but no harm was done to paddy plants.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 25th	·81	Windy ..	Healthy.	
59	Darjeeling ...	June 1st	Nil ...	Unusually dry and warm.	The crops of the hills are the same as before. The season is still young, and both standing crops and sowings are doing well.	Cholera still clings to some parts of the district, but is on the whole decidedly on the decrease.
60	Cooch Behar ...	May 25th	·54	Seasonable ...	Good. Jute sowings have commenced.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th May 1872.	Rain from 20th to 26th May 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	2·00	2·60	26th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	0·10	2·28	3·66	ditto.	
	False Point	Nil	2·61	5·01	ditto.	
	Jajipore	0·10	2·90	5·27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	Nil	1·40	2·35	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	0·40	1·80	3·50	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore	1·80	0·87	6·53	26th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	Nil	3·51	7 10	ditto.	
	Pooree	0·80	0·02	1·00	ditto.	
	Khoordah	0·02	Not received	0·45	19th May 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·05	0·23	2·73	26th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0·05	0 30	2·70	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	3·53	5th May 1872.	
	Puchumba	0·50	0·19	3·03	26th May 1872.	
	Ranchee	0·94	0·54	4·97	ditto.	
	Palamow	0·03	Nil	3·02	ditto.	
	Purulia	0·41	1·50	5·41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	2·42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0·14	0·05	3·91	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·58	0·15	4·05	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2·86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0·45	1·25	5·58	26th May 1872.	
	Behar	Not received	Not received	2·60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh	0·65	1·04	5·03	26th May 1872.	
	Gya	Nil	0·15	3·15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	3 00	Nil	5·87	ditto.	
	Nowadah	0·90	0·50	4·62	ditto.	
	Arungabad	Not received	Not received	3·68	12th May 1872.	
	Chumparun	1·20	Nil	3·51	26th May 1872.	
	Bettiah	1·70	ditto	2·20	ditto.	
	Chuprah	0·74	ditto	4·18	ditto.	
	Sewan	0·44	ditto	2·26	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore	1·82	ditto	7·64	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	0·42	ditto	1·73	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	Not received	5·25	12th May 1872.	
	Tajpore	0·95	Nil	5·67	26th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani	2·65	ditto	6·27	ditto.	
	Hajipore	0·75	ditto	4·59	ditto.	
	Arrah	0·45	0·05	3·59	ditto.	
	Buxar	Nil	Nil	3·41	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·40	0·06	2·52	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	Not received	0·80	3·29	ditto ...	Not received 13th to 19th May.
	Benares	Nil	0·20	2·15	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	0·45	Nil	3·05	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	2·28	ditto	5·48	ditto.	
	Banka	4·20	ditto	8·96	ditto.	
	Soopool	1·54	ditto	4·79	ditto.	
	Monghyr	0·50	ditto	3·09	ditto.	
	Jamooie	0 88	ditto	5·28	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	0·50	0·30	4·96	ditto.	
	Deoghur	0·85	0 30	4·20	ditto.	
	Jamtara	0·50	1·70	6·37	ditto.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	Not received	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	0·22	1·38	5·22	26th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	0·93	Nil	5·41	ditto.	
	Purneah	1·03	ditto	4·62	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	3 30	0·03	5·61	ditto.	
	Arrareah	1·85	Nil	7·14	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ...	0·96	1·29	6·14	ditto.	
	Nattore	1·92	0·56	9·09	ditto.	
	Bograh	2·47	1·81	14·03	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	3·67	0·27	5·85	ditto.	
	Maldah	0·70	0·99	4·75	ditto.	
	Berhampore	1·91	0·56	6·92	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0·21	0 37	6·53	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	1·05	0·40	7·04	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi	0·60	Not received	2·75	19th May 1872.	
	Pubna	2·54	0·68	11·69	26th May 1872.	
	Serajgunge	2·55	0 25	11·07	ditto.	
	Rungpore	4.93	1·90	12·53	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	2 91	Nil	8 63	ditto.	
	Titalya	1·33	1·18	9·58	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Not received	Not received	2·62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa	0·51	ditto	4·41	19th May 1872.	
	Culna	Nil	2·50	4·64	26th May 1872.	
	Bood-Bood	1·76	0·17	4·31	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.14	0·20	5·80	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·05	0·04	3·19	ditto.	
	Sooree	3·47	0·04	9·26	ditto.	
	Hooghly	1·20	Nil	8·78	ditto.	
	Serampore	0·52	1·77	11·82	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	1·09	1·49	8·62	ditto.	
	Howrah	0·67	0·48	7·06	ditto.	
	Midnapore	0·96	Nil	2·82	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office..	0·60	0·10	3·30	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	1·60	0·40	4·00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	0·06	1·70	5·22	ditto.	
	Tumlook	0·79	2·76	8·30	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations	Rain from 13th to 19th May 1872.	Rain from 20th to 26th May 1872	Rain from 1st January 1872		Remarks.
				Inches	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	1·96	2·15	7 15	26th May 1872.	
	Bongong	1 16	1 32	5 88	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	0 86	3·35	7 15	ditto	
	Meneipore ..	0 10	0 95	9 00	ditto.	
	Chooadangah .. .	3 15	1 45	10 30	ditto	
	Kooshtea .. .	1 60	0 52	6 41	ditto.	
	Jessore .	1·42	2 88	19 37	ditto.	
	Khoolnah .. .	1 15	1·60	10 98	ditto.	
	Jenidah . .	2 33	Not received	11 19	19th May 1872.	
	Nurail	5 02	ditto	18 30	ditto	
	Magoorah . .	1 41	ditto	7 10	ditto	
	Bagirhaut .	0 70	ditto	9 31	ditto	
	Saugor Island . .	1 90	1 50	4 52	26th May 1872	
	Calcutta . .	0 58	0 75	6 99	ditto	
	Alipore { Hospital . .	0 26	0·85	6 47	ditto	
	Alipore { Jail .. .	0·37	1 02	6 43	ditto	
	Barrackpore .	0 82	1 74	11 85	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0 76	4 56	11 15	ditto	
	Baraset .. .	0 30	1·14	8 11	ditto	
	Satkheiah .. .	1 70	2·27	11 37	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut . .	0 45	0 87	8 60	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour .. .	0 80	0 86	3 71	ditto.	
	Baripore .	Nil	2 47	6 39	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	1 92	0·16	17·53	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail .	2 30	0 10	16 65	ditto	
	Burrisaul . .	5 60	Nil	17 46	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	2 15	ditto	13·62	ditto.	
	Perozepore .. .	3 24	ditto	10 72	ditto.	
	Madaripore ..	7 82	ditto	25 07	ditto	
	Patoakhally .	2 89	1 20	4 09	ditto	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore ...	2 36	1 30	11 72	ditto.	
	Goalundo	2 49	0 46	11 02	ditto.	
	Mymensing .	3 18	0·10	12 29	ditto	
	Jamalpore . .	3 50	Nil	9 55	ditto	
	Atteah .. .	1 88	ditto	10 17	ditto	
	Kishoregunge ..	5 45	1·05	21 34	ditto	
	Sylhet .	6 69	2 71	46 67	ditto	
	Cachar . .	7 93	3·34	43·21	ditto	
	Hylakandy ..	6 15	Not received	37 63	19th May 1872	
	Kojah .	6 55	ditto	38 39	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th May.
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1 40	Nil	9 90	26th May 1872	
	Chittagong { Jail .	1 61	ditto	10 65	ditto	
	Cox's Bazar ..	4 90	Not received	17 63	19th May 1872	
	Rangamatee Hill ..	4 97	Nil	21·04	26th May 1872	
	Noakhally	7 31	ditto	21 47	ditto	
	Tippeiah .. .	1 41	ditto	19 78	ditto	
	Brahmanbariah	4·15	0 09	17 73	ditto	
	Akyab	4·50	Nil	12 90	ditto.	
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	3 95	1 26	20 51	ditto.	
	Buxa	3 18	1 38	17 93	ditto	
	Goalparah . ..	4 14	Not received	15 53	19th May 1872	
	Dhoobree	10 80	2 10	26 80	26th May 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	3 58	0 81	16 32	ditto	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	8 44	30th April 1872	
	Darjeeling { Hospital	1 68	0 98	10 06	26th May 1872	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1 20	29th Feb 1872	
	Julpigoree	3 72	2 03	19 47	26th May 1872.	
	Boda .	5 25	Nil	8 53	ditto	
Assam.	Tezpore . .	4 06	0 84	17 86	ditto	
	Nowgong .	5 40	Nil	47 28	ditto	
	Mungledye .	5 53	Not received	21 41	19th May 1872	
	Burpettah .	3 88	ditto	19 31	ditto.	
	Gowhatty .	3 27	ditto	16 44	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	4 43	ditto	33 34	ditto.	
	Jorehaut ..	2·92	ditto	24 68	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1 70	ditto	17 69	ditto	
	Nazeeran .	3 81	ditto	21 73	ditto.	
	Debroognur .	6·03	ditto	32 61	ditto.	
	Suddya .	6 35	ditto	29 03	ditto.	
	Shillong .	2 63	1 35	9 73	26th May 1872	
	Cherrapoonjee . .	10 75	2 99	74·04	ditto	
	Jaowai .	2 67	Not received	18 22	19th May 1872	
	Samoogoodting ..	Not received	ditto	2 23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA
The 1st June 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th May to 1st June 1872.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 26th	10	29·608	29·626	92·5	83·7	68	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 511	29 529	98·0	84 0	54	S	...	...	K, O	
	27th	10	29·592	29·610	93·3	84 7	69	S	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 484	29·502	99 6	86 0	54	S S E	...	...	C	
	28th	10	29·636	29 654	92 5	84·5	68	S S W	...	...	C	
		16	29 513	29·531	99 7	81·7	44	W S W	...	...	S	
	29th	10	29 692	29 710	93 6	84·0	64	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 572	29·590	94·7	82·5	56	S S E	...	...	S, N	
	30th	10	29·690	29 708	92 6	83·0	64	S by W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 584	29 602	98·0	82 0	48	S	.	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·666	29·684	92·7	82·7	64	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	June	16	29 550	29 568	98·4	82·5	48	S	.	...	.....	b
	1st	10	29 681	29 699	93·0	82 5	62	S	...	...	.....	b
		16	29 601	29·619	95·6	82 3	51	S S E	..	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	May 26th	10	29 636	29·642	91	85	77	S S W	15·1*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29 553	29·564	90	84	76	S S W	13 3*	...	N	m, scuds
	27th	10	29 620	29 636	92	85	73	S W	12 4*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29·523	29 529	90	85	80	S S E	14·4*	...	KS	m, scuds
	28th	10	29 651	29 657	83	76	71	S W	10 2*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29 562	29 568	90	85	80	S	12 3*	...	N	m w, scuds
	29th	10	29·712	29 718	91	84	73	S S W	11 7*	...	K	m
		16	29 611	29 617	91	84	73	S S W	13·6*	...	.....	m
	30th	10	29 732	29 738	92	83	67	S S W	13 9*	...	N	m
		16	29·622	29·628	90	84	76	S	15 0*	...	K S	
	31st	10	29·690	29·696	91	84	73	S W	11·6*	.	K	m, scuds
	June	16	29 588	29·594	91	84	73	S S W	18 2*	...	KS	m, scuds
	1st	10	29·698	29·704	91	84	73	S S W	15 1*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29·625	29·631	91	85	77	S	16 2*	...	KS	m, scuds
Chittagong.	May 26th	10	29·580	29 671	90	83	73	S	4·4*	...	K	b
		16	29·505	29·596	91	85	77	S W	9·4*	...	K, KS	b
	27th	10	29 560	29·651	91	85	77	S	3 2*	...	K	b
		16	29·476	29 566	95	85	64	S W	11·1*	...	K, KS	b, m
	28th	10	29·621	29 714	81	78	86	W S W	5 3*	...	N	d, t
		16	29 534	29·627	80	77	86	S E	5·3*	0·10	N	d, u, g
	29th	10	29·675	29·766	89	83	76	S	3 4*	...	CK, KS	b
		16	29 577	29 668	90	83	73	N W by N	9·5*	...	K	b, m
	30th	10	29·683	29 774	89	81	69	E S E	5·9*	...	K	b
		16	29·567	29 658	90	82	69	S W	9·1*	...	C	b
	31st	10	29·653	29 744	90	83	73	S .	5·7*	...	K	b
	June	16	29·538	29·629	90	83	73	S W	10 1*	...	.....	b
	1st	10	29·603	29 754	90	82	69	S	5·3*	...	K	b
		16	29 610	29 701	88	83	80	S	17 1*	...	K, KS	b
Madras	May 26th	10	29·705	29 735	97	78	40	W	13*	...	.....	be
		16	29 588	29 618	92	79	54	S E by S	10*	...	.....	be
	27th	10	29·675	29 705	89	77	56	S	11*	...	.....	o
		16	29 557	29·587	102	79	33	S W	12*	...	.....	e
	28th	10	29 680	29·710	98	79	40	W by S	13*	...	.....	e
		16	29 591	29·621	89	78	59	S E by S	4*	...	.....	e
	29th	10	29 690	29·720	93	80	54	S S W	9*	...	.....	m
		16	29·595	29·625	89	78	59	S by E	12*	...	.....	m
	30th	10	29 722	29 752	94	78	46	S W	10*	...	.....	e
		16	29 615	29.645	87	77	61	S E by S	13*	...	.....	e
	31st	10	29 679	29 709	96	80	47	W by N	9*	...	.....	be
	June	16	29 613	29 643	89	79	62	S E	11*	...	.....	b
	1st	10	29 728	29 758	95	80	49	S W by E	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29 622	29 652	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	.....	be
Cuttack.	May 26th	10	29·630	29·711	94	86	70	S	3 6*	0·60	CS	r, v
		16	29·479	29·560	100	85	52	E	4·4*	...	.....	b
	27th	10	29 553	29 634	93	85	70	S E	2 3*	...	CS	
		16	29·446	29 527	105	81	32	S W	2·5*	...	.....	fair
	28th	10	29·563	29 644	94	83	61	S S E	5·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29·468	29·549	101	84	47	S	3·6*	...	CS	fair
	29th	10	29 630	29 711	95	82	55	S S W	6·0*	...	K	
		16	29 530	29 611	97	81	48	S	8 4*	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29 663	29·744	93	82	60	S W	8 1*	...	K	fair
		16	29·538	29·619	100	81	41	S S E	7·8*	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·630	29·711	96	82	53	S	8·1*	...	.....	fair
	June	16	29 486	29·567	100	81	41	S W	7·9*	...	.....	fair
	1st	10	29 620	29·701	95	81	52	S	8 0*	...	.....	b
		16	29 545	29 626	94	82	58	S	13·5*	...	K	fair
Akyab.	May 26th	10	29 651	29·672	90	86	84	N	9·0*	...	.....	b
		16	29·550	29·571	88	86	91	W N W	1·3*	...	.....	b
	27th	10	29 647	29 668	87	85	91	S	2 0*	0·10	.....	b
		16	29·575	29·596	88	86	91	S S W	10·0*	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29·689	29 710	86	85	95	S S E		0·10	.....	b
		16	29·592	29 613	88	86	91	S W	0 7*	...	.....	b
	29th	10	29·748	29·770	82	81	97	S E	0·4*	0·30	.....	b
		16	29·640	29 661	87	85	91	S	1 8*	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29·737	29·758	86	79	72	S	0·5*	..	.....	b
		16	29 657	29·678	86	85	95	S S W	0·3*	0 50	.....	b
	31st	10	29 717	29·738	88	86	91	S E	0·3*	...	.....	b
	June	16	29·528	29 549	85	83	91	S S W	0·6*	1·40	.....	b
	1st	10	29 763	29 785	80	79	95	S E	1 5*	..	K	
		16	29 675	29·697	84	82	91	E S E	1·3*	2·20	.....	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 1st June 1872.

W. G WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1872.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Solar Radiation. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Monthly range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
	Feet.																															
Madras ...	27	29·907	...	29·969	29·845	...	·124	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	82·2	...	85·8	84·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	60	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·860	29·832	29·925	29·801	29·884	·124	110·2	29th	115·0	24-25th	105·0	87·0	5·8	81·2	84·1	82·0	84·3	86·1	83·9	17th	90·0	15·0	4th	75·0	67	70	62	64	71	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·886	29·862	29·951	29·832	29·899	·119	147·4	16th	154·0	21st	144·0	85·6	15·6	70·0	78·6	71·3	81·6	84·4	77·0	4th	90·8	27·1	7th	63·7	78	92	69	66	84	Nil	...
False Point ...	18·7	29·872	29·860	29·919	29·821	29·890	·098	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	81·7	78·9	82·9	83·4	81·6	...	..	...	...	...	90	93	87	87	94	1·70	1
Cuttack ...	80	29·783	29·764	29·851	29·705	29·812	·146	144·9	28th	157·0	31st	105·0	100·9	28·8	72·1	83·9	74·9	85·0	96·3	79·5	27th	107·0	42·5	3rd	64·5	66	87	64	34	78	Nil	...
Saugor Island ...	6	29·871	29·846	29·930	29·819	29·888	·111	139·3	5th	147·5	25th	134·0	83·2	12·7	76·3	82·6	77·7	86·2	87·5	79·0	23rd	94·2	25·8	3rd	64·4	78	86	71	68	88	0·09	1
Chittagong ...	90	29·809	29·779	29·874	29·756	29·826	·118	144·9	7th	150·6	2nd	141·2	90·0	20·5	69·5	79·4	71·2	83·2	85·7	77·3	25th	94·7	32·4	6th	62·3	78	92	63	65	86	Nil	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·845	29·820	29·917	29·782	29·860	·135	140·6	24th	147·0	2nd	130·2	92·7	17·3	75·4	83·1	76·4	83·6	92·4	79·9	27th	98·5	29·0	7th	69·5	71	83	70	40	81	0·21	1
Jessore ...	20	29·831	29·801	29·902	29·764	29·857	·138	145·4	29th	150·4	1st	137·0	96·8	25·3	71·5	83·5	74·1	87·0	94·9	77·8	27th	102·1	40·3	4th	61·8	61	82	57	32	75	0·19	1
Dacca ...	35	29·823	29·812	29·889	29·755	29·836	·134	145·1	27th	153·0	1st	139·0	92·3	20·7	71·6	81·8	73·1	84·5	91·9	77·6	13th	97·8	33·5	6th	64·3	71	91	66	46	81	0·41	2
Cachar ...	88·91	29·796	29·773	29·877	29·728	29·805	·149	132·6	24-25th	140·0	29th	119·0	88·7	24·1	64·6	75·8	66·7	77·5	86·4	72·5	25th	95·0	38·0	7th	57·0	73	89	70	53	80	10·72	10
Hazareebangh ...	2,014	27·862	27·834	27·909	27·821	27·883	·088	145·5	30th	159·0	31st	117·0	91·2	26·1	65·1	77·1	66·3	82·0	86·0	74·0	29th	99·0	44·0	5th	55·0	32	43	25	24	34	0·14	3
Berhampore ...	64	29·780	29·771	29·847	29·708	29·794	·139	144·0	23rd	151·0	1st	112·0	95·4	29·2	66·2	81·2	68·5	87·1	93·9	75·4	29th	103·5	43·5	9th	60·0	51	78	39	25	63	0·14	1
Gya ...	336	29·486	29·473	29·556	29·419	29·498	·137	139·6	30th	150·0	31st	118·0	95·6	27·2	68·4	83·1	72·1	84·4	93·4	78·5	29-30th	103·2	41·2	18th	62·0	27	40	21	15	32	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·663	29·635	29·736	29·589	29·693	·147	150·8	28th	164·0	4th	140·3	92·1	29·8	62·3	79·4	67·3	85·6	91·5	73·1	29th	100·6	46·5	8th	54·1	53	67	45	34	64	0·03	2
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·677	29·661	29·749	29·615	29·682	·134	146·7	25th	154·0	1st	139·0	92·0	27·7	64·3	79·9	69·8	82·2	91·3	76·2	29-30th	100·0	43·0	8th	57·0	41	56	36	22	49	Nil	...
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·379	23·364	23·397	23·361	23.395	·036	117·9	15th	133·0	11th	88·0	61·5	16·2	45·3	53·5	48·1	58·3	57·3	50·6	17th	70·0	31·8	1st	35·2	65	77	53	58	74	1·16	3
Goalparah ...	386	29·457	29·462	29·513	29·380	29·472	·133	142·3	28-29th	150·0	1st	132·4	88·7	26·7	63·0	76·1	64·3	81·2	84·1	74·7	17th	97·0	43·9	8th	53·1	59	83	52	45	57	0·76	2
Shillong ...	4,792	25·194	25·170	25·238	25·141	25·227	·097	137·3	31st	151·0	26th	95·0	73·3	18·2	55·1	63·1	56·4	68·4	63·0	58·9	17th	80·5	32·0	9th	48·5	57	61	50	53	64	0·02	2
Benares ...	262·74	29·613	9·595	9·675	29·563	29·617	·112	145·2	31st	153·0	5th	123·0	91·7	32·5	62·2	79·7	65·8	86·2	94·4	72·3	31st	103·0	49·0	8th	54·0	40	62	29	18	52	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·991	28·974	29·040	28·949	29·001	·091	131·9	25th	143·5	31st	97·0	87·6	30·5	57·1	72·9	59·9	78·1	85·9	67·9	25th	96·2	45·5	1-2nd	50·7	50	76	39	25	62	0·64	2

CALCUTTA—March 1872.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years	...	29·859	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	80·5	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	...	67	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	...	1·13
Ditto ditto of 1872	...	... 29·845	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	... 83·1	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	...	71	Actual fall in 1872	...	...	0·21
Defect in 1872	...	... ·014	Excess in 1872	...	... 2·6	Excess in 1872	...	...	... 4	Defect in 1872	...	...	0·92

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
														Miles.	
Madras ...	29·938	82·9	0	1	4	33	23	1	0	0	0	0	87 S 30 E	212·7	...
Vizagapatam ...	29·891	84·2	0	3	0	10	31	20	54	6	0	0	61 S 54 W	105·8	8·81
Akyab ...	29·907	78·6	16	4	11	12	3	24	28	26	0	0	34 N 77 W	...	8·79
False Point ...	29·893	81·7	1	4	1	6	8	80	13	8	1	2	72 S 48 W	...	..
Cuttack ...	29·866	84·1	3	11	10	11	34	33	7	4	5	6	42 S 8 W	85·1	9·15
Sangor Island ...	29·877	82·6	4	2	2	3	38	58	8	9	0	0	69 S 35 W	206·1	5·59
Chittagong ...	29·902	79·6	8	3	6	12	20	28	16	9	0	22	33 S 38 W	166·6	7·93
Calcutta ...	29·866	83·1	2	2	1	4	49	45	18	8	0	0	73 S 30 W	135·7	...
Jessore ...	29·852	83·5	3	0	1	8	22	45	20	8	0	17	58 S 45 W	91·9	8·31
Dacca ...	29·859	81·8	4	4	2	13	45	30	4	8	0	9	53 S 15 W	136·3	7·00
Cachar ...	29·890	76·0	5	16	33	12	10	16	16	5	0	11	19 S 65 E	..	7·62
Hazareebaugh ...	29·863	82·8	9	2	0	1	7	9	30	66	0	0	74 N 61 W	142·7	8·38
Berhampore ...	29·846	81·4	10	5	1	3	6	23	34	16	0	23	44 W	70·8	8·66
Gya ...	29·828	84·1	3	2	4	4	10	16	35	25	0	25	45 S 87 W	95·7	8·44
Patna ...	29·848	79·9	1	0	0	0	0	3	27	29	0	64	43 N 68 W	130·5	7·82
Monghyr ...	29·841	80·3	2	5	5	2	2	36	35	20	0	17	53 S 81 W	65·4	8·32
Darjeeling ...	29·940	73·3	4	5	22	15	7	10	46	13	0	2	22 S 73 W		5·44
Gowalparah ...	29·848	77·2	6	13	66	12	1	9	13	4	0	0	50 N 87 E	141·2	5·69
Shillong ...	29·815	76·7	11	2	0	0	35	19	22	24	0	11	44 S 69 W	151·1	7·03
Benares ...	29·878	80·4	4	4	2	3	7	10	58	18	0	14	57 N 87 W	86·0	7·94
Roorkee ...	29·894	75·4	0	7	0	2	0	3	0	33	0	79	25 N 37 W	41·7	8·32

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-leve lbeing taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st May 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May ..	22nd	29 645	96·4	79 0	148·0	84 8	79·1	75 1	0·73	W S W & S W	2 1	104 3	0·12	...	Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind from 4 to 4½ P.M. Thunder at 4 P.M. Slight rain at 4 and 6½ P.M.
	23rd	·631	98 3	78·8	142·5	87·8	80 3	75 8	·69	S & S S W	...	143·7	...	○	Clear and cumuli.
	24th	·641	97·8	77·7	144 9	87·7	81·1	77 1	·72	S & S by W	5·8	144 9	0·04	...	Clear, cumuli, and over cast, High wind from 8¾ to 9¼ P.M. Lightning from 8 to 10 P.M. Thunder and slight rain at 9 and 10 P.M.
	25th	·643	95·4	78·5	143 0	86 8	81·3	78·0	·76	S & S by E	..	193 0	...	...	Cirrostrati and cumuli. Lightning on south-west at 8 P.M.
	26th	·562	98·0	83·0	143·5	89·5	83·2	79 4	·73	S S E, S & S by E	...	201·4	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	27th	·547	101·3	83·4	147·0	90 6	84·0	80 0	·72	S by E & S	...	184 4	...	...	Chiefly cirri.
	28th	·578	100·2	84·7	145·0	90·9	83·9	79·7	·70	S & S S W	0·2	196·5	...	...	Clouds of different kinds Drizzled at 5½ P.M
	29th	·633	99·0	84·5	143·0	89 9	82 9	78·7	·70	S by W & S	...	203·8	...	☾	Clear and cumuli.
	30th	·640	98·6	84 2	143·5	90·1	82·4	77·8	·68	S & S by W	0·8	182·2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	31st	·619	99·5	83·4	144 2	90·0	81·6	76 6	·66	S & S by E	0·8	291·2	...	...	Chiefly clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	23·6°
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	101·3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93 2
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·16
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·10
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	2·40
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st May	...	7·07
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	11·22

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,676½	18,570 8 3	1,702 5 11	141,744 26	26,639 7 10	2,442 19 1	4,145 5 0
Or per mile of railway ..	196	118 10 7	10 17 7	906 0	170 3 6	15 12 3	26 9 10
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	608,244	3,93,201 8 6	36,043 9 11	2,474,477 26	5,13,435 4 2	47,064 17 11	83,108 7 10
Total for 20 weeks	638,920½	4,11,772 0 9	37,745 15 10	2,616,222 12	5,40,874 12 0	49,507 17 0	87,253 12 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,146½	17,863 7 10	1,637 9 9	99,249 30	20,461 9 4	1,875 12 11	3,513 2 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	237	114 2 4	10 9 3	634 0	130 11 11	11 19 9	22 9 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	630,093	3,70,171 13 6	34,849 1 7	2,598,155 21	5,37,240 3 7	49,247 0 6	84,096 2 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,039	863 3 3	86 6 5	16,538 0	546 2 3	54 12 3	140 18 8
Or per mile of railway	180	30 13 3	3 1 8	591 0	19 8 1	1 19 0	5 0 8
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	42,727	6,826 12 9	682 13 7	106,501 0	3,225 1 3	322 10 2	1,005 3 9
Total for 8 weeks ...	47,766	7,690 0 0	769 0 0	123,039 0	3,771 3 6	377 2 5	1,146 2 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,332½	1,215 12 6	121 11 7	11,917 20	348 4 3	34 16 6	156 8 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	190	43 6 9	4 6 10	425 25	12 7 0	1 4 10	5 11 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	48,260½	10,126 7 0	1,012 12 11	89,916 10	2,485 12 6	248 11 6	1,261 4 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	123,802	1,61,220 5 4	14,778 10 7	607,879 20	3,14,742 0 3*	28,851 7 1	43,629 17 8
Or per mile of railway ...	...	125 15 3	11 10 11	.....	245 14 3	22 10 10	34 1 9
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	2,131,978	33,74,216 5 1	309,303 3 3	13,931,384 0	78,06,575 8 0	715,602 15 1	1,024,905 18 4
Total for 21 weeks ...	2,255,780	35,35,436 10 5	324,081 13 10	14,539,263 20	81,21,317 8 3	744,454 2 2	1,068,535 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	103,633	1,17,047 9 10	10,729 7 3	691,343 10	3,00,563 9 2	27,551 13 3	38,281 0 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	91 7 8	8 7 9	.....	234 14 6	21 10 8	29 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,254,516	32,62,015 4 8	299,018 1 4	13,746,374 10	80,49,235 0 3	737,846 10 10	1,036,864 12 2

* Rs. 5,000 deducted on account of excess inclusion in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872. on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,596	18,816 6 8	1,724 16 9	68,812 0	18,955 14 0	1,737 12 6	3,462 9 3
Or per mile of railway . .	. .	84 3 1	7 14 4	... .	84 13 0	7 15 6	15 9 10
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	109,896	3,30,902 15 10	30,332 15 6	1,423,355 0	4,09,748 2 6	37,560 4 11	67,893 0 5
Total for 21 weeks ...	116,492	3,49,719 6 6	32,057 12 3	1,492,167 0	4,28,704 0 6	39,297 17 5	71,355 9 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year . ..	4,453	10,730 7 6	983 12 6	52,990 30	14,999 13 6	1,374 19 9	2,358 12 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	48 1 11	4 8 2	.....	67 4 2	6 3 4	10 11 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,681½	3,28,227 15 4	30,087 11 3	1,221,305 10	3,59,784 14 3	32,980 5 7	63,067 16 10

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

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Notice.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold some official position, are requested to bring an introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th May 1872.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1153R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th June 1872.—Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Presidency Division, until further orders.

The 5th June 1872.—Baboo Sreenath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 in that District.

Mr. Herbert Mosley to officiate as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Mymensing, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, or until further orders. This appointment will take effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The 7th June 1872.—Mr. S. N. Banerjee, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

The 11th June 1872.—Mr. George Nelson Barlow, C.S I., to officiate as Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel J. C. Haughton, C.S I., or until further orders.

Mr. Trevor John Chichele Grant to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, in the First Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. G. N. Barlow, or until further orders.

Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to Backergunge. Mr. Cochran will continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Babu Gouriprasad Mozoomdar to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Mulfutgunge, in Backergunge.

Mr. George James Spencer Hodgkinson, Manager of the Hutwa Ward's Estate, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Sarun.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Whitwell to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, with effect from the 13th May last.

Babu Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Burdwan, but to continue in his present special duty until further orders.

Babu Poorno Chunder Chatterjee to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Hooghly.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to gazette the following Officers, who are Head Assistants in the Bengal Secretariat, *viz.*:—

In the General Department		Mr. G. Easton.
„ Revenue	„ ...	Babu Shoshee Chunder Dutt.
„ Political	„ ...	Mr. M. Power.
„ Appointment	„ ...	Babu Rajendra Nath Mitra.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 5th June 1872.—Captain Edward Neal Digges LaTouche, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 27th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 8th June 1872.—Mr. Frederick Jones, Officiating Superintendent of Survey, Hooghly and Midnapore Division, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th instant, or any subsequent day within one week of that date on which he may take the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th June 1872.—Mr. G. M Goodricke, of the Uncovenanted Service, reported his departure from India on leave of absence on the 8th ultimo.

The 10th June 1872.—The leave granted to Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, under orders of the 12th April last, to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Bengali in July next, s cancelled at his own request.

The 11th June 1872.—Mr. William Humphrey Page, Assistant Magistrate of Goalundo, having returned to duty on the 22nd April last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th February 1872 is cancelled.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1872.—Under Section 9 of the Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council on the 29th April 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that a settlement shall be made of Pergunnah Hendwa, in Zillah Bhaugulpore, (with the exception of such detached villages as are excluded from the operation of the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 478, dated the 12th of March 1872), for the purpose of ascertaining and recording the various interests and rights in the lands.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1872.—With reference to the above Notification, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 10 of the same Regulation, to appoint Mr. Browne Wood, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to be the Officer by whom the settlement of the said Pergunnah Hendwa shall be made; and Mr. W. M. Smith to be a Deputy Settlement Officer to perform such duties as the Settlement Officer may assign to him.

The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is vested with full control over the proceedings of these Officers by way of appeal, and of revision where no appeal may have been preferred. The ultimate power of revision is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th June 1872.—In continuation of the Notification of the 10th May 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, page 2298, the following additional rule, under Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act No. VIII of 1871, having received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, is published for general information:—

Rule 9A.—When a copy of a Bengali, Ooriya, or Assamese document is forwarded under Section 65 of the Act to a Registrar in another Presidency, it shall be accompanied by information in English respecting the names and additions of all persons executing and claiming under it, and a description of the property situated in the Registrar's district sufficient for its identification.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 2397.—*Simla, the* 31*st May* 1872.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st March 1872, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.	REMARKS.
*	*	*	*	*	*
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	R. Alexander ...	Judge of Cuttack ...	Nov. 8, 1871 ..	Nov. 7, 1873.	
2	C. H. Campbell ...	Commissioner of the Presidency Division.	April 29, 1871...	April 28, 1872.	
3	H. R Madocks ...	Judge of Bhaugulpore.	.....	.....	
4	F. J. Cockburn ...	Judge of Sylhet.	.....	.....	
5	R. P. Jenkins ...	Commissioner of the Patna Division	April 1, 1872...	March 31, 1874.	
6	G. Bright ...	Judge of Hooghly ...	Nov. 4, 1871...	Nov. 3, 1873.	
7	F. B. Simson ...	Commissioner of the Dacca Division.	.....	.....	
8	F. R. Cockerell ...	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	Furlough for 20 months.		
9	A. R. Thompson ...	Judge of Mymensing ...	March 1, 1872 ...	Feb. 28, 1873.	
10	S. S. Hogg ...	Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	.....	.....	
11	G. L. T. Harris ...	Out of employ ...	July 20, 1869 ...	July 19, 1872.	
12	A. Smith ...	Senior Superintendent of Survey..	Aug. 3, 1870 ...	Aug. 2, 1872	
13	J. D. Maclean ...	Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.	.....	.....	
14	N. S. Alexander ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Maldah.	.....	.....	
15	E. H. Whinfield ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Mymensingh.	April 26, 1871 ...	Jan. 25, 1873.	
16	R. D. Hime ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Tipperah.	May 22, 1871 ...	Nov. 9, 1872.	
17	W. E. Ward ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Burdwan.	March 1, 1871 ...	Feb. 28, 1873.	
18	J. Boxwell ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sylhet.	March 28, 1870 ...	March 27, 1872.	
19	A. C. Brett ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore.	May 1, 1870 ...	April 30, 1872.	
20	J. Anderson ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah.	Aug. 31, 1870 ...	Aug. 30, 1872.	
21	J. O'Kinealy ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Jessore.	.....	.....	
22	T. H. H. Shortt ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore.	May 2, 1870 ...	May 1, 1872.	
23	P. D. Dickens ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	July 8, 1870 ...	July 7, 1872.	
24	J. J. Livesay ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.	Feb. 5, 1870 ...	Aug. 4, 1872.	
25	A. Weekes ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah.	Feb. 12, 1872 ...	Feb. 11, 1874.	
26	R. H. Pawsey ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh.	.....	.....	
27	C. A. Kelly, M.A. ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Moorshedabad.	April 26, 1871 ...	July 22, 1873.	
28	H. J. Newbery ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya.	March 18, 1871 ...	Nov. 17, 1872.	
29	R. Porch ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan.	.....	.....	
30	T. Norman ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye.	April 1, 1871 ...	March 31, 1873.	
31	G. E. Porter ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore.	March 25, 1871 ...	Nov. 24, 1872.	
32	F. W. J. Rees, B.A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sept. 30, 1871 ..	Sept. 29, 1873	
33	W. M. Clay, B.A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore.	Nov. 18, 1871 ...	May 17, 1873.	
34	E. J. Barton, M A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Nov. 8, 1871 ...	Nov. 7, 1873	
35	E. S. Moseley ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah.	March 11, 1871 ...	March 10, 1873.	
36	R. M. Towers, B.A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea.	.....	.....	
37	G. M. Currie ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	.....	.....	
38	W. H. Grimley, B.A....	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge.	.....	.....	
39	T. E. Coxhead ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya.	.....	.....	

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.	REMARKS.
		LOWER PROVINCES,—*continued.*			
		FURLOUGH,—*continued.*			
40	G. K. Webster ..	Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga.	.....	.....	
41	C. C. Quinn ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore.	.....	.....	
42	T. M. Kirkwood ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack	.....	.....	
43	G. J. B. T. Dalton ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore.	.....	.....	
44	P. Hurley ...	Out of employ ...	Aug. 30, 1870 ...	May 29, 1872.	
45	H. S. Beadon, B.A. ...	Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.			
46	J. F. Stevens ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya.	March 1, 1871 ...	Oct. 31, 1872.	
47	D. W. Marsden ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	Feb. 16, 1871 ...	Feb. 15, 1873	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	G. E. Makgill ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, 24-Pergunnahs.			

NOTE—Total absent 48
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 243
Percentage of Absentees ... ... 19·75

* * * * * *

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 10*th June* 1872.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz*, for an artillery range in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required, extending in almost a north-easterly direction from a road called Bansi Mundal's road, in the village of Jafarpore, through the said village, and the villages of Mohurpore, Shinli, and Mothorapore, in Pergunnah Habilee Shohur, to the banks of a khâl called the Namye Nuddee, measuring 1¾ miles in length and 100 yards in breadth more or less.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No 815J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5*th June* 1872.—Babu Ashootosh Addy, B.L., to officiate as Munsif of Radhanuggur, in West Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Keshubnath Bishee, or until further orders.

The 8*th June* 1872.—Babu Romesh Chunder Lahiree, B.L., to officiate as Munsif of Badiakhali, in Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chundraprosonno Dutt, or until further orders.

The 10*th June* 1872.—Babu Anund Kumar Sarbadhicary, Officiating Munsif of Kotulpore, in West Burdwan, to be Munsif of Kotulpore.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Womesh Chunder Roy to have Medical charge of the Sub-division of Sewan and of the Charitable Dispensary at that place.

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Seebsaugor, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, or until further orders.

The 11*th June* 1872.—Mr. Richard Augustus Doyly Bignell, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to officate temporarily as an Assistant Superintendent in Chittagong.

The following exchange of appointments is sanctioned, *viz*:—

Dr. C. M. Russell, Medical Officer of Gya, to be Medical Officer of Chupra.
Dr. R. McLeod, Medical Officer of Chupra, to be Medical Officer of Gya.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 10*th June* 1872.—Mr. John Mountstuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Seebsaugor, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave

Code, from the 20th July next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. John Masters, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, for one month, from the 21st ultimo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant-Surgeon James Frederick Parry McConnell, M B., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Resident Physician of the College Hospital, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 11th June 1872.—Colonel Herbert Raban, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Radhanath Bose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following extract from the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 2nd May 1872 is republished for general information :—

No. 561.—*The 29th April* 1872.—*Notification.*—The services of Surgeon H Cayley, on special duty, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1872.—The declaration published at page 1077 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th May 1871, notifying that the property left by the deceased Doorjun Poory in Moorshedabad had escheated to Government, is hereby cancelled.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th May 1872.—In order to obviate doubt, it is hereby notified, with reference to the notifications of Government already published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, authorizing the extension of the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act for the Punishment of Public Gambling and the Keeping of Common Gaming-houses) to certain cities, towns, and places in Bengal, that the Act has been extended to and is in force in the towns named in the annexed schedule :—

Schedule of Towns to which the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 *have been extended.*

District.	City, Town, or Place.
24-PERGUNNAHS ...	1. Municipal unions of Takee, Busseerhat, Colingah, and Goburdangah. 2. Villages named below within the jurisdiction of the police out-posts of *Mateeaborooz* and *Burtolah* :— 1. Indree. / 1. Burtolah. 2. Kajeerghat. / 2. Dhobaparah. 3. Singeratee. / 3. Burashebhat, Dum-Dum. 4. Ramessurpore. / 4. Nadiali. 5. Futehpore. / 5. Budortolah. 6. Moodiali. / 6. Kanchuntolah. 7. Mateeaboorooz. / 7. Akra, Dum-Dum. 8. Kistonogur. 3. Unions of Augurparah and Nawabgunge. 4. Town of Nyehatty.
NUDDEA	5. Town of Kishnaghur. 6. Town of Santipore. 7. Town of Ranaghat. 8. Town of Kooshtea.
JESSORE	9. Town of Jessore.
BURDWAN	10. Towns of Burdwan and Culna.
HOOGHLY	11. Towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah, and Serampore... — The provisions of section 11 only of the Act have been extended to these towns.

PATNA	12.	City of Patna and its suburb town of Behar, and Dinapore Nizamut.
	13.	Dinapore Nizamut Chowkeydaree Union, consisting of the following villages and mohullahs :—
	1.	Secunderpore.
	2.	Chuck Attaoollah, otherwise called Khugree, with Gujadhur Chuck.
	3.	Wulleepore Regoorah, otherwise called Beebeegunge.
	4.	Sooltanpore with Panchootollah.
	5.	Shagosnah.
	6.	Mainpoorah.
	7.	Tara Chuck.
	8.	Mabaruckpore.
	9.	Shahpore Rajho.
	10.	Bishoonpore Gungah.
	11.	Bagh Agha.
	12.	Poorana Dinapore, otherwise called Dinapore Shahzadapore Kohuch.
	13.	Lesliegunge.
	14.	Raghopore.
	14.	Town of Barrh.
	15.	Villages which line the road between Patna and Dinapore—
	1.	Joojrah.
	2.	Rajahpore.
	3.	Mainpoorah.
	4.	Chyenpore.
	5.	Koorjee.
	6.	Hameedpore.
	7.	Deegahkullan.
	8.	Deegahchotta.
	9.	Ramjeechak.
SARUN	16.	Town of Chuprah.
GYA	17.	Towns of Gya, Tikaree, Doodnuggore, and Aurungabad.
SHAHABAD ...	18.	Town of Arrah.
PURNEAH	19.	Town of Purneah.
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS ...	20.	Towns of Deoghur, Nalla, Saruth, and Rohnee.
	21.	Towns of Sahibgunge and Burheit.
	22.	Town of Rajmehal and its vicinity.
MONGHYR ...	23.	Towns of Monghyr and Jumalpore.
BHAUGULPORE ...	24.	Town of Bhaugulpore.
MALDAH ...	25.	Town of Maldah.
	26.	Town of English Bazar.
DINAGEPORE ...	27.	Town of Dinagepore.
MOORSHEDABAD ...	28.	Towns of Jungipore and Balighattah.
	29.	Towns of Moorshedabad, Baloochur, Azimgunge, and Berhampore.
HAZAREEBAUGH ...	30.	Town of Hazareebaugh.
MAUNBHOOM ...	31.	Town of Puruliah.
CUTTACK ...	32.	Town of Cuttack.
DACCA ...	33.	City of Dacca.
CHITTAGONG ...	34.	Sub-division of Cox's Bazar.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 205.

The 4th June 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller, Bengal, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 19th May 1872.

No. 206.

Leave of Absence.—Serjeant J. Wilson, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Ramghur Division, is allowed privilege leave for one and half months.

No. 207.

Notification.—Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Shahabad District on the 2nd May 1872, afternoon.

No. 208.

The 5th June 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Cally Prosono Banerjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Beropa Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 209.

The 6th June 1872.

Major H. T. Forbes, s.c., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Nuddea District, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-three days, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 210.

Notifications.—Captain J. May, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Sarun and Chumparun Districts on the 1st June 1872, before noon.

No. 211.

Babu Bolye Chand Gupto, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Ramghur Division on the 28th May 1872, before noon.

No. 212.

The 7th June 1872.

Notification.—In continuation of the orders from this Department, No. 196 of the 27th May 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements of Public Works in the Bhaugulpore Commissionership.

2. The four districts under the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore will be arranged into three charges, each charge including all provincial and district works, and such other imperial works as remain under this Government in each district.

3. The designation and head-quarters will be:—

Bhaugulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs Districts, Head-Quarters Bhaugulpore.
Monghyr District, „ Monghyr.
Purneah ditto, „ Purneah.

No. 213.

The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore District.

Mr. G. Thomas, Supervisor, is placed in charge of the Monghyr District.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to be Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

No. 214.

Posting.—Baboo Haran Chunder Bose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, is posted to the Jessore District.

No. 215.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Fennessy, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Dinagepore Division on the 14th May 1872, before noon.

No. 216.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Patna District on the 1st June 1872, before noon.

No. 217.

Serjeant E. Browne, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Tirhoot District on the 30th May 1872, before noon.

No. 218.

Mr. C. L Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 21st May 1872, before noon.

No. 219.

Transfers.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Bhaugulpore to the Purneah District.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Purneah to the Bhaugulpore District.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 135.

The 8th June 1872.

Leave.—Mr. F. Tytler, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the 24-Pergunnahs Division, for six weeks, on medical certificate, from the 3rd instant, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 136.

Notification.—The leave granted to Mr. R. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, in Notification No. 74, dated 23rd March 1872, and No. 91, dated 16th April 1872, is hereby cancelled.

No. 137.

The 10th June 1872.

Leave.—Mr. T B. Stoney, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Dehree Division, on private affairs, for six months, under Supplement F, Section 5 of Civil Leave Code.

Subsidiary leave for ten days, under Supplement F, Section 11 of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it, is also sanctioned.

No. 138.

The 11th June 1872.

Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, R.E, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, joined the 24-Pergunnahs Division on the forenoon of the 30th May 1872.

No. 139.

Mr. T. H. Girling, Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the Ariah Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 3rd June 1872.

No. 140

Mr. A. F. Trench, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Brahminee Division on the afternoon of the 31st May 1872.

No. 141.

The privilege leave for one month granted in Notification No 131, dated 31st May last, to Mr. P. J. Cuddy, Temporary Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Cuttack Workshop Division, is hereby cancelled.

F T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

High Court Notices.

Circular Order by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

MEMO. No. 10.

To all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners,—(dated Calcutta, the 23rd May 1872.)

HIGH COURT.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson, One of the Judges of the Court.

THE annual reports for 1871, which have been received, show a want of uniformity in the preparation of the comparative tables superscribed, respectively, "ORIGINAL JURISDICTION" and "APPELLATE JURISDICTION," provided by Circular Order No. 4, dated 2nd February 1871. To ensure uniformity in their preparation, District Judges and Judicial Commissioners are hereby informed that the instructions given in the Circular Order No. 25 of 12th August 1871 must be understood to apply to the headings "Instituted" and "Disposed of" in the above tables. All transfers, therefore, though properly included in the black ink figures under the general heads just named, should be *excluded from* the red ink figures to be entered under the former, as is done in the quarterly returns.

2. Where the above tables in the reports for the year 1871 have been prepared on any other principle, amended ones should be sent without delay, and where they have been prepared on the above principle, *i.e.*, where the black ink entries have been made to include transfers (as they should have been), supplementary returns should be submitted, showing, in red ink, the cases actually *instituted* or *decided* in the Courts concerned, exclusive of transfers.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

BABOO KEDARNATH DUTT, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from the 29th instant.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
Cuttack, the 30th May 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO LUCHMINARAIN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

DURGAGATI BANERJEE,
Personal Assistant to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 24th May 1872.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR A. C. TUTE has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

DURGAGATI BANERJEA,
Persl. Asst. to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,
The 13th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO GOBINDO CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFCE; BURDWAN DIVN.,
The 11th May 1872.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. H. DAMANT has been placed in charge of Dinagepore treasury, and authorized to draw Bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th May 1872.

Notice.

MR. H. MOSLEY has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

A. ABERCROMBIE,
Offg. Commissioner.

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st June 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,658,205¼	95,658½	78,002	1,831,865¾
French Kurkutch ...	5,028	.....	29,124½	34,152½
Italian " ...	19,472	.....	.....	19,472
Cadiz " ...	21,941	.....	.....	21,941
Bombay " ...	64,051	.....	9,065	73,116
Madras " ...	15,244½	.....	... .	15,244½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	334,967	.....	12,000	346,967
Total	2,118,909	95,658¼	128,191½	2,342,758

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 4th June 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th April 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ..	50,000	
Godavery ..	Cocanada ...	.....	
Kistna .	Nizampatam ...	42 000	
Chingleput ..	Madras ...	292,146	
	Ennore ..	179,646	
	Covelong ...	.	
South Arcot ...	Merkanum ...	50,000	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	16,800	
	Katmavady ...	12,000	
	Total ..	642,592	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 7th May 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L P.,
Fort William, the 7th June 1872.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on the 1st May 1872.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Cocanada ..	.. .	
Kistna ..	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ..	Madras ..	286,431	
	Ennore ...	179,646	
	Covelong ..	... ..	
South Arcot ..	Merkanum .	50,000	
Tanjore ..	Negapatam ...	4,800	
	Katmavady ...	12,000	
	Total .	624,877	

N.B—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FORT ST GEORGE GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

H. E. STOKES,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 20th May 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L P.,
Fort William, the June 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June	8th	40 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Maharatta.
„	8th	1 Bamboo Chick, no mark	China.
„	8th	3 Cases, [K S G S] A. B. & Co., 17-19	Khedive.
„	8th	2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L 3-4	Ditto.
„	8th	1 Chair, no mark	Ditto.
„	22nd	2 Cases, N. and Co., Calcutta, L 5-6	Peshawur.
„	22nd	2 Cases Cartridges, Moyapore Magazine, W. W. Daly, Esq., care of Grindlay and Co.	Royal Alexander.
„	22nd	95 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, S. S. S. and Co.	Ditto.
„	22nd	80 Packages Gunpowder, Moyapore Magazine, [730]	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 4th June 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.		Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June	22nd	2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L 5-6	Peshawur.
„	22nd	2 Cases Cartridges, Moyapore Magazine, W. W. Daly, Esq., care of Grindlay & Co.	Royal Alexander.
1872, July	13th	4 Mats, no mark	Glenartney.
„	13th	1 Parcel, T. M. Robinson, Esq., Calcutta	Meinam.
„	13th	1 Case, Mr. Lamaroux (defaced)	Ditto.
„	13th	1 Parcel, Major-General W. R. Cunningham, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Ditto.
„	13th	1 Tin Box, Frederick C. Brun, care of McCarthy, Esq., at Messrs. Newman & Co., Booksellers, Calcutta.	Ditto.
„	13th	1 Bag, Betelnuts, K. P. C.	Dacca.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 11th June 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No, mark, and description	Consignees	Ships
1872.			
June 1st ...	27 Kegs, G D S	... Order ...	City of Ningpo.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, [K M D]	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	7 Kegs, [I]	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 1st .	1 Cask, no mark, M	.. „ ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, addressed	... Col. Collingwood, 21st Fusilliers, Madras ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, [X]	... Order ..	Arcturus SS.
„ 1st ..	1 Case, addressed	... H. T. Balfour, Honorary Secretary, P. Garden, Benares. ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, addressed	... John Clibborn, Esq, 62nd Regiment, Lucknow ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	2 Packages, [J]	... Jessop & Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	3 Cases, J. D. S. & Co.	.. Order ...	Ditto.
„ 1st	2 Cases, M. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
1871.			
Dec. 12th ...	1 Case, W S	. W. Smith, Esq ...	City of Poonah.
1872			
June 1st ...	2 Packages, [A R] A. B. & Co.	Order ...	Jason.
„ 1st ...	3 Casks, A C D	... „	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	3 Cases, [A B M H] A B	.. „ .	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	198 Cases, [80] A. B. & Co.	... „	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, [100] A	.. Abdool Rohomon and Abdool Kurreem ..	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	3 Packages, F M E M	.. Order ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Cask, [H E] A. B & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	4 Packages, [13] M C C. & Co.	.. „ .	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	2 Cases, [14] M. C. C. & Co.	.. Kisto Mohun Addy ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, no mark, or [14] M. C. C. & Co.	Order ..	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, [37] M. C. & Co.	... „ ...	Ditto.
„ 1st ..	1 Case, [S K O] C & B	... „ ..	Ditto.
„ 1st ...	1 Case, [S] or addressed	... Cecil Stephenson, Esq	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 10*th June* 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1254-1)

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st May 1872.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of boats	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	2	650	300	...	...	*	..	...	†	4	200	‡ 16800	..	...	§	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖	68	30125	14600	116	108650	¶ 50200	27	39200	16100	168	81575	38200	...	...	...
	Chitpore	31	32375	17600	4	800	550	8	1900	210	.	...	...	..	...	...	13	4200	250	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11400	8500	...	...	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	2	175	75		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	32	8450	4000	1	1900	800	...	...	...	37	17300	6000	...	...	...
	Russa	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	.	...	...		...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	23	10250	5100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1850	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by canal measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Total number of boats.	Total maundage by canal measurement.	Total maundage of cargo by estimate.
Calcutta Canals	Bamunghatta	...	...	...	203	93550	40800	8	8700	3975	83	46425	21400	5	3125	1530	26	14475	7340	80	34600	16200	590	305400	153200	10	4700	2200	60	30400	15100	4	4200	2300	2917	1039075	...
	Chitpore	350	165750	98550	...	..	...	16	5400	2500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1139	529750	...
	Rajah's Khal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	4625	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1225	600	409	52475	25000	121	43175	22000	...	...	...	238	95000	45000	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	690	185525	...
	Russa	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...		.	...	7	250	200	...	...	...	..	.	..	402	15800	14400	..	..		.		..		...	...	285	11800	...
	Kidderpore	47	25700	11275	...	...	...	4	550	300	...	...	...	1	125	75	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...		..		..	.	...	...	897	128050	...

* Per bales. † Per bales. ‡ Per hides. § Per bales. ‖ Per chest. ¶ Per bales.

DHAPPA TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th June 1872.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations in the District of Backergunge during the month of May 1872.

Names of Toll Stations.	Paddy.			Rice.			Mustard.			Linseed.			Jute.			Lime.			Betelnut.			Coriander Seed.			Khail.			Salt.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	2	1,296	675	114	116,361	47,830	31	14,383	8,300	55	27,668	21,540	8	5,946	2,800	5	3,756	1,750	3	1,190	575	2	866	400	2	1,219	575	..	...	...
Perozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18	15,899	3,050
Kowkhali	11	2,791	1,480	54	57,533	33,781	20	10,335	5,950	7	6,685	3,725	...	..	...	23	54,393	32,625	24	25,917	13,300	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	9,048	4,135
Bhandariah	...	...	...	124	92,570	52,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	370	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,499	1,475

Names of Toll Stations.	Sugar.			Molasses.			Liquor.			Iron.			Chilly.			Sundries.		
	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.	Number of boats.	Maundage by measurement.	Maundage of cargo by estimate.
Jhalokati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	672	350
Perozepur	2	914	400	3	2,590	450	1	1,520	300	1	420	150	...	...	...	9	8,725	500
Kowkhali	13	3,472	2,856	12	1,570	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	6,340	3,255
Bhandariah	..	...	...	12	3,534	2,425	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	494	75	2	585	400

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1872.

H. BEVERIDGE, *Offg. Collector.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
4776	A/96 01232	10	District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.
4777	A/98 33539	10	M. C. Chuckerbutty.
4787	L/7 35676	20	Jaloll Sirdar.
	,, 02259	20	
	A/96 76097	20	
	,, 38734	20	
	A/94 28803	20	
	L/1 28438	10	
4790	A/38 12279	100	Poorno Chunder Goopto.
4793	A/58 63527	50	Thacoordoss Johory.
4794	A/90 23560	100	Raja Jotendro Coomar Tagore.
	,, 88881	100	
	,, 46921	100	
	,, 93553	100	
	,, 94140	100	
	,, 94139	100	
	,, 94138	100	
4798	A/90 64469	100	Porickhit Mookerjee.
4802	A/83 78063	50	Chief Inspr., Frontr Travg. Post Office, Allahabad.
4807	A/83 78522	50	Ramtarac Kor.
4809	A/90 24084	100	T. Jones.
4810	A/96 54775	10	R. Jones.
4811	A/47 13689	1000	Trilochun Nundy.
	A/46 70058	500	
	A/29 33446	500	
	A/57 94680	100	
	A/88 68566	100	
	,, 62037	100	
	A/39 38946	100	
	A/80 71959	100	
	A/13 05290	100	
	,, 16549	100	
	,, 11443	100	
	,, 06984	100	
	A/14 05072	100	
	A/70 58412	100	
	A/55 98882	50	
4812	A/86 71297	500	Said Hosan Noeb.
	A/90 70970	100	
	A/88 07643	50	
	,, 48992	50	
	A/90 05414	100	
	A/70 35030	100	
	A/86 54492	1000	
	,, 71087	1000	
4814	A/83 76901	50	Coonjo Behary Nundy.
4819	A/90 05671	20	The Depy. Post-Master, Calcutta.
4820	A/88 04614	50	G. M. Laten.
4821	A/90 69572	100	Grindlay and Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4775	A/35 17568	50	Golam Arphin Kazy.
4779	A/94 14600	20	Capt. F. A. Hutchins.
4780	A/90 13109	100	L. C. Kennedy.
4781	A/97 03309	10	A. F. Hutchins.
4782	A/95 90160	10	Ram Dass Surmah.
	A/99 89256	20	
	,, 89258	20	
	,, 89253	20	
	,, 89254	20	
	,, 89255	20	
	,, 89257	20	
4784	A/80 84245	10	Essan Chundra Mozoomdar.
4786	A/84 55413	100	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.
4788	A/86 80554	1,000	Noor Khan.
4789	A/93 63787	20	Bhagoban Chunder Ghose.
4792	A/97 97565	10	Hurbhujan Loll.
	A/98 29787	10	
	A/97 20264	10	
	A/80 02196	10	
	A/96 01555	10	
4797	A/83 48122	50	A. Mackenzie.
	,, 73203	50	
4799	A/94 57550	20	Bhobanychurn Dutt.
4803	A/96 82912	10	Madhubchunder Chuckerbutty.
	,, 82901	10	
4804	A/94 56827	20	Sreechurn Roy.
4806	A/95 83665	10	Promothonath Bose.
	,, 23552	10	
4807	A/83 78523	50	Ramtarak Kar.
4808	A/66 47342	10	Watts and Co.
	A/67 54024	10	
4818	A/66 80559	10	Nilmoney Paul.
4804	L/1 04902	10	Sreechurn Roy.

Wrongly joined.

4778	A/50 99609	10	Bahadoor Sing, Pertab Sing, and Roy Lutchmeeput Sing.
	,, 99606		
	A/25 81631	20	
	,, 81630		
4783	A/96 41556	10	Prasanacharran Sawadhikari.
	,, 41555		
	Lahore.		
4785	E/6 10374	10	Mahomed Sadduck.
	L/1 07274		
4791	A/6 79744	10	Dabendro Chunder Bysack.
	A/19 74589		
4795	A/72 59556	20	Grindlay and Co.
	,, 59553		
4796	A/99 89172	20	G. Groves.
	,, 89471		
4800	A/85 29719	50	Meer Altaff Ooddeen.
	,, 29716		
4805	A/97 43472	10	Gopalchunder Auddy.
	A/79 07014		
4816	A/78 16542	10	J. Gordon.
	,, 16545		
4737	A/78 87481	10	Trevor Lloyd.
	,, 87480		

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 10th June 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamaibunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 1,233 acres, situated in Mouzah Oojan Nowkhonkhola, District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, (chapter XXVI of the Rules for the Board of Revenue") all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries.

North—Kotaljan.
South—Jungle.
East—Kotaljan.
West—Jungle and Grant No. 100 F.S.

W C. S CLARKE,
Dy. Commissioner,
Luckimpore.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 28th May 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 2,405 acres 3 roods, situated in Mouzah Oojan Nowkhonkhola, District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, (chapter XXVI of the Rules for the Board of Revenue") all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863

Boundaries.

East—Singlijan and jungle.
South—Jungle.
North—Jungle.
West—Jungle and Grant No. 27 F.S.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commissioner.
Luckimpore.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 28th May 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 2,989 acres, situated in Mouzah Megalah, District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, (chapter XXVI of the Rules for the Board of Revenue") all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries.

North—Dangori River.
South—Kotaljan.
East—Jungle
West—Dangori River.

W. C. S CLARKE,
Dy Commissioner,
Luckimpore.

DY COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 28th May 1872.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

NOTICE.

THE Session 1872-73 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Monday, the 17th June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying, prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates who wish to join the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this examination should present themselves at the College on the first day of the new Session.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 20th April 1872.

Presidency College—D. P. W. Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Department of Public Works will be held on Monday, the 5th August.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications and fees for admission to the examination to the Principal on or before the 5th July.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 30th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 11 th June 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the eighth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১১ জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৮ জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের ষষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১১ জুন।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	For Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore	7 P.M.	14 June	*Dacca.*
Chittagong, Akyab & Kyouk Phyoo.	7 „	14th „	*Madras.*
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore. Hong-Kong, China, and Japan.	7 „	14th „	
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah.	7 „	15th „	
Madras and Ceylon ..	7 „	17th „	*Delhi.*
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada. Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle. Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakel, and Bombay.	7 „	17th „	*Burmah.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Tuesday, the 18th June 1872

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 17th.

N B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P M, by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg Post Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th June 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Chater Simon Bijohn, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 22nd day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Woolster Greey, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. W. Hatch, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Henry Samuel Brookes, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 21st day of May instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of July next and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 3rd June 1872.

In the matter of Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 3rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Julius Posner, of No. 12, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in partnership with Hermann Rentenberg at Nos. 11 and 14, Radha Bazar Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, as Merchants, Agents, and Brokers, under the style or firm of Posner and Rentenberg; and also carrying on business in partnership with the said H. Rentenberg at Agra, Cawnpore, and Delhi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style or firm of J. Posner and Co., an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Francis George Gleeson, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 30th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. N. Manuel, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Francis George Gleeson, formerly of Copallytollah in Calcutta, an Assistant to Messrs. Baker and Catliff of Calcutta Drapers, afterwards of Dacre's Lane in Calcutta, and lately of Jaun Bazar in Calcutta, Boarding House Keeper, and at present of Dhurrumtollah in Calcutta, an Assistant to Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, Livery Stable-Keepers, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the siad Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 30th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. N. Manuel, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Smith, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 28th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th June 1872.

In the matter of Rooploll Nundun and Mohendronath Nundun, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 4th day of May last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvents Rooploll Nundun and Mohendronauth Nundun were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

S. Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Anthony Thomas, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 5th day of June 1871 to the 31st day of May last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Henry Robert Douglas, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of June instant. an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 9th day of November 1870 to the 31st day of May last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *"Any creditor or other person interested, "who may intend to establish or oppose any claim "upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend "and be heard having given notice to the Chief "Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johann Janssen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,906-0-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of seven annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 11*th June* 1872.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the event of the following dividends remaining unclaimed for six months from this day the same will be paid into Court:—

In the matter of JAMES CULLEN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	4th dividend at 10 as. per cent 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Joseph	10,030 8 8	62 11 0
„ of Mrs. M. A. Richardson	38,448 14 7	240 4 11
„ of Major J. N. Jackson	1,111 15 10	6 15 3
Mrs. E. Molony	31,266 8 0	195 6 7
Estate R. M. Ronald	1,470 14 0	9 3 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of BHOWANEY PERSAUD GHONE, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 4 per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dhoronydhur Dutt	50 0 0	2 0 0
Gobind Chunder Gone	1,000 0 0	40 0 0
Jogobind Roy	1,920 14 0	76 13 4
Koonjokissore Roy	2,061 2 0	82 7 1
Nobokissore Roy	38 7 3	1 8 7
Sherrington, T. H.	989 2 1	39 9 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FRANCIS BAILEY, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 7 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Blanchard, James	12,130 7 9	53 1 1

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FREDERICK DECLUZEAN BOLST, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 27 per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Anley and Company	10 0 0	2 11 2
Bell and Company, William	112 8 0	30 6 0
Coish, ditto, ditto	13 0 0	3 8 2
M. G. Costello	5 8 0	1 7 9
Francis Harrison, Hathaway, and Company	65 0 0	17 8 10
Gregory, J.	56 0 0	15 1 11
Harris and Company, A.	6 0 0	1 9 11
Hewick and Company	87 0 0	23 7 10
Jameerooddeen	22 0 0	5 15 0
Kayam and Company	16 0 0	4 5 1
Lepage and Company, R. C.	5 8 0	1 7 9
Mage, C. S.	664 0 0	179 4 6
Murray, Mrs.	15 4 0	4 1 11
New Medical Hall Company	50 0 0	13 8 0
Ramsay, Wakefield and Company	27 8 6	7 6 11

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JAMES COLQUHOUN, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 5 as per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
J. C. C. Sutherland and others, Trustees	64,000	0	0	200	0	0
W. E. Watson	48,032	9	4	150	1	8
W. Eatwell	34,495	0	0	107	12	9
Add also	4,293	0	0	13	6	7
Ditto	270	0	0	0	13	6
Lieutenant Colonel G. Williamson's estate	38,968	0	0	121	12	4
Dykes and Company	1,476	0	0	4	9	9
J. M. Manuk's Trust	11,722	0	0	36	10	1
William Wallis' Trust	2,038	9	0	6	6	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of GEORGE RICHARD PRENDAGAST BEECHER, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			4th dividend at 6¾ per cent. 7thOctober 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Crump and Company	312	0	0	19	8	0
Davis, J.	1,160	0	0	72	8	0
Favier, F.	94	4	0	5	14	3
Gibson and Company	1,964	8	0	122	12	6
Hart, N. H.	337	0	0	21	1	0
Johnstone, Mr.	500	0	0	31	4	0
Kernander, Mr.	48	7	4	3	0	6
Lewis, Mrs.	350	8	0	21	14	6
Lamb, G., Estate	400	0	0	25	0	0
Lewis, Mr. C. W.	328	13	4	20	8	9
Moran, Mrs. E.	630	11	0	36	6	8
Rampersaud	400	0	0	25	0	0
Smart, Mrs. M.	353	5	4	22	1	4
Smith, S. H.	240	8	0	15	0	6
Shaw, W. D.	120	0	0	7	8	0
Stocqueler, J. H.	50	0	0	3	2	0
Watts and Company	32	0	0	2	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of COLIN CAMPBELL, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 20 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Allan, Deffell and Company	10	11	5	2	2	3
Ackerman and Company	40	11	3	8	2	3
Cockburn and Campbell	86	12	3	17	5	8
Colville, Gilmore, and Company	17	0	0	3	6	5
Gogerly, Mrs.	114	1	6	22	13	1
George, A.	23	7	3	4	11	0
Hurrochunder Paul	76	2	3	15	3	8
May, Meik, and Company	95	10	0	19	2	0
Smith, Cowell, and Company	122	5	3	24	7	5

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of DUNCAN CALDER, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Apcar and Company	18	12	0	2	4	0
Boycaunt Nauth Roy Chowdry	220	0	0	26	6	5
Ditto, and Nundokissore Shaw	6,500	0	0	780	0	0
Bathgate and Company	16	0	0	1	14	8
Boycaunt Dutt	75	0	0	9	0	0
Bowkeeshlah Cauzee	300	0	0	36	0	0
Bissonath Nundy, Puddocoomar Chowdhry	400	0	0	48	0	0
Bindabun Paul and Company	50	0	0	6	0	0

In the matter of DUNCAN CALDER, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Englishman Newspaper	335	14	0	40	4	10
Establishment, wages due	3,000	0	0	360	0	0
Harman and Company	120	0	0	14	6	5
Hurrochunder Day	292	0	0	35	0	7
Hurrishchunder Sing	500	0	0	60	0	0
Jessop and Company	36	0	0	4	5	1
Jeremiah Homfray	126	0	0	15	1	11
Keelan, C.	250	0	0	30	0	0
Kalleedass Mullick	150	0	0	18	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	200	0	0	24	0	0
Moneymohun Dutt	50	0	0	6	0	0
Pittar and Company	200	0	0	24	0	0
Roopchund Coomar	266	15	3	32	0	7
Randle, Mrs., deceased (Mr. Ripley executor)	160	0	0	19	3	2
Stacy and Company, Messrs.	34	14	0	4	3	0
Sheeram Chatterjee	64	0	0	7	10	11
Tamakul Naik	161	8	0	19	6	1
Watts and Company	20	0	0	2	6	5

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of COHN CAIRD, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Arson, John	31	0	0	1	8	10
Bindabun Auss	1,400	0	0	70	0	0
Bhowaney	1,000	0	0	50	0	0
Ahmuty and Company	100	0	0	5	0	0
Bathgate and Company	60	0	0	3	0	0
Carey, Jonathan	300	0	0	15	0	0
Caspher, F. H.	250	0	0	12	8	0
Coin, William	30	0	0	1	8	0
Dykes and Company	80	0	0	4	0	0
Doorgachurn Paul	369	0	0	18	7	2
Gunganarain Doss	2,500	0	0	125	0	0
Gooroodoss Shome	900	0	0	45	0	0
Gibson, R. G.	100	0	0	5	0	0
Gobind	27	0	0	1	5	7
Gopaul Mistry	11	0	0	0	8	10
Gourmohun Mistry	32	0	0	1	9	6
Harrowell and Company	180	0	0	9	0	0
Hunter and Company	200	0	0	10	0	0
Henwood, Mrs. Mary	303	0	0	15	2	5
Hurrochunder Mistry	30	0	0	1	8	0
Juggernauth Seal	40	0	0	2	0	0
Jenkins, Law, and Company	180	0	0	9	0	0
Kinnoo Roy and Company	90	0	0	4	8	0
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	70	0	0	3	8	0
Mills, David	14	0	0	0	11	2
Radhamohun Doss	200	0	0	10	0	0
Robert, Fleming, and Company	60	0	0	3	0	0
Smithurst, Reverend William	580	0	0	29	0	0
Skeine, George	240	0	0	12	0	0
Sarkies, S. J.	30	0	0	1	8	0
Samuel, Smith, and Company	8	0	0	0	6	5
Smithurst, R. W.	90	0	0	4	8	0
Watson, J.	50	0	0	2	8	0
Wight, A. and J. Hastie	24	0	0	1	3	2
Wilson Peter	50	0	0	2	8	0
Auloll, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Ajboo, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Buddoorun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Chooley, coachman	64	0	0	3	3	2
Dowlut, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Emambux, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0

In the matter of COHN CAIRD, an Insolvent.—(*Continued*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 5 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gollamally, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Gollamally, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Gooey, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Hameed, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Jeetoo, jemadar	48	0	0	2	6	5
Joharey, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Kistomohun Ghose	40	0	0	2	0	0
Mohun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Meerun	100	0	0	5	0	0
Modoo	48	0	0	2	6	5
Rohomut, syce	35	0	0	1	12	0
Rajoo	40	0	0	2	0	0
Ramchund Mistry	40	0	0	2	0	0
Rohum, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Sheechurn, jemadar	48	0	0	2	6	5
Shahdee, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Soogun, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0
Woodoy, syce	40	0	0	2	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM BIRCH, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors	Amount of claim.			4th dividend at 12 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Aushootosh Day	3,000	0	0	22	8	0
Abdool Cassim	3,281	7	4	17	13	9
Apcar and Company	400	0	0	3	0	0
Brown and Company, F. W.	980	11	8	7	5	8
Buddinauth Roy, Rajah	21,000	0	0	157	8	0
Buddenchunder Roy	4,000	0	0	30	0	0
Beerchund Dhur and Company	322	0	0	2	6	0
Cameron and Company	1,600	0	0	12	0	0
Carr, Tagore, and Company	957	8	0	7	0	6
Cook, T. H.	337	0	0	2	8	5
Cook and Company	600	0	0	4	8	0
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Company	180	0	0	1	5	7
Dykes and Company	731	13	0	5	7	10
DeGarnier, T. N.	245	0	0	1	13	5
Fergusson Brothers	5,035	1	0	37	12	2
Gibson and Company	265	0	0	1	15	10
Hunter and Company	85	0	0	0	10	2
Jessop and Company	67	10	0	0	8	2
Issurchunder Ghose	1,093	1	3	8	3	2
Lattey Brothers	3,293	6	0	24	11	2
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	1,713	11	3	12	15	3
Monteith and Company	375	8	0	2	11	6
Nundololl Dutt	2,195	11	6	16	7	6
Payne and Sons, Thomas,	688	10	6	5	2	8
Pittar and Company	300	0	0	2	4	0
Punchanun Dhur	3,432	0	0	25	11	10
Radamadub Bonnerjee	6,000	0	0	45	0	0
Rajnarain Roy	5,480	0	0	41	1	7
Rustomjee Cowasjee	38,000	0	0	285	0	0
Swinhoe, T. B.	557	3	4	4	2	10
Sandes, M. F. G., Administrator-General	774	5	6	5	12	11
Shaw and Lyons	500	0	0	3	12	0
Samuel, Smith, and Company	564	1	9	4	3	8
Spence and Company	726	11	6	5	7	2
Smith, H. G.	55	0	0	0	6	7
Thacker and Company, W.	722	13	0	5	6	9
Thomson, T. E.	187	13	0	1	6	6
Twentyman and Co.	45	0	0	0	5	5
Tulloh and Company	1,401	11	0	10	8	3
Wilkie, G. F., and Company	91	0	0	0	10	11
Burkinyoung and Company	287	4	0	2	2	6

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of ARCHIBALD BRYCE, an Insolvent.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 12½ per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bathgate and Company	300	0	0	37	8	0
Black, Mr.	20	0	0	2	8	0
Fergusson, Hugh	1,870	0	0	233	12	0
Graham, Dr. W., Estate	250	0	0	31	4	0
Hollway, F. Powell	1,485	4	2	185	10	6
Ditto	1,651	8	2	206	7	0
Long, C.	400	0	0	50	0	0
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	160	8	9	20	1	1
Smith and Elder	670	0	0	83	12	0
Surroopchunder Seal	115	14	0	14	7	9
Studdart, William	884	6	8	110	8	10
Ditto	3,151	7	11	393	15	0
Ramrutton Roy	700	0	0	87	8	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of ANDRIE LEUIS BRIANT, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			2nd dividend at 4½ per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ayundee, Chickunwalla	25	0	0	1	2	0
Amrow	57	0	0	2	9	0
Boudet and Company, J.	500	0	3	24	14	6
Bryant, George	116	13	0	5	4	1
Bissonauth, Law, and Company	41	14	6	1	14	2
Bathgate and Company	141	7	0	6	5	10
Craddock, J.	82	12	0	3	11	7
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	417	12	7	18	12	10
Brett, Walter, for *Englishman*	153	1	3	6	14	3
Callychurn Bhur	39	8	0	1	12	5
Colder, Alexander, Great Eastern Hotel	51	0	0	2	4	9
Cooke and Kelvy	225	0	0	10	2	0
Cheer Rozalio	160	0	0	7	3	2
Carriage, Wheel, and Light Tax, Bills	149	6	0	6	11	7
Calcutta Auction Company Limited	235	0	0	10	9	2
Davis and Company	157	5	0	7	1	3
Foster, Rogers, and Company	455	13	3	20	8	2
Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Company, on account exhaws ...	230	7	6	10	5	11
Harton and Company	71	0	0	3	3	2
Hoffman and Company	44	6	0	2	0	0
Jadubchunder Ghose	36	4	0	1	10	1
Lancaster, D.	1,248	0	0	56	2	7
Lepage and Company, R. C.	66	0	0	2	15	6
McLardy, Hugh, (I. G. S. N. Company)	272	15	0	12	4	1
Manager, East India Steam Navigation Company ...	64	8	0	3	14	5
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	232	9	6	10	7	6
Miller, T. R.	45	0	0	2	0	5
Narain Sing	11	0	0	0	7	11
Rentz, Rees, and Company	784	12	6	35	5	1
Ramchunder Doss	310	6	0	13	15	6
Russomoy Ghose	97	4	0	4	6	0
Russomoy Ghose, executor of Callachund Ghose ...	250	0	0	11	4	0
Rasbbeharry Hazrah	66	9	3	2	15	11
Stewart, Mackenzie, and Company	527	7	4	23	11	9
Smyth and Company, W.	1,202	12	6	54	2	0
Sanders, Cones, and Company	16	0	0	0	11	6
Sagriel and Company	12	0	0	0	8	8
Statin, W.	150	0	0	6	12	0
Schwartz and Company, Madame	35	0	0	1	9	2
Unoda Friend and Company	135	4	0	6	1	5
Wallis and Company	76	0	0	3	6	9
Walton and Company	56	0	0	2	8	4
Wallis, R.	575	0	0	25	14	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of BRIJONAUTH DHUR, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 12 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhaugbut Chail	97 0 0	0 11 8
Buxoo Mistry	300 0 0	2 4 0
Bhojeekisto Mullick	800 0 0	6 0 0
Bhoobun Mohun Bonnerjee	600 0 0	4 8 0
Doorgachurn Dhur's, executor Okhoycoomar Dhur ...	3,000 0 0	22 8 0
Dosabhoy, Framjee, Cama, and Co.	275 0 0	2 1 0
Grant and Remfry	3,777 12 0	28 5 4
Gregson and Company	2,464 3 6	18 7 8
Gobindchunder Seal	400 0 0	3 0 0
Greeshchunder and Bhoobun Mohun Bonnerjee	1,500 0 0	11 4 0
Gooroochurn Poramanic	300 0 0	2 4 0
Gocoolchunder Dha	400 0 0	3 0 0
Lattey Brothers and Company	250 0 0	1 14 0
Morris, James	16,367 8 11	122 12 1
Mackenzie, Lyall, and Company	150 0 0	1 2 0
Muddoobun Doss and Dwarka Doss	1,000 0 0	7 8 0
Lutchmeechund Radakissen	275 0 0	2 1 0
Pooroosuttom and Woomachurn Ash	400 8 0	3 0 0
Ramtarn Ruckit	403 0 0	3 0 4
Radamadub Bose	7,000 0 0	52 8 0
Rooplall Day	5,000 0 0	37 8 0
Shah Behary Lall Rogoburdyal	300 0 0	2 4 0
Sitanauth Dhur	6,584 6 2	49 6 2
Sreenauth Roy	13,000 0 0	97 8 0
Tulloh and Company	70 0 0	0 8 5
Taraub Mooteah	200 0 0	1 8 0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN ANDREWS, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	3rd dividend at 3¼ per cent. 7th October 1871.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrakiel, C. G.	200 0 0	6 8 0
Ditto	300 0 0	9 12 0
ditto	250 0 0	8 2 0
Bonomally Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Bolychund Dutt	300 0 0	9 12 0
Callydass Mullick	1,020 0 0	33 2 5
Ditto	34 7 1	1 1 11
Conny Lall	500 0 0	16 4 0
Dickson, W., (holder Bissonanth Dey)	367 0 0	11 14 10
Dwarkanauth Mullick	1,000 0 0	32 8 0
DeCosta, L.	300 0 0	9 12 0
DeCruz, D.	250 0 0	8 2 0
Gooroo Churn Mullick	211 0 0	6 13 8
Grees Chunder Ghose	600 0 0	19 8 0
Gobin Chunder Chuckerbutty	162 0 0	5 4 3
Gungadhur, boxwallah	60 0 0	1 15 2
Gobin Chunder Saha	200 0 0	6 8 0
Gopaul Chunder Mullick	300 0 0	9 12 0
Good, J. F.	200 0 0	6 8 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	300 0 0	9 12 0
Issen Chunder Chatterjee	115 0 0	3 11 10
Callykissen Nundy	600 0 0	19 8 0
Khetternauth Seal	350 0 0	11 6 0
Lall Mohun Roy	600 0 0	19 8 0
Lewis and Company	46 0 0	1 8 1
Luchmun Sing	192 0 0	6 3 10
Monohur Seal	820 0 0	26 10 5
Mohendro Nauth Paul	130 0 0	4 3 7
Modoosoodun Day (holder J. G. Arrakiel)	400 0 0	13 0 0
Ditto ditto	212 0 0	6 11 3
Modoosoodun Day	2,240 0 0	72 12 10
Mohes Chunder Shaha	200 0 0	6 8 0

In the matter of JOHN ANDREWS, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 3¼ per cent. 7th October 1870.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Modosodun Shaw and Companay	520	0	0	16	14	5
Martin, J.	325	0	0	10	9	0
Nilmoney Sircar and Company...	320	0	0	10	6	5
Obey Churun Sing and Pearymohun Dey	500	0	0	16	4	0
Petumber Saha	1,980	0	0	64	5	7
Petumber Dass	500	0	0	16	4	0
Rajnarain Dutt	596	0	0	19	5	11
Rodrigues, D. E.	500	0	0	16	4	0
Rajnarain Roy	200	0	0	6	8	0
Ramcomul Sircar (holder H. McIntosh)	600	0	0	19	8	0
Ramchurun Mullick	400	0	0	13	0	0
Ramchurn Mullick	35	0	0	1	2	2
Rebeiro, G. T.	250	0	0	8	2	0
Russick Lall Sen	150	0	0	4	14	0
Seeb Chunder Roy (holder Luckeynarain Dutt)... ...	400	0	0	13	0	0
Seeb Chunder Roy (holder Mr. J. F. Good)	200	0	0	6	8	0
Tolsey Dass Dutt	400	0	0	13	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN BODRY, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 2 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Anderson and Company	43	12	0	0	14	0
Ally Bux, Hajee	1,550	0	0	31	0	0
Bippro Dass Mookerjee	500	0	0	10	0	0
Baker and Catliff	51	0	0	1	0	4
Bodelio and Company	30	0	0	0	9	7
Black and Company, T.	101	8	0	2	0	6
Bhola Nauth Paul and Company	66	0	0	1	5	1
Chaddylall	48	0	0	0	15	4
Callachund	215	0	0	4	4	10
Culloo, fowlman	76	0	0	1	8	4
Cally Churn Dutt	24	0	0	0	7	8
Carruthers and Dignam	445	0	0	8	14	5
Dwarkanauth Dutt	1,000	0	0	20	0	0
Dunn and Company	320	0	0	6	6	5
Dykes and Company	32	8	0	0	10	5
Daily Advertiser (Proprietor)	15	0	0	0	4	10
Francis, Harrison, Hathaway, and Company	67	0	0	1	5	5
Gould, C	300	0	0	6	0	0
Ditto	175	0	0	3	8	0
Gopey Nath Roy	500	0	0	10	0	0
Hanbart, J. G.	250	0	0	5	0	0
Hurro Chunder Dey and Company	28	0	0	8	11	0
Isser Chunder Chatterjee	99	0	0	1	15	8
Indian Daily News (Proprietor)	53	0	0	1	0	11
Kneebone G. A.	800	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto	500	0	0	10	0	0
Khetthur Mohun Ghose	64	0	0	1	4	6
Lackersteen and Company, G. F.	103	0	0	2	1	0
Lazarus and Company	400	0	0	8	0	0
Modoosoodun Sircar	1,000	0	0	20	0	0
Mohinder Nath Paulit	500	0	0	10	0	0
Municipal Commissioner's Secretary	141	12	0	2	13	4
Manual, C. R.	3,000	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto	700	0	0	14	0	0
Mofussilite Press	30	0	0	0	9	7
Mudden Mohun	200	0	0	4	0	0
Nobokrissen Mullick	2,361	0	0	47	3	6
Newman and Company	18	0	0	0	5	9
Naylor, G. R.	4,800	0	0	96	0	0
Oriental Gas Company	152	15	9	3	0	11
Pigot, E.	141	8	0	2	13	3

In the matter of JOHN BODRY, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			1st dividend at 2 per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ronaudin, Mrs.	1,100	0	0	22	0	0
R. Doss Nundee	176	0	0	3	8	4
Raj Chunder Dutt	2,000	0	0	40	0	0
Sagore Dutt	365	0	0	7	4	10
Sonatun Paul and Company	200	0	0	4	0	0
Scallon and Company	90	0	0	1	12	10
Stewart and Company, Lewis	63	8	0	1	4	4
Shaik Mookim, baker	39	0	0	0	12	6
Sham Loll Paul	100	0	0	2	0	0
Thomson, Edward	75	0	0	1	8	0
Vangelder, J.	300	0	0	6	0	0

A. B. MILLER, *Offl. Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gorachund Singhee	1,330	6	1	9	2	4
Biss Chardon and Company	15,869	0	0	109	1	7
Ramdhone Bose	722	9	11	4	15	6
Deenonauth Dutt	9,228	0	0	63	7	1
Ramdhone carpenter, (1st)	743	10	2	5	1	10
Hauroo, carpenter, (1st)	505	7	0	3	7	7
Ramdhone, carpenter, (4th)	257	7	5	1	12	4
Roopchand, carpenter, (1st)	432	9	2	2	15	7
Bissennauth, carpenter, (1st)	528	7	7	3	10	1
Kaumdeb, carpenter	314	14	3	2	2	8
Caully, carpenter	660	8	10	4	8	8
Ramdhone, carpenter, (5th)	281	9	4	1	15	0
Surroop, carpenter, (1st)	125	7	11	0	13	10
Caussey, carpenter, (1st)	319	7	9	2	3	1
Gungaram, carpenter	265	13	5	1	13	3
Coobeer, carpenter	220	5	9	1	8	3
Moorally, carpenter	371	15	10	2	8	11
Hullodhur, carpenter	407	2	7	2	12	9
Haurroo, carpenter	313	15	9	2	2	6
Muddone, carpenter (1st)	265	2	2	1	13	2
Muddone, carpenter (2nd)	271	3	5	1	13	10
Radamohun, carpenter	925	14	10	6	5	10
Jariff, carpenter	1,493	15	3	10	4	4
Golake, carpenter (1st)	578	12	9	3	15	8
Sickdar, carpenter	47	15	1	0	5	3
Doondy, carpenter	65	15	6	0	7	0
Juggoo, carpenter	703	0	7	4	13	4
Kotubdy, carpenter	310	6	6	2	2	2
Tariachund, carpenter (2nd)	375	9	7	2	9	4
Noormahomed, carpenter	745	0	6	5	1	10
Bissonauth, carpenter (3rd)	367	3	2	2	8	5
Coonceal, carpenter	836	13	7	5	12	1
Tonnoo, carpenter	77	9	7	0	8	7
Seeboo, carpenter	102	4	3	0	11	3
Bhoyrub, carpenter	160	7	9	1	1	8
Ramchurn, carpenter	41	9	6	0	4	7
Commole carpenter (1st)	54	9	4	0	6	0
Noboo, carpenter	112	4	7	0	12	4
Raujoo, carpenter	155	6	11	1	1	1
Haurroo, carpenter (3rd)	33	7	11	0	3	8
Haurroo, carpenter (4th)	58	8	0	0	6	5
Raussoo, carpenter	25	5	4	0	2	10
Roopchund, carpenter (3rd)	61	2	9	0	6	9
Shedam, carpenter	33	11	3	0	3	9
Joodistee, carpenter	94	3	7	0	10	4

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.—(*Continued.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Peerroo, carpenter (1st)	81	10	8	0	9	0
Royankhaun, broomadar	410	10	8	2	13	2
Toraff, broomadar	2,228	2	9	15	5	1
Chand, broomadar (1st)	494	7	2	3	6	5
Gooie, broomadar	407	2	10	2	12	8
Aummeer, broomadar (2nd)	299	6	8	2	0	11
Somiess, broomadar	446	2	2	3	1	1
Jankeer, broomadar	154	8	5	1	1	0
Goussey, broomadar	350	9	3	2	6	8
Hauddy, broomadar	105	5	4	0	11	7
Daummoo, broomadar	85	5	4	0	9	4
Suffie, broomadar (2nd)	251	15	5	1	11	10
Anuth, broomadar	23	12	1	0	2	7
Tuckey, broomadar	90	4	4	0	9	11
Regetoolla's son, Ameer	42	10	8	0	4	8
Khanmahomed, broomadar	97	15	5	0	10	10
Haukeem, broomadar (2nd)	359	8	4	2	7	7
Paunchcoury, broomadar (1st)	289	13	1	1	15	11
Jammeer, broomadar	477	5	8	3	4	7
Haukeem, broomadar (3rd)	280	5	5	1	14	7
Joomaul, broomadar	229	15	3	1	9	4
Juggoo, broomadar	206	8	3	1	6	9
Suddoruddy, broomadar	274	4	11	1	14	2
Kanaum, broomadar	261	5	2	1	12	9
Paunchoo, broomadar	294	3	0	2	0	4
Suffie, broomadar	328	2	0	2	4	2
Edoo, broomadar	95	7	3	0	10	6
Buctor, broomadar	129	12	10	0	14	4
Goolmahomed, broomadar	36	9	2	0	4	0
Ruffie, broomadar	19	15	9	0	2	2
Guffoor, broomadar	22	8	5	0	2	6
Bunsee, broomadar	6	14	5	0	0	4
Chand, broomadar (2nd)	14	4	0	0	1	8
Ramjee, joiner (1st)	806	12	0	5	8	9
Gobind, joiner	658	2	10	4	8	5
Haurroo, joiner	723	10	3	4	15	7
Ramjee, joiner (2nd)	747	1	8	5	2	2
Kartick, joiner	568	11	3	3	14	7
Bungsee, joiner	674	5	1	4	10	2
Bulloy, joiner	677	12	1	4	10	7
Rajcoomar, joiner	1,129	11	4	7	12	4
Tacoordass, joiner	372	11	2	2	9	0
Sheboo, joiner	372	9	9	2	9	0
Nitty, joiner	105	9	0	0	11	8
Susteeram, joiner	375	7	5	2	9	5
Juggernauth, caulker	1,042	14	8	2	7	9
Bhuggeyruth, caulker	152	15	9	1	0	10
Annundo, caulker	189	6	1	1	4	10
Urjoon, caulker	194	13	3	1	5	6
Hurry, caulker	147	14	10	1	0	4
Sonathan, caulker	357	1	9	2	7	4
Obeyram, caulker	135	13	11	0	15	0
Gungaram, caulker	54	3	10	0	4	5
Gourmohun, caulker	91	14	10	0	10	2
Hurrymohun, caulker	83	4	4	0	9	2
Rammohun, blacksmith (dead)...	110	12	1	0	12	2
Radamohun, blacksmith	1,246	13	9	8	9	2
Muddoosoodon, blacksmith	1,707	9	8	11	11	10
Sumboo, blacksmith	181	7	0	1	4	0
Sumboo Chunder and Radamohun	189	5	10	1	4	10
Budden, brazier	1,278	7	0	8	12	8
Brijoo, sawyer	1,171	15	1	8	0	11
Titto, sawyer	107	6	10	0	11	10
Cheyton, sawyer (dead)	87	5	7	0	10	5
Hullodhur, block-maker	681	3	8	4	11	0

In the matter of JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE, an Insolvent.— (*Concluded.*)

Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.			3rd dividend at 11 as. per cent. 7th October 1871.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ramdhone, boat-builder	907	10	1	6	3	10
Toraff, tindle	2,689	5	9	18	7	10
Hossaine, tindle	1,124	15	9	7	11	9
Aujoomkhan, tindle	650	5	0	4	7	6
Goonah, serang	862	2	2	5	14	10
Punnawoollah, upper dock driver	727	2	11	5	0	0
Golaup, middle dock driver	948	4	3	6	8	4
Calloo, lower dock driver	1,232	1	5	8	7	9
Bawkeer, cooper	107	3	6	0	11	9
Tacoordoss, viceman	1,803	0	8	12	6	8
Cosseenauth, dingheywallah	492	0	0	3	6	1
Mohun, gharramy	114	2	1	0	12	7
Moneyar Sing, peon	32	0	0	0	3	6
Moddoosudun, sirdar	1,071	14	6	7	5	11
Chuckerdhur, sirdar	361	4	11	2	7	9
Noboo, sirdar	324	11	2	2	3	9
Lochun, sirdar	417	4	7	2	13	11
Surroop, sirdar	210	14	5	1	7	2
Degumber, sirdar	328	9	0	2	4	2
Hurrochunder Chuckerbutty	128	0	0	0	14	1
Bhoyrubchunder Bose, writer	320	0	0	2	3	2
Ramgutty Chowdry, writer	224	0	0	1	8	7
Kissenmohun Mitter, writer	247	7	6	1	11	2
Issenchunder Sen, writer	128	0	0	0	14	1
Hurrochunder Chuckerbutty, writer	213	5	4	1	7	5
Alphoo, duftry	32	0	0	0	3	6
Joodistoor Doss	29	13	10	0	3	3
Prettypud Tewary, jemadar	1,125	15	5	7	11	10
W. D. Shaw	1,200	0	0	8	4	0
Hedger and Smalley	1,600	0	0	11	0	0

(1242—2)

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River, for the week ending Friday. 31st May 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	4	9	
From thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	3	1	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	3	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 3rd June 1872, above zero, 5 feet 4 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 7th June 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar ..	4	9	
FROM			
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	5	0	
FROM			
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	*3	1	* In one place only.
FROM			
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3	6	
FROM			
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	3	6	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 10th June 1872, above zero 5 feet 3 inches.

T. H. WICKES. C E,
Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th *June* 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Wanted

A Civil Court Ameen for the Courts of Julpigoree; salary Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who does not possess a competent knowledge in surveying, and who has not passed in either of the two grades of Pleadership. Applications will be received up to 15th June 1872.

Applications to be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree.

JULPIGOREE, *The 11th May* 1872. J. C. HAUGHTON, *Commissioner and Judge.*

Wanted,

A SHERISHTADAR for the Collector's Office, Shahabad. He must be thoroughly acquainted with Revenue Law and Procedure, and able to read and write both English and Urdoo well. All applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 25th of June.

H. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, *The 8th June* 1872.

Notice.

CERTAIN property of Charles Harrington Barnes, some time of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Darjeeling, and lastly of Julpigoree, is under seal of this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive it.

J. C. HAUGHTON, *Commissioner and Judge.*

JULPIGOREE COMMR.'S OFFICE; *Judicial Department, The 19th May* 1872. (1236—3)

NOTICE.

Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government.

THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal, will, after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, be printed, in pamphlet form, for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now in the Press, the price of which will be Rs. 1-4 per copy.

Notice

Is hereby given to the public that the undersigned has his office in No. 4, Strand Road, second floor, where parties may send their notices, &c., under Act III of 1872, between 10 A.M and 5 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted. He will also register marriages there, unless the special fee mentioned in Rule 5 of the amended Rules published by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 5th instant be paid.

DOORGA MOHUN DOSS, *Registrar of Marriages under Act III of* 1872.

The 6th June 1872. (1253—1)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY, "LIMITED,"

Held, in terms of the Articles of Association and in pursuance of Advertisement, at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th day of June 1872.

Present:

J. T. WOODROFFE, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

FRANCIS D'CRUZ, ESQ.	C. SANDERSON, ESQ.
C. H. DENHAM, ESQ.	T. M. VIGORS, ESQ.
J. W. LOWE, ESQ.	J. WALKER, ESQ.
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.	

The Advertisement under which the Meeting was held having been read, as also the Directors' Report which had been previously circulated to the Shareholders, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1st.—That the report of the Directors now submitted be received and adopted.

Proposed by C. H. Denham, Esq.
Seconded by T. M. Vigors, Esq.

2nd.—That the accounts as audited be passed as satisfactory, and that the books be closed accordingly.

Proposed by T. M. Vigors, Esq.
Seconded by J. Walker, Esq.

3rd.—That a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 35 per share, be now declared for the half-year, payable on the 20th instant.

Proposed by Francis D'Cruz, Esq.
Seconded by J. W. Lowe, Esq.

4th.—That the election of Mr. R. Harvey and Mr. C. Sanderson as Directors of the Company be now confirmed

Proposed by J. T. Woodroffe, Esq.
Seconded by C. H. Denham, Esq.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting separated.

J. T. WOODROFFE, *Chairman.*

(1251—1.)

Lost,

FOUR Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 015740 of 1842-43, for Rs. 500.

(1210—3) R. K. DASS.

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1872.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57.	Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872	P. W of 1854-55	Loan of 1856-57		5 years at 5 per cent Repayable June 1872	10 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1877.	15 years at 5 per cent. Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 15th May 1872 ..	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,42,080	40,45,700	1,49,85,400	1,20,13,600	1,29,27,300	14,500	35,82,300	9,91,000	3,45,56,900		14,31,800	4,37,89,400	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,80,000	13,82,15,334
ADD—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1872 .	...	.. ..	... .	... ..	.. ..	... ..	90,600	2,000	...	1,68,100	. . ..	.....	..	.. ..	20,000	... ..	... ..	... ..	2,80,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1872 ..	...	. .	.	. .	3,000	20,000	1,12,000	.....	...	... ..	... ..	8,500	.	.....	..	. . ..	.	...	1,43,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1872 .	...	.....	..	...	3,000	53,400	8,400	2,72,800	..	28,500	... ..	32,000	.	... ..	8,63,000	..	.	. ..	12,62,000
TOTAL ...	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,42,080	40,51,700	1,50,58,800	1,22,24,600	1,32,02,100	14,500	37,78,900	9,91,000	3,45,97,400	..	14,31,800	4,46 73,300	8,01,000	33,78,000	36,80,000	13,99,01,534
DEDUCT—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers .	..	... .	.. ..	..	7,000	63,500	12,200	19,000	..	... .	..		..	1,52,500	3,29,000	60,000	.....	.. ...	6,43,200
Balance on 31st May 1872	53,100	20,374	2,880	19,42,080	40,44,700	1,49,95,300	1,22,12,400	1,31,83,100	14,500	37,78,900	9,91,000	3,45,97,400	..	12,79,300	4,43,44,300	7,41,000	33,78,000	36,80,000	13,92,58,334

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar 1872—Enfaced from India 1,426 lakhs, re-transferred from London 1,409 lakhs.
From 1st April 1872 to 15th April „ ditto ditto 30 „ ditto ditto 36 „
From 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ ditto ditto 48 „ ditto ditto 14 „
From 1st May „ to 15th May „ ditto ditto 25 „ ditto ditto 12 „
From 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ ditto ditto 16 „ ditto ditto 6 „

1,545 — 1,477 lakhs.
1,477

Balance against India ... 68 lakhs

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th June 1872.

(1250—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 4th June 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,28,771 1 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,57,77,972 11 2	4,67,57,272 12 3
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs 2,09,79,300 1 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and branches ...		2,93,46,539 5 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		24,85,525 1 5
Sundries		11,06,808 14 5
		10,32,24,9 7 8 7

ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Government Securities		1,60,31,747 10 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,76,433 1 4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		46,65,198 10 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,67,44,618 14 0
Dead Stock		11,92,153 9 0
Stamps		13 477 14 0
Balances with other Banks		9 54 763 13 7
Sundries		2,53,069 4 0
		5,42,61,462 12 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	Rs. 1,23,89,951 11 10	4,89,63,454 7 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,65,73,502 11 4	
		10,32,21 917 3 7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 6th June 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1249—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, in suit No. 327 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Sonatun Dass and others are plaintiffs, and Doorgachurn Dutt is defendant, dated the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the following property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs ten and a half chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Nauth's Bagaun Street in Hautkhollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and being No. 1 in the said street, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say—on the east by the land of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor; on the west by a public road called the Strand; on the north by the public road called Nauth's Bagaun Street; and on the south by the bazar of Rajah Kallykristo Bahadoor.

An abstract of the Title may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, from the office of Messieurs Beeby and Rutter, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd day of May 1872.

(1243—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 187 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Ram Chunder Paul, residing at No. 141, Barranossy Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Jadub Chunder Shaw and Sreemutty Opoorbomoney Dossee, residing at Mooktaram Baboo's Street, in Chorebagaun, in Calcutta aforesaid, are defendants, on and bearing date the eighteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the new High Court building on Saturday, the sixth day of July next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part of which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eleven cottahs and four chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 8, (formerly No. 21-6), Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagaun, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following; that is to say, on the west by a public lane; on the south by the house and premises of Kally Coomar Ghose and Heera Loll Shaw; on the north by the house and premises of Thacoor Doss Mookerjee and Troylucko-money Dossee, and on the east by Government drain.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff abovenamed; No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 4th day of June 1872.

(1252—2.)

To BE SOLD peremptorily by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court, made on the 10th day of May 1871, in suit No. 161 of 1871, wherein Dwarknath Mullick is the plaintiff, and Sreemutty Khettermoney Dassee and Nilmadhub Bose and Nilrutton Bose are the defendants, the following properties, that is to say:—

LOT 1.—All and singular all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being in Old Court House Lane, near Lyons' Range, in the Town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 15 cottahs of land, be the same a little more or less, which premises was formerly numbered 5, but now numbered 7, and which premises is butted and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Kally Churn Dutt; on the south by the public road called Old Court House Lane; on the east by the said property of Kally Churn Dutt; and on the west by the house and premises formerly called the Calcutta Coffee-house.

LOT 2.—All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 2 biggahs 12 cottahs and 3 gundahs, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Nyan Chand Dutt's Street, Simlah, in the said Town of Calcutta, and numbered 77, but now numbered and called 75, Beadon Street, and which premises is butted and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the tenanted land of Sumboo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter, deceased; on the south partly by the public road called Nyan Chand Dutt's Street, partly by the house and premises of Sumboo Chunder Dutt, formerly belonging to Rutton Chunder Dutt, partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Day and Aushootosh Day, and partly by the dwelling-house of Hullodhur Bysack, formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack; on the east partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonauth Day and Aushootosh Day, and partly by the tenanted land of Sumboo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter; and on the west partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose, formerly belonging to Madhub Chunder Bose, partly by the house and premises of Beereshur Dutt, and partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Bholanath Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Ramneedy Bannerjee.

For further particulars, apply to Messieurs Swinhoe, Law and Company, plaintiff's attorneys, at No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd day of May 1872.

(1241—2)

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

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Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta —June 12, 1872

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 *B S*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st*.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd*.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd*.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto ..	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Koonnuggur, ditto ditto	12 3 22	1,100. 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th June 1872, corresponding with 1st Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

With the addition of the following condition—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
245	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Joy-pore.	38	South ...	2 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile to* 1,030 *feet.*	
246	ditto ..	ditto ...	38	North ...	2 2 14	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 37, as per plan. West—Road under culvert No. 127.	Pepul tree 1.
						From 37 *mile* 1,060 *feet to* 2,110 *feet.*	
247	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	3 2 28	North—Land belonging to Kopil Saikh, Baij Saikh, and Majoo Meeah. South—Railway fencing. West—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. East—Road under culvert No. 127.	
						From 37 *mile* 2,110 *feet to* 2,776 *feet.*	
248	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kocheermo-hollah.	38	ditto ...	1 1 29	North—Land belonging to Ramjanee Meeah. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Joypore and corner of tank. West—A Class land.	Bamboo cluster 1, Date and taltree.
						From 37 *mile* 4,205 *feet to* 4,425 *feet.*	
249	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur.	38	ditto ...	0 2 10	North—Waste land and land of Bosir Shaikh. South—Railway fencing. East—A Class land of station Pandooah, and waste land. West—Land belonging te Bosir Shaikh, and B Class land.	
						From 37 *mile* 4,425 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
250	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	1 2 38	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Class land of lot No. 249. West—End of mile 38, as per plan.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,080 *feet to* 3,125 *feet.*	
251	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Gorh	38	South ...	0 0 15	North—Railway fencing. South—Kangloo Mya's land. East—A Class land. West—Public road.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,140 *feet to* 3,590 *feet.*	
252	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpoo-kur.	38	ditto ...	0 3 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abool Mozaffer and others. East—Public road. West—Corner of jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor.	
						From 37 *mile* 3,590 *feet to* 3,760 *feet.*	
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	0 1 20	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Petambur Shaha. East—Jote land of Raj Coomar Doctor. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha.	Mango and jam tree.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 37 *mile* 3,760 *feet to* 3,960 *feet.*	
254	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur	38	South ...	0 1 28	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. East—Corner of jote land of Petamber Shaha. West—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. *From* 37 *mile* 3,960 *feet to* 4,520 *feet.*	Tamarind and pepul tree.
255	ditto ..	ditto ..	38	ditto ...	1 0 4	North—Railway fencing. West—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. East—Corner of jote land of Gopee Nauth Shaha. South—Kangloo Meeah's land. *From* 37 *mile* 4,520 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	Pepul tree and neem tree.
256	ditto ...	ditto ...	38	ditto ...	1 2 35	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Corner of jote land of Dassoo Mondole. West—End of mile 38, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,310 *feet.*	
257	ditto ...	ditto ..	39	ditto ...	2 3 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—Road leading to gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,325 *feet to* 3,805.	
258	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kaleepookur and Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	6 1 19	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—East of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,805 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ...	4 2 3	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—East of culvert No. 132. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 38 *mile to* 1,250 *feet.*	
260	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Shaikhpookur and Kaleepookur.	39	North ...	2 3 5	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 38, as per plan. West—West of gate No. 16. *From* 38 *mile* 1,270 *feet to* 3,900 *feet.*	
261	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Peerpookur.	39	ditto ..	5 2 28	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to gate No. 16. West—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur and up to centre of culvert No. 132. *From* 38 *mile* 3,800 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
262	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Sina and Choutpore.	39	ditto ...	4 1 36	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Boundary of Mouzah Peerpookur. West—End of mile 39, as per plan. *From* 39 *mile to* 1,420 *feet.*	
263	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	ditto ...	3 1 33	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land. *From* 39 *mile* 1,420 *feet to* 2,580 *feet.*	
264	ditto ...	ditto ...	40	ditto ...	2 1 11	North—As per plan. ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 263. West—Public road. *From* 39 *mile* 2,595 *feet to* 3,533 *feet.*	Pepul tree 1.
265	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ...	1 1 10	North—As per plan ... South—Railway fencing. East—B land of lot No. 264, and public road. West—Land of lot No. 266, and corner of land of Soroop Dass.	Bamboo cluster 2. Date and plum trees.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R P.	*From 39 mile 3,535 feet to 4,145 feet.*	
266	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	North .	1 0 32	North—Abadee and Kalloo Shaikh's land. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 265, and corner of land belonging to Soroop Chand Doss. West—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden.	Bamboo cluster 7. Babool trees.
						From 39 mile 4,145 feet to 5,280 feet.	
267	ditto .	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 2 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Abadee Shaikh's bamboo garden. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	
						From 39 mile to 1,420 feet.	
268	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee pore. Mouzah Choutpore.	40	South ...	3 1 34	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 39, as per plan. West—B Class land.	
						From 39 mile 1,420 feet to 2,645 feet.	
269	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 2 25	North—Railway fencing .. South—As per plan ... East—B Class land .. West—Public road and corner of Nundoo Colay's house.	Tal tree 1.
						From 39 mile 2,625 feet to 3,430 feet.	
270	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee pore. Mouzah Choutpore and Attee.	40	ditto ..	0 3 24	North—Railway fencing. South—Jute land belonging to Roopchaund, Tarinee Koybutto, and Poroma Nundo Chowkeedar's. East—Public road. West—B land of lot No. 271.	
						From 39 mile 3,430 feet to 4,070 feet.	
271	ditto ..	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 26	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—B Class land. West—Corner of land belonging to Abadee Shaikh and others.	Tal tree. Date tree. Plum tree.
						From 39 mile 4,070 feet to 5,280 feet.	
272	ditto ...	ditto ..	40	ditto ..	1 1 16	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Abdool Mozeed and others. East—Corner of Abadee Shaikh's land. West—End of mile 40, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 mile to 2,900 feet.	
273	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore, Mouzah Chapahattee and Attee.	41	ditto ..	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others.	
						* *From 40 mile 2,900 feet to 4,130 feet.*	
274	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	ditto ..	2 1 20	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Gobind and Narain Ghose and others. East—B land of lot No. 273, and corner of land belonging to Gobind Ghose and others. West—Corner of land belonging to Modhoo Karikur.	Bamboo cluster 3 Mango and tamarind trees.
						From 40 mile 4,130 feet to 5,280 feet.	
275	ditto ...	ditto ..	41	ditto	2 2 27	North—Railway fencing ... South—Land belonging to Bodoruddee and Modhoo Chowkeedar. East—Corner land belonging to Modhoo Karikur. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	Tal trees 2.
						From 40 mile to 1,820 feet.	
276	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Attee.	41	North ...	3 0 0	North—Land belonging to Nathoo Shaikh and others. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 40, as per plan. West—Corner of land of Naloo Shaikh and others.	

* From this has been excluded the area of Chapahattee road which is situated within this lot.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 40 *mile* 1,820 *feet to* 2,900 *feet.*	
277	Hooghly ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee.	41	North ..	1 3 16	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 276, and corner of Nathoo Shaikh's land. West—Land of lot No. 278.	
						From 40 *mile* 2,900 *feet to* 3,880 *feet.*	
278	ditto ..	ditto ..	41	ditto ...	3 1 0	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Land of lot No. 277. West—Road leading to village Chapahattee	
						From 40 *mile* 3,880 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
279	ditto ..	ditto ..	41	ditto ..	0 3 39	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road South—Railway fencing. East—Road leading to railway gate. West—End of mile 41, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 700 *feet.*	
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	42	ditto ..	0 0 31	North—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road.	
						* *From* 41 *mile* 550 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
281	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahattee and Bainchee.	42	ditto ...	7 2 13	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 41 *mile to* 1,050 *feet.*	
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee.	42	South ...	1 2 32	North—Grand Trunk Road and railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 41, as per plan. West—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road.	
						† *From* 41 *mile* 1,050 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Chapahatee, and Boinchee.	42	ditto ...	5 0 6	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Side cutting of Grand Trunk Road. West—End of mile 42, as per plan.	
						From 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
284	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Boinchee and Batka.	43	ditto ..	8 0 23	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 42, as per plan: West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						‡ *From* 42 *mile to* 5,280 *feet.*	
285	ditto ...	ditto ..	43	North ...	3 0 11	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—End of mile 43, as per plan.	
						§ *From* 43 *mile to* 3,220 *feet.*	
286	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	ditto ..	1 3 2	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B land of lot No. 287.	
						From 43 *mile* 3,220 *feet to* 3,415 *feet.*	
287	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ..	0 1 3	North—Jote land of Dinonath Ghose. South—Railway fencing. East—Land belonging to Rakhal Dass Mookerjee West—Public road.	
						‖ *From* 43 *mile* 3,415 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
288	ditto ..	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	1 1 37	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—Public road. West—End of mile 44, as per plan.	

* From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
† From this has been excluded the Boinchee road situated within this lot.
‡ This lot consists of 36 separate plots of land.
§ This lot consists of 22 separate plots of land.
‖ This lot consists of 10 separate plots of land.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated	Situated on which side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 43 mile to 3,220 feet.*	
289	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Batka.	44	South ...	4 2 20	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 43, as per plan. West—B Land of lot No. 290. *From 43 mile 3,220 feet to 3,415 feet.*	
290	ditto ..	ditto ..	44	ditto ...	0 1 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Ghose, shop-keeper. East—B Land of lot No. 289. West—Public road. *From 43 mile 3,430 feet to 3,550 feet.*	
291	ditto ...	ditto ...	44	ditto ...	0 0 7	North—Railway fencing. South—Jote land of Luckhun Chunder Pal, shop-keeper. East—Public road. West—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. *From 43 mile 3,620 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
292	ditto ...	ditto ..	44	South ..	2 0 31	North—Railway fencing ... South—As per plan. East—Tank belonging to *Dash* Annee zemindars. West—End of mile 44, as per plan. * *From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.*	Mango
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Moroojpore, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Kochmalee.	45	North ...	2 0 18	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Land belonging to Rajkrishna Mojoomdar and others. † *From 44 mile 2,700 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
294	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ..	1 3 35	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—B Land of lot No. 293. West—End of mile 45, as per plan. *From 44 mile to 2,700 feet.*	
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee, Roghoo Nauthpore, and Moroojpore.	45	South ...	4 2 9	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 44, as per plan. West—Railway Bungalow land. *From 44 mile 3,300 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
296	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chootee-pore. Mouzah Kochmalee.	45	ditto ...	4 0 36	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—Road leading to gate No. 25. West—End of mile 45, as per plan. *From 45 mile to 2,420 feet.*	
297	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	ditto ...	4 2 12	North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Boundary of zillah Hooghly. ‡ *From 45 mile to 3,130 feet.*	
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	46	North ..	4 2 10	North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. East—End of mile 45, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 156, and boundary of zillah Hooghly.	

* This lot consists of 14 small plots and 1 large plot of land.
† This lot consists of 16 separate plots of land.
‡ This lot consists of 10 small and 51 large plots of land.

HOOGHLY;
RAILWAY DEPY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *miles* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*		Rs. As. P.
51	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Bhudder-cally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Road under culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Mondoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramanik, Bisso Nauth Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandol and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1 ... Date 1.	600 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*		
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No. 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal 1 ...	240 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*		
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	ditto ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. North—Corner of Bycunto Ghose's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land.	.....	225 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 2.990 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*		
54		ditto ...	7	ditto ...	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land. West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 0

CALCUTTA ;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18*th May* 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary rights of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 25th June 1872, corresponding with 4th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.				Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
222	164	Chuck Hajreh and Chuck Chunda *alias* Khoorumpore, Pergunnah Sandha, with Malikanah.	20 3 25	18 9 0	0 3 0	18 12 0	32 0 0	The area as per settlement papers and sudder jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in cols. 4 and 5. The rights and interests of Government in the confiscated share of Beharee Roy and Gundouree Roy, absconded offenders, will be sold.

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي ہی کہ استحقاق ملکیت سرکار واقع محال مفصلہ ذیل علاقہ ضلع پٹنہ بتاریخ ۵ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۴ اساڑ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کو کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا * دفعہ ۲ خریداران اس محال کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصلہ الدیل کا کرنا ہوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرھوین روز وقت دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرھوین روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکي بعد کھولے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

قیمت مظہرہ سرکار سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم ہوگا *

محالات مندرجہ نقشہ محالات سرکار	نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنہ چک ہاجرہ و چک چندا عرف خورم پور پوگنہ ساندہ معہ مالکانہ	رقبہ بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار جمع مشخصہ	قیمت مظہرہ نیلام	کیفیت
			اکر	روڈ	پول			
نمبر ۲۲۲	نمبر ۱۶۴		۲۰	۳	۲۵	۱۸-۹ سڑک میزان ۳ ۱۸-۱۲	۳۲	رقبہ و جمع صدر مندرجہ خانہ ۴ و ۵ دروبست سولہ آنہ کا ہی و حقوق سرکار حصہ مین بہاري راي و گندوري راي مدعا علیہم مفرور بعلت ہلاکت پرشاد راي وغیرہ ضبطے سرکار مین ہی بموجب حکم صاحبان بورڈ نمبر ۹۷ بے مرقومہ ۳ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع و یادداشت کمشنري نمبر ۳۹ مرقومہ ۱۲ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ نیلام ہوگا *

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر فتاریخ ۱۴ ماہ مے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 19th July 1872, corresponding with 28th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of the purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
229	542	Purayo Khas, Pergunnah Munair.	10 2 30	.....	.....	.....	1,022 0 0

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th May 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Officiating Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ •

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتے ھی کہ ٹکڑہ اراضے مفصلۂ الذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکي درکار سرکار کوھي ھی بتاریخ ۱۹ ماہ جولاي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۸ ماہ حال سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز جمعہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضے کو پاي بندي شرایط مفصلہ الذیل کا کرنا ھوگا •

شرایط اول •

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جاینگي •

شرایط دوم •

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ھو تو اوسکا ایک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرہوین دن وقت دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام ھے شامل ھی یا اگر پندرھوین روز تعطیل عام ھو اور اوسکي بعد کہولنے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ ھوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا •

شرایط سوم •

اراضے مذکور لاخراج نیلام ھوکے اور قیمت مظہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم ھوگا •

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ محالات سرکار	نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنہ پریو خاص پرگنہ منیر	رقبہ بحساب اکر			مالگذاري سرکار			قیمت مظہرہ قبل نیلام
			اکر	روڈ	پول	جمع	روڈ	پول	
						شخصے			
۲۲۹	۵۴۲		۱۰	۲	۳۰	•	•	•	۱۲۲۰

اي سي: منگلس
ڈپوٹي کلیکٹر

تحریر فی التاریخ ۲۷ ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 12, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 15th day of June 1872, corresponding with 2nd Assar 1279 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah; proprietor, Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Talookdar; Government revenue, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 32-1-7-3, due for kist 28th day of March 1872.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 58.—Mehal Chandkhally, pergunnah Chandkhally, Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory for twenty years, from 1275 to 1294 B.S.; Government revenue, Rs. 1,404-15. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 1,244-15, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 195.—Ten annas share of Pergunnah Mamoodabad in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Womanath Choudoory from 1267 to 1286; Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 3,794-14-2, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 3081.—No. 4, Chuck Aladipore, Pergunnah Mulloy; proprietor, auction purchaser Chunder Kant Roy, full progressive jumma to 1280 B. S., for Rs. 885-5-6; the present revenue for 1278 being ; Government revenue, Rs 626-7-3. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 626-7-3, due for kist 28th March 1872.

No. 4672.—Lot No. 224, Kamarkola in Soonderbunds; proprietor, abadkary right of Rajah Baroda Kant Roy Bahadoor from 1263 to 1313; full progressive jumma from 1278 to 1361 for ninety-nine years; Government revenue, Rs. 3,354-9-8. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue for Rs. 2,197-11-8, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

No. 4920.—Chuck Punchmalar Bair in Soonderbunds, pergunnah Silmabad; proprietors, abadkary right of Huriprio Dossia Choudarin and Shib Chunder Roy, from 1257 to 1278 B.S.; full progressive jumma after twenty-two years; Government revenue, Rs. 683-0-11. The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 682-14-9, due on the 28th day of March 1872.

J. Monro, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned estate, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 5th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Number on the Register A, 1468; number on the Revenue Roll, 814; name of Estate, Káminá Chok; name of Pergunnah, Kásijorá; name of Proprietor, Prathináth Singha; Government revenue, Rs. 1,916-9-7; amount of arrear of Government revenue for which the estate is to be sold, Rs. 899-10-9.

Remarks.—Agreeably to the statement and Rubákari, dated 29th March 1869, of the Deputy Collector, 6 beegahs and 6 cottahs, equal to 2 acres and 24 poles of land in this estate, have been taken for making a canal.

Midnapore,
The 27th May 1872.

T. Walton, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 12th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

For arrears of rent.—First Class.

No. 1326.—Lot No. 20.—Abad Bhuzobanpore; recorded proprietors, Hurchunder Mookhopadhya; sudder jumma, Rs. 628-8-5.

G. GRAHAM, *Offg. Collector.*

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd June 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the District of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 13th June 1872, corresponding with 32nd Joist 1279 *B.S.*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1872.

Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 67.—Goorbarree, pergunnah Chowmooha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhory, Issur Muddon Mohun, Jew Thakoor's Sabaet; Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabea, Mangobind Biswas, Kassinath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sudder Jumma	....	2,695 15 0
Deduct Mangobind Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzahs Katgora and Kaseepore, comprised in lot Goorbarree	590 6 5	
Deduct Kassinath Koar's share of Nij Goorbarree and Horirampoor's land measuring 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is ... and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859.	692 2 9	1,282 9 2
Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold:—Radhakanto Chowdhory of Goorbaree, pergunnah Chowmooha, Issur Muddon Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet, Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, pergunnah; Boro, Ornopoorna Dabea of Etlah, pergunnah Chowmooha; Juggessur Ghose, Essur Chunder Ghose, and Makhon Laul Ghose of Katgorah, pergunnah Chowmooha; and for which separate account has not been opened	1,413 5 10	

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 12-9 on account of Government revenue.

HOOGHLY COLLECTORATE,
The 18th April 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 12, 1872.

No. 24 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Returns of Joint-Stock Companies for 1871.

From H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., Inspector-General of Registration, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 1617, dated Calcutta, the 2nd May 1872.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government and for publication in the *Gazette*, the returns of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1871, submitted by the Registrar agreeably to Government order No. 352, dated 15th January 1866.

2. It will be noticed that some of the figures shown in the comparative statistics differ from those submitted by the Registrar in previous years. The Registrar, however, assures me that the present figures may be relied on, and I have myself tested the accuracy of several of them. The history of each company has in fact under my orders been traced back from the very commencement; and though the records of some of the earlier years are incomplete, the figures given are, I believe, as correct as can now be ascertained. It will be observed that more than half the companies registered during the period between 1857 and 1871 have gone into liquidation.

3. There are two points in connection with the working of the Indian Companies' Act during the past year which may fitly be noticed in this place. In the case of the *Sarawak Jainee Hindustan Trading and Banking Company, Limited,* it has been laid down by the Advocates-General of Bengal and the Punjab that a company which has been registered under one local Government cannot transfer its office to the jurisdiction of another local Government, "a part of India" under the Act being interpreted to mean a part subject to the same local Government.

4. On inspecting the Registrar's office at the close of last year, I discovered that, following the practice of his predecessor, the Registrar was in the habit of charging fees for acts done by him in his official capacity, for which, as it seemed to me, no fee could legally be charged. Thus the law prescribes that certain documents shall from time to time be filed or recorded by the Registrar, and in certain cases a fee is prescribed for such registration.

But over and above this fee, I found that the Registrar was in the habit of taking a second fee for certifying that the record had been effected. As this procedure appeared to me to be illegal, I referred the matter to the Advocate-General, and a copy of my letter and of his reply is herewith forwarded for the information of Government. Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee's predecessor in this office was the Registrar of the High Court in the original side, and there is therefore every excuse for his having followed that officer's practice without troubling himself to inquire into its legality. As it is, however, the fees under the Companies' Act are very high (twice as high as in England), while the necessity imposed by the law of registering certain of their documents is in itself sufficiently onerous without affording any plea for the illegal levy of unjust dues.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies Registered in 1871.

Names of Companies.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	25th March 1871	20,000
2. Cutlecherra Company, Limited	30th May „	2,30,000
3. Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	5th June „	1,10,000
4. Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited ...	8th „ „	2,40,000
5. Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	19th Sept. „	2,58,000
6. Singell Tea Company, Limited	15th Nov. „	6,25,000
7. Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	4th Dec. „	50,000
Total Rs.		15,33,000

C. M. CHATTERJEA,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies Wound up during 1871.

Names of Companies.	When wound up.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Borrodaile, Schiller Steam Tug Association, Limited ...	5th July 1871	4,00,000
2. North-East Saw Mills Company, Limited	30th Aug. „	2,00,000
3. Bengal Printing Company, Limited	4th Sept. „	75,000
4. Bank of Calcutta, Limited	14th „ „	10,00,000
Total Rs.		16,75,000

C. M. CHATTERJEA,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies existing in 1872.

	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1.	Arcuttepore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2.	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
3.	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
4.	Burdwan Stone Company, Limited	3,000,00
5.	Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
6.	Balasam Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
7.	Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00,000
8.	Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited	50,000
9.	Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	12,00,000
10.	Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
11.	Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	6,00,000
12.	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000
13.	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
14.	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
15.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
16.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited ...	2,20,000
17.	Cavery Coffee Company, Limited	1,05,000
18.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
19.	Chundypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
20.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
21.	Culteaberra Company, Limited	2,30,000
22.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
23.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
24.	Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
25.	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
26.	Delung Company, Limited	20,00,000
27.	Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	2,58,000
28.	East India Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
29.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	3,50,000
30.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited	8,00,000
31.	Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	4,00,000
32.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,00,000
33.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	15,000
34.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
35.	Gouripore Company, Limited	8,00,000
36.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9,20,000
37.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8,00,000
38.	Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,—five millions of dollars, equal to	1,12,50,000
39.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	29,00,000
40.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	50,000
41.	Jelalpore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
42.	Kunchunpore Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
43.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
44.	Kuttal Teol Company, Limited	1,00,000
45.	Muttack Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
46.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
47.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
48.	Mudden Haut Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
49.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited	1,80,000
50.	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
51.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
52.	Pankabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
53.	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited..	1,00,000
54.	Ramgurh Company, Limited	10,00,000
55.	Sarawak Jainee Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, Limited	2,50,00,000
56.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
57.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
58.	Scott Thomson and Company, Limited..	5,00,000
59.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
60.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	20,000
61.	Tukvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
62.	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	9,00,000
63.	Victoria Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
64.	Wastera Coffee Company, Limited	48,000
65.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	2,40,000
	Total Rs. ...	7,27,59,000

C. M. CHATTERJEA,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Comparative Statement showing the Number and Capital of Joint-Stock Companies Registered and Wound up, &c., during the years 1857 *to* 1872.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Registered nominal capital	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	78,56,500	12	50,50,500	15	58,45,000	12	58,61,000	55	3,05,20,000	32	1,15,28,900	24	6,16,98,000	10	11,44,000	11	18,50,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,17,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,33,000	210	15,22,26,900
Increase of nominal capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,000	...	1,35,000	...	10,62,000	...	8,74,500	...	34,65,500	...	64,72,000	...	14,20,000	...	1,87,46,000	...	10,60,000	...	.....	...	3,00,000	...	.....	...	40,000	...	3,38,35,000
Total ...	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	81,16,500	12	51,85,500	15	69,07,000	12	67,35,500	55	3,39,85,500	32	1,80,00,900	24	6,31,18,000	10	1,98,90,000	11	29,10,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,20,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,73,000	210	18,60,61,900
Deduct capital not paid up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4,73,600	...	1,75,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8,58,600
Deduct reduction of capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	25,000	...	.....	...	5,85,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	.....	...	4,73,600	...	1,75,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	25,000	...	.....	...	14,43,600
Balance of nominal capital	...	16,00,000	...	45,05,000	...	81,16,500	...	48,25,500	...	67,07,000	...	67,35,500	...	3,35,11,900	...	1,78,25,900	...	6,30,53,000	...	1,97,45,000	...	29,10,000	...	11,20,000	...	1,20,00,000	...	3,90,000	...	15,73,000	...	18,46,18,300
Deduct wound up	...	...	2	1,20,000	1	6,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	20	2,50,30,000	15	3,64,25,000	19	73,92,500	8	24,06,400	3	1,25,00,000	4	16,75,000	108	10,21,24,400
Deduct transferred to N. W. P. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	46,63,900	...	.....	1	60,000	...	.....	19	47,23,900
Deduct transferred to Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	38,86,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	38,86,000
Deduct transferred to defunct ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,00,000	5	2,25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	11,25,000
Total ...	...	...	2	1,20,000	1	6,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	21	2,52,30,000	32	4,12,36,000	37	1,20,56,400	8	24,06,400	4	1,25,60,000	4	16,75,000	145	11,18,59,300
Balance remaining on the Calcutta Register.	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	7,27,59,000

C. M. CHATTERJEA,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

C.

Statement of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies, registered under Act XXI of 1860 *during* 1871.

Names of Societies.	Date of Registration.
1. Karen Education Society of Toungoo... ..	12th July 1871.
2. Calcutta Public Library	23rd Aug. „

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

C. M. CHATTERJEA,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Relief Operations in the Fever-stricken Districts of the Burdwan Division.

(*RESOLUTION.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1872.

READ—

Letter No. 710F of the 25th May 1872, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, submitting a list of subscribers to the Burdwan Fever Relief Fund.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that the total amount of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the relief operations in the fever-stricken districts of the Burdwan division has reached Rs. 24,430. His Honor desires that the Commissioner will be good enough to convey the thanks of Government to all subscribers. More than sixty dispensaries as well as twelve food relief depôts were, or are now open daily in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly; nearly 40,000 people receive medical treatment daily. The dispensaries are still being maintained, though the fever has much abated; for the medical authorities consider the people who have been weakened by this year's fever ought to be braced up by continual treatment against the too probable return of epidemic fever at the end of the rainy season.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division for information and guidance, and that the lists of subscribers, with this Resolution, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

No. 2387.

COPY as above forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, who is informed, with reference to paragraph 3 of his letter quoted, that the subscriptions received from the Magistrate of Hooghly,—in fact all subscriptions for the relief of the fever-stricken people of both districts,—should be sent to the Bank of Bengal for credit to the "Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund."

No. 710F, dated Burdwan, the 25th May 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan DIVISION.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to the orders contained in your letter No. 1399, dated the 5th April, I have the honor to report that a list of the subscriptions to the Burdwan Fever Relief Fund was received from the Magistrate of Burdwan on the 16th March last. With a view to ascertain the total subscriptions up to date which have been credited to the Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund in the books of the Bank of Bengal, I had to call for the pass-book from the Magistrate of Burdwan and to send it to the Secretary and Treasurer of the

Bank to be written up to date. I now beg to forward a complete list of the subscriptions copied from the pass-book, as it has been received back from the Bank duly written up.

2. The total amount of subscriptions up to date, as entered in the Bank's pass-book, is Rs. 22,930-12-6, whereas the list of subscriptions received from the Magistrate in March last exhibited the total subscriptions as amounting to Rs. 20,170, as there are several new subscriptions which have been subsequently paid.

3. I also beg to submit a separate list of the subscriptions received from the Magistrate of Hooghly, amounting to Rs. 1,355. I have requested the Magistrate to make further efforts to obtain subscriptions, and he has informed me that he has since obtained a few hundred rupees more. I presume that these subscriptions should also be sent to the Bank of Bengal to be credited to the Epidemic Fever Fund.

List showing the Subscriptions to the Fever Relief Fund in the District of Hooghly.

No.	Name of Subscriber and Residence.	Amount of subscription realized. Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Syud Keramut Ally, Mutwallee of Hooghly Imambarah ...	20	0	0
2.	Baboos Joy Kissen Mookerjea and Peary Mohun Mookerjea, Ooturpara	1,000	0	0
3.	Baboo Raj Kissen Mookerjea, Ooturpara	200	0	0
4.	„ Sumbho Chunder Roy, Jara...	30	0	0
5.	„ Soorjee Narain Sing, Bhaugulpore	70	0	0
6.	„ Ashotosh Ghose, British Chandernagore	25	0	0
7.	„ Gopee Kissen Gossain, Serampore	10	0	0
	Total ...	1,355	0	0

Of the sum of Rs. 1,355 realized on account of the Fever Relief Fund, Rs. 1,320 have already been remitted to the Bank of Bengal; the remainder (Rs. 35) is in hand.

One Rai Luchmeeput Sing, Bahadoor, of Baloochar, in Moorshedabad, remitted to the Magistrate of Burdwan a sum of Rs. 1,000, of which he has credited to the Burdwan Relief Fund Rs. 500, and to that of Hooghly Rs. 500.

F. H. Pellew,
Offg. Magistrate.

List showing the Subscriptions to the Fever Relief Fund in the District of Burdwan.

1872.		Rs.	As.	P.
January 22nd ...	Mackenzie Lyall and Co.	250	0	0
	Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	500	0	0
Ditto 26th ...	A Bengali	16	0	0
	Mr. Frederick R. Hogg	50	0	0
Ditto 3rd ...	A Sympathizer	25	0	0
February 2nd ...	Mr. E. G. Dunbar	50	0	0
Ditto 9th ...	Baboo Aughore Nath Dutt... ...	20	0	0
	„ Koomar Grish Chunder Singh...	2,006	0	0
Ditto 10th ...	Mr. E. Grey	50	0	0
	„ E. C. Lowis	50	0	0
Ditto 12th ...	Captain Wavell	10	0	0
Ditto 16th ...	Moharani Surnomoyee	1,500	0	0
	Baboo Jodoonath Ghosedeb... ...	5	0	0
	„ Jogobundoo Ghose Bahadoor ...	5	0	0
	„ Khetternath Chatterjee ...	10	0	0
Ditto 19th ...	„ Ram Churn Seal	100	0	0
	„ Omertonath Mitter	20	0	0
	„ Kally Koomar Koondoo ...	20	0	0
	Mr. C. T. Buckland, on account of the subscription from Khajah Abdool Gunee and his son Khajah Absunoollah	2,300	0	0
	Messrs. Erskine and Co.	100	0	0

Annual Report of Calcutta Native Hospital.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.

READ—

A letter dated April 1872, from the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital, submitting the usual annual statements showing the working of that institution and of the branch establishments attached to it during the year 1871.

1. The table on the margin exhibits the number of patients treated during the last two years. The increase in the attendance during 1871 was 3,960. It is understood that in the Native Hospital returns each visit of an out-patient is treated as one case. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Governors could arrange also to show in the returns the precise number of *new* cases, in order to admit of a comparison with the results in other institutions of Bengal. It has been demi-officially ascertained that there were during the year of review 1,377 new cases among in-door and 53,127 among out-door patients. This would give three as the average number of times each out-patient was treated.

	1870.	1871.
Number of in-door patients...	1,400	1,441
„ of out-door „ ...	153,819	157,738
Total ...	155,219	159,179

2. The results of the treatment of in-patients are shown in the annexed statement, and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable improvement has taken place in the death-rate, as the percentage to the number treated was 6·93, against 11·5 of the preceding year, and, excluding cholera cases, the percentage was 5·1.

	1870.	1871.
Cured	950	1,114
Relieved	128	90
Absconded and results unknown ...	81	81
Incurable	16	0
Died	161	100
Remaining under treatment ...	64	56
Total ...	1,400	1,441

3. The total number of surgical operations was 4,132, of which 129 cases were capital operations, or such as were dangerous to life. The number of operations performed in 1870 was 3,731. The results of the treatment of important cases under this head for two years is compared on the margin. The number of surgical operations performed during the year at the branch dispensaries was 5,402, viz.—

	1870.	1871.
Cured	89	104
Relieved	8	2
Incurable	2	0
Absconded	4	1
Transferred to other diseases ...	3	1
Died	14	14
Remaining under treatment ...	4	7
Total ...	124	129

In the Park Street Dispensary	1,309
„ Gurranhatta „	1,981
„ Chitpore „	2,112
Total ...	5,402

4. The number of out-patients treated in the three branch dispensaries for two years, and the daily average attendance for the same period, are shown below:—

	1870.		1871.		
	Total number.	Daily average.	Fresh cases of out-patients.	Total number.	Daily average.
Park Street Dispensary ...	82,698	226	33,599	86,853	237
Gurranhatta „ ...	87,256	239	23,727	86,530	237
Chitpore „ ...	63,108	172	25,451	69,627	190

5. The following was the number of Government servants who received medical aid either as in-door or out-door patients at the—

Native Hospital	1,863
Park Street Dispensary	1,001
Gurranhatta "	589
Chitpore "	1,390
Total ...	4,843

against 8,112 during the preceding year.

These statements seem hardly to bear out the views submitted by Dr. Macnamara in proposing a change in the site of the hospital regarding the comparative inutility of the Circular Road Dispensary, which seems to be the same as that here called Park Street Dispensary; it seems to be very largely frequented.

6. The actual expenditure incurred in the aggregate on the Native Hospital and its branch dispensaries for two years is noted on the margin. The expenditure was in excess by Rs 7,721 over that of the previous year, but this is owing to the cost of repairing premises No. 7, Hospital Lane, and of laying on water. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 48,880-5, very little in excess of the receipts during the year 1870. The amount of subscriptions and donations this year amounted to Rs. 4,855. In 1870 the receipts from this source were Rs. 4,174.

	1870. Rs.	1871. Rs.
Native Hospital	31,522	40,116
Park Street Dispensary ...	5,911	5,892
Gurranhatta " ...	5,104	4,225
Chitpore " ...	4,223	4,248
Total ...	46,760	54,481

Out of this total Rs. 26,000 were paid by Government in each year.

7. The stock of the hospital at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 4,71,770-6-5; viz.—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Landed property valued at	1,52,831	4	0
Funded " "	2,95,236	0	0
Legacies "	19,964	0	0
Cash	3,739	2	5
Total ...	4,71,770	6	5

8. The result of the returns seems to be to show that a very great amount of good is done by this excellent institution, and that it is very well managed and its funds have been well husbanded.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital, with reference to their letter quoted above, of which the original enclosures are herewith returned.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, for information.

Proposal to remove the Calcutta Native Hospital.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1872.

READ—

A letter dated 15th October 1871, and subsequent memoranda, from the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

Read—

A petition signed by nearly 800 inhabitants of Calcutta.

Read again—

The Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report of the Governors of the Native Hospital for the year 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Calcutta Native Hospital is now situated in Dhurrumtollah Street, in-patients are there treated, and the hospital officials live there. Attached to the institution are three branch dispensaries,—one in the north of

the native town, known as the Chitpore Road Dispensary; a second, known as the Guranhatta Dispensary; and a third in the Circular Road, known as the Park Street (or Circular Road) Dispensary. The Superintendent of the hospital and the Governors now propose to sell the Dhurrumtollah Hospital and premises and with the money so obtained to build a new hospital at Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Ghât on the river bank. The grounds for leaving the old premises are, that they are old; they are much shut in by houses; they are not suited for a hospital, and cannot be made suitable; and are not very healthy. The arguments in favor of the site now selected are, that it can be had for nothing; it will be very healthy, having a river frontage; its air will be pure; its situation is central for the greater part of the native town; the native population like the site; and the descendants of Prosonno Coomar Tagore are in favor of the scheme, as also are the Port Commissioners. A new hospital on this site could have separate wards for different classes of cases; it could have water laid on; and could be of the most approved design.

2. The financial prospects of the scheme are estimated by the Surgeon-Superintendent to stand thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Company estimate the cost of the new hospital central block, with east wing complete at		1,75,000
Railings, out-offices, &c.		18,000
Levelling and making roads		2,500
Total ...		1,95,500
The Surgeon-Superintendent (Dr. Macnamara) accepts Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn's estimate that the Dhurrumtollah land and premises will fetch		1,27,300
Ditto ditto, Guranhatta Dispensary premises ...		20,000
There is in hand for building purposes—		
From M. DeSouza's will	10,000	30,000
From special collections	10,000	
Expected savings from the annual income of the institution during the next year	10,000	
Total ...		1,77,000

It is observed that one of the Governors was in some doubt whether the Dhurrumtollah premises would really yield the full sum on which the Surgeon-Superintendent reckoned. No provision is made to meet the interest on the money with which the new hospital will have to be built; and until the new building is ready, the Dhurrumtollah and Guranhatta institutions must both be maintained. It is not proposed to touch the endowment fund of the hospital—about three lakhs of rupees; so that the institution will still have its present income, whether the present scheme be carried out or not.

3. If the scheme be carried out, then it is proposed to close the Guranhatta Dispensary, as the area served by that dispensary lies close to the site of the proposed new hospital. Their scheme includes the retention of the branch dispensary in the Chitpore Road and the establishment of a new dispensary on or near the site of the present hospital. The Governors propose also to close the Park Street Dispensary.

4. The petitioners who are against the proposed change, urge that the Native Hospital has a very central position in Dhurrumtollah, and that the city will suffer if the hospital be removed therefrom.

5. After considering the whole matter and discussing it with Dr. Macnamara, the Lieutenant-Governor has some doubts about the proposed change; he thinks that the present hospital is extremely useful; that it is in a part of the town where it is much wanted; where accidents from horses and carriages for instance are common. Moreover, the scheme contemplates the sale not only of the Dhurrumtollah premises, but also of another dispensary.

A result of the scheme would be that one of the dispensaries connected with the institution would be reduced. It is proposed, indeed, to make provision for a new dispensary in Dhurrumtollah near the site of the present hospital; but the details of the way in which the cost of this new dispensary and its buildings will be met are not quite clear. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to admit that the provision of a new hospital on the Strand Bank may be a very desirable arrangement, and Dr. Macnamara says there are strong opinions in favor of the change.

6. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the best way will be to publish the correspondence, and to invite the opinion of the various interests concerned. When the scheme shall have been some little time before the public, and a full expression of opinion has been evoked, the Government will decide what steps it can take in the matter.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the papers read, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the papers read, be forwarded to the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th October 1871.

From—DR. C. N. MACNAMARA, Surgeon-Supdt. of the Calcutta Native Hospital.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I BEG you will kindly submit the enclosed memorial and correspondence to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, soliciting him to allow the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital to build a new hospital on the site mentioned in the memorial.

The reasons which have led the Governors to wish to rebuild the Native Hospital are mentioned in the accompanying letter (marked A), and from the names appended to the memorial it is evident that the influential native inhabitants of Calcutta are almost unanimously in favor of the change; this seems a matter of importance, because, should the Government at any future time find it necessary to lessen their subscriptions to the hospital, the place must be closed unless supported by the richer classes of the native community. It was for the treatment of surgical cases among their poorer brethren the institution was established some eighty years ago, and the main object of the plan now proposed is (1) that the sick may receive the advantage of pure air and proper hospital accommodation; (2) that the institution being removed to within sight and easy access of the native quarter of the town, it may attract the attention and support of those who can well afford assistance, but who are never likely to see the place, and much less inspect or take much interest in it under existing circumstances.

The accompanying letters marked B and C explain the reasons under which the grant of land mentioned in the memorial was made over by Government to the late Hon'ble Prossono Coomar Tagore. It appears the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta cannot make use of the land in question, and it is equally certain the executors of the late Hon'ble Prossono Coomar Tagore can do nothing with it; nevertheless the place is useless for the purposes of a ghât, the river having left the buildings erected for that purpose some distance inland. It is to be observed, however, that those most immediately interested in the property of the late Prossono Coomar Tagore, viz Rajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore and one of Prossono Coomar Tagore's executors, have signed the memorial, together with the heads of the various branches of the Tagore family, requesting the Government to resume the land known as Prossono Coomar Tagore's ghât, in order that a Native Hospital may be erected on the spot.

In a letter (Home Department, No. 769, dated the 22nd October 1852,) the Governor-General declares that the river bank "shall be used permanently and exclusively for purposes of *public utility* connected with the trade, the traffic, *the health, and convenience of the community*," the proposed hospital would seem to fulfil the majority of the purposes mentioned in this order, and will therefore it is hoped render the scheme acceptable to Government.

Dated the 20th August 1871.

From—DR. C. N. MACNAMARA, Surgeon-Superintendent of the Hospital.

To—The HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN, Offg. Chief Justice, DR. CAMPBELL BROWN, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, BABOOS ROMANATH TAGORE and HERA LALL SEAL, T. A. APCAR, ESQ., RAJAH KALI KRISHNA BAHADOOR, MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., STUART HOGG, ESQ., C.S., E. S. GUBBOY, ESQ., MOONSHEE AMEER ALI, E. GAY, ESQ., and the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, Governors of the Native Hospital.

IT is hardly necessary for me to remind you that the Native Hospital was established by Marquis Cornwallis in the Fouzdaree House, Chitpore Road, in 1793, for the relief of "the native inhabitants of Calcutta in general, and more particularly for the laboring part of them." During the time the institution remained in the Chitpore Road the native subscribers were numerous. For reasons however unknown to me the hospital was removed in 1797 to the premises we now occupy in Dhurrumtollah, and in 1825 dispensaries were established in Park Street and Gurrunhatta, and subsequently in Chitpore and Garden Reach; the latter has since been abandoned.

At the present time, independently of the three European officers in charge of our dispensaries, drawing (with establishment) Rs. 315 a month, we have four European officers attached to the Native Hospital, although the number of in-door patients does not exceed 75 per month. Our income for 1870 amounted to Rs. 48,843, and of this sum Rs. 26,784 was expended on our European establishment, Rs. 5,671 on rates and repairs, leaving Rs. 16,388 for dieting, clothing, country medicines, and native servants.

I do not think it is possible to curtail the abovementioned charges under existing circumstances, for on reference to the enclosed plan the Governors will see at a glance how scattered our premises are, and this leads me to another very important point. It will be observed from the plan of the Native Hospital that the houses occupied by the officers of the institution take up more space than the hospital itself; moreover, the former are two-storied, the latter only one-storied. As the building becomes older the charges for repairs increase, rendering the disproportion between the amount expended on our establishment and the patients still greater than at present.

I may safely assert that experience and theory demonstrate the fact that it is impossible ever to convert the Native Hospital into a proper asylum for sick people; it is absolutely wanting in means for accommodating attendants on the sick; no amount of alteration can supply it with lavatories or closets; the separation of the sick into classes, or even the males from the females, is impracticable. So urgently have these defects been felt by former surgeons, that Drs. Jackson, Webb, and Baillie, anxiously desired to move the hospital from its present locality.

I would urge lastly that not only are the walls of the hospital hemmed in by a livery stable, the huts of a miserably poor population, and much that tends to hinder the ventilation of the building, but that the Native Hospital, as the town of Calcutta has increased, is now the centre of a dense mixed population, and is hardly accessible to the bulk of the native population of Calcutta. Moreover, since the establishment of the Native Hospital, the Medical College has been built within three-quarters of a mile of our premises, and in this latter institution Europeans and Eurasians, together with natives, are treated.

The above are some of the reasons upon which I would earnestly urge the Governors of the Native Hospital to consider the proposal I have to make to them, which consists in their granting me permission to apply to Government for a piece of land somewhere between the Mint and the Neemtollah Ghaut, west of the Strand Road and on the banks of the river. This land belongs to the public, and is held in trust either by Government or the municipal authorities; but, under any circumstances, being public property, it is possible the trustees of the land may allow us to build a hospital for the use of the public on it. With the instance of St. Thomas' hospital before us, we may safely consider the river bank a desirable site for the hospital. It would be in the centre of the native city, but at the same time removed from its unwholesome influences. The natives of Calcutta, high and low, are unanimously favorable to the plan, and being near the Gurrunhatta dispensary, we could close that institution and save not only the expenses of its European superintendent, but also at least one of our European officers at the hospital. The sale of the Native Hospital and Gurrunhatta dispensary would yield about a lakh and a half of rupees, and I have collected money towards making this sum up to a lakh and eighty thousand rupees—an amount, I am assured (as per enclosed plan and letter,) for which we can build a new hospital. However, these are secondary considerations. I would only beg the Governors' permission to allow me to apply for land on the site indicated. Should the Government refuse this request there is an end of the matter; if they comply with it, I shall lay plans and estimates before the Governors, which will, I trust, convince them of the entire practicability of my scheme. Until this has been done, no further step can of course be taken in the matter. I mean the mere right to build on the river bank would not any way bind the Governors to remove the hospital to that locality. But unless this permission from Government is obtained, it would be useless entering into particulars as to the ways and means for rebuilding the Native Hospital. It is on this hope I rest, for unless we

obtain a grant of land, I fear it is useless expecting to raise funds in the present time to buy land with, and this consideration makes me the more urgent in begging the Governors to allow me to initiate the above proceedings. The opportunity may not occur again, and the necessity for removing the Native Hospital becomes more apparent every year.

C. N. MACNAMARA,
Surgeon Superintendent.

I MOST fully concur in Dr. Macnamara's view as to the propriety of establishing a new hospital in a more desirable position, and recommend that he may be allowed to take the step he proposes.

CAMPBELL BROWN,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

22nd August 1871.

I THINK that the suggestion of the Surgeon Superintendent is a very good one. It is plain that if the site on the banks of the river can be secured, the hospital to be built on it will have extraordinary advantages in the way of ventilation and drainage.

The land and houses in Dhurrumtollah must be very valuable, but I should fear that the estimate of Rs. 1,50,000, as the price which might be realized by a sale of them, is too large. There seems to be no hospital in the part of the town adjacent to Neemtollah Ghaut. I think if the plan be carried out, subscriptions in aid of the erection of a new building to a larger amount than the estimate may be reckoned on. If we get the land we may hunt up subscribers before commencing the new building.

J. P. NORMAN.

23rd August 1871.

I ENTIRELY agree with Dr. Macnamara as to building a new hospital on the river side. Much depends upon the Government for the land. I would therefore suggest to Dr. Macnamara to apply to Government for it, and if we succeed, then will be the time for him to take further proceedings.

ROMANATH TAGORE.

24th August 1871.

I QUITE agree with Dr. Macnamara's proposition for erecting a new hospital on the banks of the river, as mentioned in his letter to the Governors.

ELIAS S. GUBBOY.

HAVING attentively read Dr. Macnamara's views and the opinion of Dr. C. Brown, C.B., I perfectly agree with the Surgeon Superintendent of the Native Hospital, and request him to apply to the Government for the land mentioned in his letter to the Governors for the establishment of a new Native Hospital, doing much good to the native population.

RAJAH KALI KRISHNA, BAHADOOR.

24th August 1871.

THE position now occupied by the Native Hospital is as central a one as could be selected: certainly far more so than the site on the river bank suggested by Dr. Macnamara. I am decidedly of opinion that the convenience of the native population will be best consulted by leaving the hospital where it is, and not closing the Gurrunhatta dispensary. Dhurrumtollah is not an unhealthy locality, and I am not aware that the statistical returns of the hospital warrant a different conclusion; on the contrary, I believe I am correct in saying that cases are very successfully treated in that institution.

At present the hospital abuts on the Dhurrumtollah main drainage, which is a very great advantage both for conservancy purposes and also as tending to keep the premises dry. The site proposed is not provided with drainage, which is a great drawback.

Again, I am opposed to any *high* buildings being erected upon the Strand Bank opposite the northern part of the town. The native quarters of Calcutta are densely populated, and it is certainly not wise policy to still further obstruct ventilation by encouraging the construction of high buildings along the Strand Bank.

STUART HOGG.

28th August 1871.

I QUITE agree in Dr. Macnamara's proposal. Against the objections urged by Mr. Hogg I observe that we have the consent of medical authorities that the removal would be beneficial, while as regards the convenience of situation for the native patients, I see that those of us who are the best acquainted with them advocate the removal. The drainage difficulty will be apparently removed before the hospital can be completed.

The question of the height of any building to be erected on the river bank is one of detail, and might be left for consideration after the land is obtained.

E. GAY.

28th August 1871.

THE present hospital is not situated in native quarters, which is a great disadvantage. I think the proposition made by Dr. Macnamara is very reasonable, and if ground could be obtained from Government at the site proposed, his views should be carried out. With regard to the description and the height of the building, these can be decided on the opinion of professional persons in future.

THOMAS A. APCAR.

29th August 1871.

I FULLY endorse Dr. Macnamara's views as to the erection of a new hospital on the banks of the river, and have no doubt that if we strongly put our case before Government our application for a site will be favorably considered.

M. RUSTOMJEE.

30th August 1871.

THE proposition of Dr. Macnamara has my entire concurrence. The removal of the hospital will be conducive to the advantages specified.

AMEER ALI.

30th August 1871.

The Memorial of BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE AND OTHERS, Inhabitants and Landholders of the Town of Calcutta.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

IN the year 1793 the Marquis Cornwallis, considering the great need of an hospital for the relief of suffering natives, or, as expressed by himself, "the want of an hospital or institution for the relief of persons suffering from accidents being severely felt by the native inhabitants of Calcutta in general, and more particularly by the labouring part of them," established and opened an institution called the Native Hospital in the Fouzdaree House, Chitpore Road. Some few years afterwards, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, the hospital was removed to its present site in Dhurrumtollah. In 1825 out-door dispensaries were established in Park Street and Gurrunhatta, and subsequently in Chitpore and Garden Reach. These dispensaries, with the exception of the one in Garden Reach, are still kept up and attached to the Native Hospital.

Your memorialists have long felt the ineligibility of the present situation of the hospital, not only on account of its unhealthiness, but on account of its inaccessibility to natives. It is immediately surrounded by livery stables and huts of a miserable description, and it is in the centre no longer of a native, but of a dense mixed population.

The present building is entirely unfitted owing to its construction for a hospital, and it is incapable of being converted into a proper one. Moreover, it is entirely wanting in means for accommodating the attendants necessarily required for waiting and watching the sick, and no alterations could supply it with the requisite lavatories and closets; the separation of the sick, or even of males from females, is impracticable. Your memorialists therefore are most anxious for the removal of the said hospital to a more desirable and healthy locality. Your memorialists believe that if a site were obtained, the proceeds of the sale of the present hospital and land on which it is built, together with the Gurrunhatta dispensary, would be sufficient to build a good and proper hospital, and one in every way furnished with the requirements of such an institution.

Your memorialists believe that a plot of land situate on the east bank of the river Hooghly, known as Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Ghaut, but useless for the purpose for which it was intended owing to the course of the river having been altered, would be a healthy site for such hospital, and being near the most populous part of the native city, although situate on the banks of the river, many natives who are now unable to be taken to the present Native Hospital, or who would not recover if taken there on account of its defects, would gladly avail themselves in the hour of need of a hospital if erected on so eligible a site as that proposed.

Your memorialists would remind your Honor that all classes of natives in Calcutta are deeply interested in, and most anxious for the removal of the hospital; they feel that the poor sick natives of this town and port must be under infinitely better circumstances if located in a well-planned hospital on the banks of the river than they would be in Dhurrumtollah; nor would the site in question interfere with the interests of other people. As the land is at present unoccupied, it cannot in fact be well used for any other purpose.

Your memorialists may mention that Rajah Buddinauth Roy, a native of Calcutta, and his brothers, gave the munificent sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Native Hospital, and among others the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore and Baboo Gopal Lall Tagore each bequeathed Rs. 10,000

to the hospital; further the names attached to this memorial will convince your Honor that rich and poor earnestly entreat that the land in question may be taken up for the site of the proposed building.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honor would be pleased to direct that the land attached to Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Ghaut, which is no longer required or used for the purpose of bathing for the reasons above stated, may be granted for a site for the new Native Hospital.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th April 1872.

From—C. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., M.D.

To—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

AFTER talking over the subject of the removal of the Native Hospital with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Honor remarked he would consider the matter, and in the meantime I was to submit a memorandum, estimates, plans, &c., &c., to him through the Bengal Office. I beg therefore to send you the papers required, and would request you kindly to return them when done with, as I have no copies of these plans and estimates.

Memorandum by C. N. Macnamara Esq., M.D., *regarding the removal of the Calcutta Native Hospital to the banks of the river.*

OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS TO REMOVING THE HOSPITAL.

Ob.—The present buildings might be improved, the house facing the Dhurrumtollah road being made more use of.

A.—Some ten years ago the same idea was put forward, and Rs. 12,000 spent on the Dhurrumtollah house. Notwithstanding this outlay it is found impracticable to convert it into a hospital, and so with the other houses on the premises. It is simply the story of putting new cloth into an old garment, and if the Lieutenant-Governor doubts the correctness of my views, I trust he will appoint a committee to test their soundness. I have nothing to gain by removing the hospital from my own door to a spot away beyond the Mint, but I am convinced the change is urgently required, and so favorable an opportunity as the present may not again occur.

Ob.—Dhurrumtollah is a central position, and a hospital is very useful there; why remove it?

A.—I purpose having a dispensary on the site of our present Native Hospital in Dhurrumtollah, the one from Circular Road being removed to Dhurrumtollah, so that the out-patients will lose nothing by the transfer of the hospital to the river bank. Urgent cases and accidents will also be taken into the dispensary as in-patients,—a system at present in force in all our branch dispensaries,—and my services are available for these in-door dispensary patients. All but urgent cases would be sent on by Dr. Hinder (the resident officer) from Dhurrumtollah to our hospital, where they would receive the advantage of pure air and hospital accommodation, neither of which they can get under existing circumstances. The in-patients have everything to gain by the change, and the out-patients will still receive, as at present, the services of one of the most experienced men in Calcutta, Dr. Hinder, who has been constantly at this work for the past ten years.

Ob—What are my plans regarding the disposal of the existing dispensaries connected with the Native Hospital?

A.—The Circular Road Dispensary was opened when a large native population resided on lands to the south of Park Street, since covered with houses inhabited by Europeans. The people residing in these houses, with a few exceptions, refuse to subscribe to the dispensary, and I am convinced the establishment belonging to the Circular Road Dispensary, with Dr. Hinder (the resident officer), may with advantage be removed to one of the houses on the site of our hospital in Dhurrumtollah. If we build a hospital at Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Ghaut, evidently we can close the Gurrunhatta dispensary, which is close by, and save the expense of extra establishment. Under proposed arrangements our hospital would be on the banks of the river, with branch dispensaries at Chitpore and Dhurrumtollah, in place of the hospital in the latter locality, and having in addition dispensaries at Chitpore, Circular Road, and Gurrunhatta.—*Vide* maps showing sites of our dispensaries, &c., &c.

Ob.—Where are the funds to come from to rebuild the hospital with?

A.—The sale of our Dhurrumtollah and Gurrunhatta property is estimated to yield Rs. 1,47,000 (*vide* estimate A enclosed). I have a sum in hand of Rs. 20,000, which can be used for the same purpose, and I believe we may save Rs. 10,000 in eighteen months, making a sum of Rs. 1,77,000, excluding donations, which we may hope to receive. The Government might be induced to help us a little. We should of course leave our funded property, which now exceeds three lakhs of rupees, intact. It appears from the enclosed estimate B that we

could build a central block, and one wing containing in all 80 beds, according to plan C, for less than two lakhs of rupees; the west wing cannot be built until we collect funds for the purpose. We pay rent at present for our Circular Road Dispensary. We must, however, sell all our property in Dhurrumtollah, but can take one of the houses from the purchaser on a lease, as is at present done in Circular Road; or if this is objected to, I would undertake to buy one of the Dhurrumtollah houses and to receive the price back, with 5 per cent. interest as rent, the property to revert to the Governors of the hospital when paid for. It would take about fifteen years to re-purchase the property in this way; it would pay well, however, to do this. Our Dhurrumtollah and Gurranhatta houses were built in 1796, and year by year require more to be spent on repairs, besides which we should save much unnecessary expense if we had a compact and proper building to put our patients into.

Ob.—Are there any other reasons for making the proposed change?

A.—Yes, there are numerous reasons for the change, some of which are mentioned in my letter enclosed to the Governors. Every medical man I have consulted on the subject agrees with me that the proposed change is *very* necessary. Eleven of the twelve Governors of the hospital are of the same opinion. The Port Commissioners have voted in favor of the plan; the native community as a body are strongly in favor of the change; and I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will on these grounds favorably consider my plans. The subject may not be a very urgent one, but it has been under discussion since August last. I beg for a definite reply; our repairs, &c., &c., &c., depending on the Lieutenant-Governor's decision.

ESTIMATE A.

Valuation of Premises belonging to the Native Hospital, Calcutta.

PREMISES IN DHURRUMTOLLAH AND HOSPITAL LANE.

	Rs.
Lot A.—Hospital building, partly two-storied and partly three-storied, with out-offices, and land containing about 1 beegah 8 cottahs	30,250
Lot B.—An upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and 16 cottahs of land	14,500
Lot C.—A parcel of land containing about 21 cottahs	7,350
Lot D.—No. 7, Hospital Lane, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and about 12 cottahs of land	17,000
Lot E.—A parcel of land containing about 17¾ cottahs	6,200
Lot F.—An upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and land containing about 14¾ cottahs	12,000
Lot G.—Hospital and dispensary building chiefly one-storied, a small portion only being two-storied, with ranges of out-offices and latrines, and land containing about 2 beegahs 8¾ cottahs ...	35,500
Land given up for roads, containing about 12¾ cottahs	45,000
Premises in Gour Laha's Street.	
The Gurranhatta dispensary, an upper-roomed house and out-offices, with about 15 cottahs of land	20,000
Total ...	1,47,300

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1871.

MACKINTOSH, BURN &. Co.
J. ROWE.

ESTIMATE B.

Dated 2nd April 1872.

Demi-official from—MACKINTOSH, BURN & Co.

To—C. N. MACNAMARA ESQ., M. D.

HEREWITH we send you the revised plan for the proposed new hospital as promised. You will see that we have been obliged to somewhat alter the arrangements of the central block owing to an error made in calculating the length to be occupied by the building from east to west, in making which calculation the spaces occupied by the two sets of closets between the central block and the wings were omitted.

The following is our approximate estimate of the cost of carrying out this plan:—

	Rs.
Central block with set of bath-rooms on each side, east wing complete, and extra wards on west	1,75,000
Boundary walls, gates, and railings, out-offices, &c.	18,000
Levelling ground and making road, &c.	2,500
Total ...	1,95,500

This estimate provides for teak beams and burgahs throughout; the use of iron would add considerably to the expense.

	Rs.
Estimated value of property	1,47,000
Mr. DeSouza's will	10,000
Sum already collected	10,000
Savings from present income	10,000
Total ...	1,77,000

Dated Calcutta, the 14th October 1871.

From—BABOO HERA LAUL ROY and others.

To—The HON'BLE G. CAMPBELL, D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WE, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to bring to your Honor's notice that we have learnt with deep concern that it is in contemplation to remove the Calcutta Native Hospital to the Nimtollah Ghât on the following grounds:—(1) That the present site is not salubrious; (2) the Livery Stables being close to the Institution are injurious to the patients; (3) that it is near the Medical College; (4) that the buildings are scattered and are very old, requiring annual repairs; (5) that it is a Native institution and ought therefore to be removed to the Native quarters.

2. On receiving intimation of this resolution, we submitted a petition to the Governors of the above institution, copy of which is herewith forwarded for your Honor's information; but no notice whatever was taken of that petition, although it was signed by 781 persons, and expressed the feelings and wishes of all the inhabitants of that portion of the town where the Native Hospital is situated.

3. As regards the healthiness of the place, we need not say much, but merely allude to the fact that Durrumtollah Street, on which the Native Hospital stands, is considerably superior in cleanliness to the Native quarters of the northern division.

4. The objection that the stables in Durrumtollah Street have an injurious effect on the patients in the ward, seems quite a novel and ingenious one. The principal ward is about 200 feet distance from the road, and the stables have stood there for a very long period; and if they had had such an injurious effect on the inmates of the hospital as is now discovered, it is greatly surprising that none of the learned Superintendents who from time to time have been in charge of the institution became aware of the circumstance, or considered it worth while to notice it in their annual reports.

5. The opening of the Fever Hospital (Medical College) in December 1852, we would submit, has not in any way affected or reduced the patients of this institution, but on the contrary the number of both the in-door and out-door patients has greatly increased, as shown in the statement below, from which it is abundantly evident that this institution on its present site is absolutely necessary.

Comparative Statement of Patients prior and subsequent to the establishment of the Fever Hospital (Medical College).

	PRIOR.				SUBSEQUENT.				TOTAL INCREASE.
	1834.	1835.	1836.	Total.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	
In-door patients, both medical and surgical.	1,023	1,014	956		1,378	1,621	1,400		
Out-door patients, both medical and surgical.	72,380	75,281	75,680		1,42,643	1,51,444	1,53,819		
	7,3403	76,29[illegible]	76,636	2,26,334	1,44,021	1,53,065	1,55,219	4,52,305	2,25,97[illegible]

6. The buildings are not, as urged, of a scattered nature, as they are all in one and the same compound. They are besides substantial enough to stand another century to come. Some of these were not built more than 32 years ago, and the repairs were never made, to our knowledge, at shorter intervals than 4 or 5 years. This year and last year no repairs have been effected, save that a new dead-house has been built, and a new iron shed constructed, connecting the dead-house with the hospital.

7. We would here respectfully draw your Honor's attention to the 5th Institutional Regulation of the Calcutta Native Hospital, which provides—"*That all descriptions of natives, and such other persons not entitled to the benefit of the General Hospital, requiring the assistance of a Surgeon in cases of accidents, be admitted to the benefits of the institution.*" From this it is unmistakeably evident that only natives are not intended, but the indigenous classes of every community. We submit that no other reasonable and fair interpretation can be put on the passage.

8. The locality in which the hospital stands is thickly populated, and being the heart of the town, patients resort to the hospital from all sides of Calcutta and its suburbs, especially from Entally, Sealdah, Carriah, Bhobaneepore, Kidderpore, Cooley Bazar, &c. Moreover, cases of accident are frequently sent from all the livery stables and from ships lying between Prinsep's and Jackson's Ghâts direct to the Native Hospital, as the nearest place where medical and surgical aid can be secured at any hour. Dr. Graham says that in their own vicinity and near to their friends people would rather die than to be removed to a distant hospital.

9. We would, moreover, submit that several philanthropic gentlemen, both European and Native, who are now dead, convinced of the numerous advantages of the hospital on its present site, and apparently calculating on the continuance of the institution there, made liberal bequests to the institution; and should the contemplated removal be carried out, we should urge that it would be nothing short of breach of public faith.

10. For the aforesaid reasons we most respectfully and earnestly solicit that your Honor will be graciously pleased to consider this important matter, in which the lives of thousands of men are concerned, and withhold your Honor's sanction to the removal of the Native Hospital from its present site. If an hospital is wanted in Nimtollah, a branch, such as that in Park Street, Chitpore Road, and Gurranhutta (these three are the branches of the Calcutta Native Hospital) may be provided at no very great cost; but to deprive your petitioners of the Native Hospital, the benefits of which have been enjoyed by three or four generations, simply because a hospital is required elsewhere, is as illogical as it is unfair.

11. Your petitioners on the above premises supplicate justice at your Honor's hands, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1871.

From—BABOO HERA LAUL ROY and others.

To—The Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

WE the undersigned, have observed with regret the statement in the various public prints that it is the intention of the Governors of the Native Hospital to remove the institution from its present site to the northern division of the town. We are at a loss to .conjecture the reasons which have led the Governors to resolve on such a step at a time when the hospital may be said to be fulfilling all the objects for which it was established, and which its worthy founders had in view. We have every reason to apprehend that should the intention of the Governors to remove the hospital be effected, the consequences will be disastrous in the extreme, and the benefits to the poor which at present accrue from the institution will be reduced to a minimum.

3. The hospital, as you are undoubtedly aware, sirs, was established 79 years ago. The site on which it should be constructed was a subject which led to considerable discussion, and after a full consideration of it, the then Governors fixed upon the present site as the best adapted for the purpose of a hospital,

inasmuch as it was situated in the heart of the town. The wisdom of their selection, sirs, is abundantly proved by the present flourishing state of the hospital.

3. In the early days of the institution, the number of out-door patients who daily resorted to it did not exceed 50, but as prejudices began to wear away, and the people to appreciate the benefits of the institution, the number rapidly increased, and at the present moment the number of the out-door patients is no fewer than 500 per day. This is quite independent of the number of patients who are directed to the Sealdah Dispensary. Indeed, the attendance is so large, that the existing staff of medical men can barely get through their work, and a large number of patients have to go away and return on the following day. To provide for this unusually large number of patients, if the Governors had decided on increasing the medical staff, the result would have been beneficial to all. On the other hand, however, the removal of the hospital, should it be carried out, will, we submit, be fraught only with evil consequences.

4. Now, sirs, if the hospital is removed, as contemplated, to the northern division, you cannot be unaware of the fact that that division is inhabited by a class of staunch Hindus, who are imbued with a strong prejudice against English medicines, and who have greater faith in the prescriptions of their ignorant *Kooberajes* than in those of the cleverest English medical doctors. The members of this class then, it is evident, will not resort to any hospital where English medicines are dispensed. Those who have learnt to value English medicines form but a small minority, and are wealthy enough to engage the services of medical men to attend them at their private residences. The poorer classes who may desire to avail themselves of English medicines can always resort to the Gurranhattah, Sookeah Street, and Chitpore Road Dispensaries.* A reference to the records of these dispensaries will show how much the Hindus residing in that division appreciate the benefits of institutions where medicines are dispensed free of cost. Besides the aforesaid three dispensaries, you will observe that the northern division of the town has the advantage of the Medical College Hospital and the Suburban Hospital. On the other hand, the southern division of the town is provided with only two free institutions—the Native Hospital and its branch, the Park Street Dispensary.

5. The object which the Government had in view in establishing the Native Hospital and allowing for its support a monthly subscription of Rs. 1,975-11-2, was, we would submit, to benefit the very indigent classes of the community, viz. Hindus, Mahomedans, and the poorer class of Christians alike, and not Hindus exclusively, as some would seem to consider. This object, we are humbly of opinion, cannot be better fulfilled than where the hospital is at present located.

6. The present site of the Native Hospital is central, and the inhabitants from all parts of the town can resort to it with the greatest facility. It will not do to say that from its position it cannot afford that amount of benefit to natives which it is intended it should. We would only refer the Governors to the daily average of native out-door patients, and the proportion of patients who are obliged to return unattended to in consequence of the limited staff of medical men in the hospital. The first necessity, then, it appears to us, is to increase the establishment and to enlarge the present accommodation, and not to remove the hospital from the place where it has stood for more than three quarters of a century and been productive of so much benefit to the large number who resort to it.

7. Under these circumstances we fervently trust that the Governors of the institution will not hastily take a step which we fully believe will tend only to deprive a large number of people of the benefits which they at present enjoy.

* Two of the dispensaries, viz. the Gurranhattah and Chitpore Road Dispensaries, are branches of the Native Hospital.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Gra	
		Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.
1	Patna	20.5	20·5	23·3	31·7	31·7	27 9	17·1	18·6	...	20·5	20.5	21·4	...	...	...	...	32·6	31·7	29·8	29·
2	Gya	18·6	18 6	22 3	35·4	34·9	28 9	11·1	11·1	11·1	18·6	19.7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·
3	Chumparun	19·5	19·5	26·1	32·6	32 6	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	19 5	20.5	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·
4	Sarun	18	18	19	28	29	31	14	14	14	18	19	21	...	...	...	...	23	29	26	26
5	Shahabad	21·0	21·0	25·0	30.0	30 0	32 0	12·0	12·0	12·0	21·0	21·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	31·0	31·
6	Tirhoot	16·7	16·7	18·6	27 9	27·9	32·6	15·8	14·9	16·7	16 7	15·8	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20·
7	Bhaugulpore...	17·6	18 8	25·8	34 2	34·2	41·1	17·6	17·6	22·3	22·3	22 3	27·06	...	...	...	...	31·7	...	27·06	27·0
8	Monghyr	21·5	22·5	25 9	34·2	38·	..	13·7	13·2	13·7	18 0	18·0	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	31·3	32·
9	Purneah	21 4	21·4	19·5	46·5	32·6	21·4	22·3	20 5	24·2	26·1	25·1	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·
10	Deoghur	18·6	18·6	22·3	...	...	...	14·9	14 9	7·4	22·3	23·3	18·6	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	37·3	24·2	24·
11	Godda	18·8	18·6	22·4	...	...	...	16 7	16·7	22·4	21·5	26·1	30·7	...	...	...	23·3	...	46·6	18·6	...
12	Rajshahye	15·7	15·7	20·9	...	41·9	45·3	13·9	14·9	15·3	22·3	22·3	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29·
13	Bograh	18·1	18·1	15·8	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	17·7	31 7	31·7	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	17·4
14	Dinagepore	11·1	13·9	14·9	19·5	19·5	13·4	24·2	23·3	29·	27·9	27·9	33 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	17·
15	Maldah	19·5	19·5	22·3	44·3	44·3	39·2	22·3	23·3	25·1	23 3	27·0	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7
16	Rungpore	16·7	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	14·5	13·9	13·9	25·7	24·1	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	16·7
17	Burdwan	15·3	14·1	18·6	19·5	19·5	27 9	20·7	20·9	21·6	22·3	22·3	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	22·6
18	Bancoorah	15·3	15·1	13·6	19·5	19·5	19 5	19·2	19.3	22·1	22·0	22·1	24·2	25·1	24·7	25·5	32·6	32 6	28·9	16·2	16 3
19	Dacca	16·5	16·5	16·8	18 7	21·5	18·7	19·6	18·7	16·8	26·1	27·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·7
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	18·6	16·3	25·1	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	14·9	15·3	15·8	...	...	...	19 5	19·5	18·6	28·9	29·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	16 7
22	Sylhet	8·3	8·3	12·1	...	...	..	20·5	20·6	16·7	31·7	31·7	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9
23	Cachar	8·2	9 3	11·4	...	...	...	21·3	21·3	24·8	27·1	27·1	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6
24	Chittagong	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	13·9	15·8	12 1	21·4	21·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9
25	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	16·7	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·06	13·06
26	Tipperah	12·1	12·1	13·9	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·5	30 3	32·6	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7
27	Hill Tipperah	10·5	10·5	...	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	37·6	37·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·02	10·02
28	Cuttack	14·6	14·6	12·2	...	...	...	19·5	20·4	15·8	24 4	26·2	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9	25·7
29	Balasore	11·1	13·06	14 9	7·4	7·4	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	26·1	26·1	31·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12 1
30	Pooree	15	16	10	...	...	...	21	20	27	29	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
31	Hazareebaugh	17 7	17·7	19 5	22·3	23·3	...	11·1	11·1	11·1	19.5	19·5	22.3	27·9	27·9	30·7	25·1	27·9	30·7	18·6	18·6
32	Lohardugga	13·0	13 0	14 9	27·9	27·9	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	22 3	23·3	23 3	...	...	...	29·8	27·9	33·5	13·0	13·9
33	Maunbhoom	15 8	15·8	16 7	22·3	22·3	22·3	16·7	16·7	19·5	22·8	22·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16 7
34	Singbhoom...	23 3	23·3	20·5	37·3	37·3	33·5	29·8	29·8	33·5	37·3	37·3	41·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4
35	Durrung*																				
36	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Seebsangor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	12 1	16·8	20 5	20 5	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4
38	Kamroop	18·6	18·6	18·6	3·7	3·7	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	18·6	18 6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	9·3
39	Lukhimpore†																				
40	Julpigoree	9.33	9·33	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	11·1
41	Gowalparah	*																			
42	Darjeeling	6·5	6 5	7·4	9·3	11 1	9·3	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week e

Present week ending 10th June, past week ending 3rd June, and corresponding week of 1871.

1	Rajmehal	18·6	18 6	24 2	37·3	37·3	51·3	15·8	15·8	18·6	18·6	18·6	26 1	30·3	30·3	41·9	30·3	30·3	32·6	24·2	24·2
2	Nya-Doomka	14 9	16 7	19·5	...	...	...	18 6	18·6	22·3	20 5	23·3	26·1	37·3	46·6	46·6	37 3	46·6	46 6	17·7	22 3
3	Moorshedabad	17·7	17 7	23·3	...	...	...	15 8	15·8	16·7	18·6	22·3	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	32·6
4	Pubna	20 5	20·5	27·6	27·9	27·9	23 3	13 9	13·9	13·06	24 2	24·2	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	27·9
5	Beerbhoom *																				
6	Hooghly	18·6	18·6	12·1	..	...	...	16·	16·	16 7	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6
7	Howrah	18 6	18 6	13·9	21·4	24·2	27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	19·5
8	Midnapore	13·4	13 9	16 2	12·1	13·06	13·9	18·6	18·6	17 7	21·4	21·4	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·7	16 7
9	Nuddea	16 4	16·4	19 8	29·8	29·8	32·6	16·4	16·4	16·4	17·5	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	26·1
10	Jessore *																				
11	24-Pergunnahs	16·7	16 7	16 5	20 9	18 6	19·5	6 7	7·4	7·4	19·8	16·5	18 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	16·7	16 7
12	Furreedpore	24·2	21·4	20·5	32·6	32 6	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	23·3	25·1	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	21·9

* Return not received. | † Return defective.

Published for general informatic

CALCUTTA,
The 11th June 1872.

Of

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th June 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ..	June 8th	Nil ...	Hot with easterly winds.	There are very few crops in the fields; cheena, sugarcane and cotton are doing fairly well, but rain is much wanted, and they have suffered in some parts from the ravages of swarms of crickets.	
2	Gya ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Excessively hot ...	No crops.	
3	Chumparun ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Fair weather; strong east winds.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good, but rain is wanted.	
4	Sarun ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Fair weather; east winds rather strong at night.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cotton—the pods are being picked; sugarcane, sati dhan, moongh, and late cheena have grown up well. In some places rain is wanted.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Variable east winds; heat excessive. Thermometer— Maximum ... 111 Minimum ... 80 Barometer— Highest reading, 29·600 Lowest ditto, 29·420	Fields are being ploughed and paddy seeds will be generally sown in the first fall of rain.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Hot and dry; east winds day and night; no rain.	Indigo very promising throughout the district; dhan, moongh, cheena, konni, and sugarcane are fair; mango crop is getting ripe.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Very hot; strong easterly winds. Rain at Soopole ·06.	Rain wanted throughout the district, especially at the sudder sub division and Mudehpoorah; a good deal of ploughing has been got through, but seeds cannot be sown; rain at an early date will prevent considerable loss.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	High east winds; rain apparently come up, is but inclined to hold back.	No crops yet up.	
9	Purneah ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 8th	·49	Very cloudy and every appearance of the rains being near at hand.	In the north and centre of the district agricultural operations are proceeding very favorably, but in the south are only now commencing.	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 8th	0·2	Hot; rain much wanted.	Sugarcane looking rather dry; no other crops can be sown until more rain falls.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 8th	·35	Very hot and dry throughout the week, the small quantity of rain only making the heat more perceptible.	Ploughing going on in places; every thing very backward; prospects not bright, as the probabilities are, that when rain commences to fall it will be heavy and long continued.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
13	Godda ...	1872. June 8th	.....	Intensely hot up to the afternoon of the 8th June; slight rains on Friday and Saturday.	Ground parched and nothing to report on, cattle suffering greatly from want of water and grazing. Long distances have to be travelled for drinking water, and many cattle have been struck down by the intense heat of the sun.	
14	Jamtara ...	„ 8th	0·85	Seasonable.	Favorable.	
15	Rajshahye ...	June 8th	0 15	Hot with occasional storms of wind, but little rain.	The rice crops require rain. In some parts of the district there has been a good crop of teel, which is being harvested. The boro rice crop has for the most part been harvested. Jute is flourishing. Indigo requires rain.	
16	Bograh ...	„ 8th	1·83	Hot	Satisfactory.	
17	Dinagepore ...	„ 8th	3·32	Cloudy, the greater part of every day with occasional showers, one or two very heavy ones.	Weather seasonable.	
18	Maldah ...	„ 8th	0·37	Weather excessively hot; aspect of sky cloudy; a shower of rain preceded by dust storm on evening of 7th.	Good. Rain is much wanted; slight rain with storm on 7th evening.	
19	Moorshedabad ...	„ 8th	·56	Rain fell on two or three days when for a short time it was tolerably cool, at other times oppressively hot.	Tolerably favorable, but more rain is wanted.	
20	Pubna ..	„ 8th	1·06	Favorable ...	Favorable.	
21	Rungpore ...	„ 8th	6 97	Plenty of rain ...	Crops good.	
22	Burdwan ...	June 8th	A few drops on the evening of the 5th instant.	Cloudy but sultry. Rain in the north-east, north and west. Rainfall in Cutwa, Culna, and Boodbood sub-divisions was very seasonable.	Rains still much wanted; aman and sugarcane are being sown.	
23	Bancoorah ...	„ 8th	0·45	Very slight rain during the week; otherwise dry.	The slight rain that fell during the week did little or no good. The agricultural operations are at a standstill in most parts of the district, and in some parts water has become scarce even for drinking purposes.	
24	Beerbhoom ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	There has been a little rain in the south and east; the sky has been a good deal overcast, with strong southerly and south-east breezes; temperature high.	More rain wanted; sowings not completed.	
25	Hooghly ...	„ 8th	1·30	Clear; cloudy; hot and high wind; there was a heavy shower of rain on the 3rd June.	Aos and aman sown, and planted out in parts of the district; in others sown, but not planted out for want of rain. The last showers will benefit the crops.	
26	Howrah ...	„ 8th	0·23	Slight rain on Wednesday all over the district; strong southerly winds in the first part of the week.	Paddy, sugarcane, jute, hemp require rain very much; plants look weakly and parched; very little cultivation in the south owing to want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
27	Midnapore ...	June 8th	1·14	First four days of the week were hot, last three days cool, owing to tolerable showers on Wednesday and Thursday.	Ploughing is going on; the cultivators are busily engaged in preparing their lands for the sowing of paddy.	
28	Nuddea ...	„ 8th	0·92	Hot and damp, with strong south wind blowing in the day time for the early part of the week. A storm and rain on Wednesday, and bright sun since.	Most promising, except in the north of Meherpore, where rain is very badly wanted, and the sowings have not yet been completed.	
29	Jessore ...	„ 8th	·72	The weather was generally fine and clear during the week; temperature high, and hot winds during day. On the 5th after 6 P.M. there was a storm from north-west with lightning and rain. The general direction of wind southerly, sometimes south-west. Average mean of barometer 29·635," and mean temperature day and night 88·1.	Good.	
30	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 8th	0·28	Very warm, with strong southerly winds. Mean temperature 91" direction of the winds south. A good fall of rain in Busseerhaut; slight falls in Baroepore and Baraset.	Jute, plants, and some ous thriving. Amun has been sown. More rain wanted everywhere.	
31	Dacca ...	„ 8th	·05	Very hot; a slight shower on Tuesday night.	Good. There have been partial showers in different parts of the district, and the crops are looking very well.	
32	Backergunge ...	„ 8th	Nil ..	Hot and close ..	The want of rain has seriously affected the prospects of the crops, especially the ous crop, which has already suffered considerably.	
33	Furreedpore ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Hot, close, and oppressive.	Fair ...	General health continues good.
34	Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
35	Sylhet ...	June 1st	4·59	Excessively hot; rain has fallen.— Maximum temperature of week ... 92" Minimum temperature of week ... 74·5 Range ... 17·5 Mean of highest readings of week ... 88·8 Mean of lowest readings of week ... 76·8 Approximate do. 82·8	Dry weather favorable for the crops.	
36	Cachar ...	„ 1st	2·52	Hot and sultry ...	Rain much wanted; ploughing almost at a standstill.	
37	Chittagong ...	„ 1st	A few drops fell on the 28th May.	Hot and dry ...	Ploughing going on for early sowings.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
38	Noakhally or Bullooah	June 1st	Nil ...	Weather hot and for the most part close.	Good. Rain very much wanted.	
39	Tipperah ...	„ 8th	1·40	South-west monsoon commenced on the 4th June.	Prospects of rice crops good.	
40	Hill Tipperah ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 1st	Nil ...	Sunny.	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	„ 8th	0·17	No rain in the district	Rain greatly wanted. None has fallen in the district since last report.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 8th	Nil ..	Very hot and close ..	Ploughing and sowing nearly completed. More rain wanted.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 1st	Nil ..	Unusually hot ..	Ploughing going on, but insufficiency of rain still complained of. Tanks very low.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 8th	Nil ..	Extremely sultry ..	Broadcast sowings nearly completed. Rain very much wanted.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 8th	Nil ...	Very hot and close ...	The dhan is still being sown. but rain is much wanted	
47	Maunbhoom ...	„ 8th	0·20	Storms with slight rain	Crops suffering for want of rain, and in places people and cattle are much distressed for want of drinking water.	
48	Singbhoom ...	„ 2nd	Nil ...	Unseasonable; dry and very hot.	First dhan sowings have failed.	
49	Durrung ...	„ 1st	1·48	Hot.	Prospects of all crops good.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 1st	3·55	Weather seasonable ...	Crops doing well; tea crops doing well.	
51	Seebsaugor ...	„ 1st	Nil ...	The weather during the week was very warm, oppressive, and unhealthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 1st	1·72	Hot and dry, except 31st May and 1st June.	Prospects of crops and tea satisfactory.	
53	Luckimpore ...	„ 1st	0·76	First six days extremely hot and sultry; last 24 hours rain came on, which cooled the atmosphere. Thermometer— Maximum ... 96′ Minimum ... 75°	The land is being prepared for the rice crops; the seed has only commenced to be thrown in the nurseries. No other crops are on the ground now.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 1st	·59	Weather somewhat warm, with occasional showers.	Good.	
55	Naga Hills ...	May 25th	0·24	Hot, close, and muggy. with very little rain indeed.	Good.	
56	Julpigoree ...	June 8th	6·05	Rains have commenced; weather cool and pleasant.	Good.	
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 1st	1·95	Misty. Rain passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder and lightning.	Autumn crops are progressing well; lands for winter crops are being tilled.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 1st	2 99	The weather has been warm, with a heavy storm of wind and rain.	Complaints have been made of want of rain, and rice is said to be poor in consequence.	
59	Darjeeling ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	Return not received.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 1st	1·68	Very hot.	Satisfactory.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th June 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 20th May to 26th May 1872.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	2·00	Nil	2 60	2nd June 1872	
	Cuttack { Jail	2·28	ditto	3 66	ditto.	
	False Point	2·61	Not received	5·01	26th May 1872.	
	Jajipore	2·90	Nil	5·17	2nd June 1872.	
	Kendrapurah	1 40	ditto	2 35	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	1·80	ditto	3·50	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore	0·87	Nil	6·53	2nd June 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	3·51	ditto	7·10	ditto.	
	Pooree	0·02	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
	Khoordah	0·13	Not received	0·58	26th May 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0·23	Nil	2·73	2nd June 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0 30	ditto	2 70	ditto.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	3 53	5th May 1872	
	Puchumba	0·19	Nil	3·03	2nd June 1872.	
	Ranchee	0 54	ditto	4·97	ditto.	
	Palamow	Nil	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Purulia	1·50	ditto	5·41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	Nil	ditto	2·42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0·05	ditto	3·91	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore)	0·15	ditto	4·05	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1 25	Nil	5·58	2nd June 1872	
	Behar	Not received	Not received	2 60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh	1·04	Nil	5 03	2nd June 1872	
	Gya	0·15	ditto	3 15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	Nil	ditto	5·57	ditto.	
	Nowadah	0·50	ditto	4·62	ditto.	
	Arungabad	0 05	ditto	3 73	ditto ...	Not received 13th to 19th May.
	Chumparun	Nil	ditto	3 51	ditto.	
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	2 20	ditto.	
	Chupriah	ditto	ditto	4·18	ditto.	
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	2 26	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore	ditto	Not received	7·64	26th May 1872.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	Nil	1 73	2nd June 1872.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	Not received	5 25	12th May 1872.	
	Tajpore	Nil	ditto	5·67	26th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	6·27	ditto.	
	Hajipore	ditto	Nil	4 59	2nd June 1872	
	Arrah	0·05	ditto	3·59	ditto.	
	Buxar	Nil	ditto	3·41	ditto.	
	Sasseram	0·06	ditto	2·52	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	0·80	ditto	3·60	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Benares	0·20	ditto	2·15	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Nil	ditto	3 05	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	5·48	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	ditto	8·96	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	4·79	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	3 09	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	5·28	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	0 30	Not received	4·96	26th May 1872.	
	Deoghur	0 30	Nil	4·20	2nd June 1872	
	Jamtara	1·70	Not received	6·37	26th May 1872.	
	Rajmehal	Not received	ditto	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour	1·38	Nil	5 22	2nd June 1872	
	Nya-Doomka	Nil	ditto	5 41	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	4·62	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	0·03	0 02	5·66	ditto.	
	Arrareah	Nil	Nil	7 14	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah	1·29	ditto	6·14	ditto.	
	Nattore	0 56	ditto	9 09	ditto.	
	Bogran	1·81	ditto	14·03	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	0·27	ditto	5 85	ditto.	
	Maldah	0 99	ditto	4·75	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·56	0·03	6 95	ditto.	
	Jungipore	0 37	Nil	6·53	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	0·40	ditto	7·01	ditto.	
	Jamoosahandi	Not received	Not received	2·75	19th May 1872	
	Pubna	0 68	Nil	11·69	2nd June 1872.	
	Serajgunge	0·25	ditto	11 07	ditto.	
	Rungpore	1 90	0·80	13 33	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	1·32	9 95	ditto.	
	Titalya	1·18	0·41	9·99	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	1·50	Nil	5·13	ditto.	
	Cutwa	0 42	ditto	4·83	ditto.	
	Culna	2 50	ditto	4·64	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	0 17	ditto	4·31	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	0·20	ditto	5·80	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·04	0·40	3·59	ditto.	
	Sooree	0·04	Nil	9 26	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Nil	ditto	8 78	ditto.	
	Serampore	1·77	ditto	11 82	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	1·19	ditto	8·69	ditto.	
	Howrah	0·48	ditto	7·06	ditto.	
	Mianapore . ..	Nil	ditto	2 82	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Colh.'s Office .	0·10	Not received	3 30	26th May 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0 40	Nil	4 00	2nd June 1872.	
	Burbetta	1·70	Not received	5·22	26th May 1872	
	Tumlook	2 76	ditto	8 30	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 20th to 26th May 1872.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	2·15	Not received	7·15	26th May 1872.	
	Bongong	1 32	ditto	5 88	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	3 35	ditto	7 15	ditto.	
	Meherpore	0·95	ditto	9·00	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	1·45	ditto	10·30	ditto	
	Kooshtea	0·52	Nil	6·41	2nd June 1872.	
	Jessore ...	2·88	0·02	19·39	ditto.	
	Khoolneah	1·60	Nil	10·98	ditto.	
	Jenidah	1·39	Not received	13·08	26th May 1872.	
	Nurail	1·74	ditto	20·04	ditto.	
	Magoorah	1·73	ditto	8·83	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	0·11	ditto	9·42	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	1·50	Nil	4 52	2nd June 1872.	
	Calcutta	0·75	ditto	6 99	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0·85	ditto	6·47	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	1·02	ditto	6·43	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1·74	ditto	11 85	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	4·56	ditto	11·15	ditto.	
	Baraset	1·14	0·10	8 21	ditto.	
	Satkherah	2·27	Nil	11·37	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0·87	ditto	8·60	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0·86	ditto	3 71	ditto.	
	Barripore	2·47	ditto	6 39	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·16	Not received	17·53	26th May 1872.	
	Dacca { Jail	0 10	Nil	16·65	2nd June 1872	
	Burrisaul . ..	Nil	ditto	17·86	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	13·52	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	ditto	10·72	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	25 07	ditto.	
	Patooakhally ...	1·20	ditto	4·09	ditto. ...	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore	1·30	ditto	11·72	ditto.	
	Goalundo	0 46	ditto	11·02	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0·10	ditto	12·29	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	Nil	ditto	9·55	ditto.	
	Attean	ditto	ditto	10·17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	1·05	0·90	22·24	ditto.	
	Sylhet	2·71	7·75	54·42	ditto.	
	Cachar	3·34	0·43	43·64	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0·48	Not received	38·11	26th May 1872	
	Koyah	2·31	ditto	40·70	ditto ...	Not received 6th to 12th May
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	10·00	2nd June 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	10·65	ditto.	
	ox's Bazar	ditto	0·24	17 87	ditto.	
	Rangamatee Hill	ditto	Not received	21·04	26th May 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	Nil	21·47	2nd June 1872.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	17 78	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0·09	Not received	17 73	26th May 1872	
	Akyab	Nil	5·00	17·90	2nd June 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	1·26	6·53	27·04	ditto.	
	Buxa	1 38	7·16	25 09	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	15·53	19th May 1872.	
	Dhoobree	2 10	6 30	33·10	2nd June 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0·81	Not received	16 32	26th May 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	8·44	30th April 1872	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·98	0·34	10·50	2nd June 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	8 43	30th April 1872.	
	Julpigoree	2·53	5·01	24·48	2nd June 1872.	
	Boda	Nil	0·02	8·55	ditto.	
Assam.	Tezpore	0·84	Not received	17 86	26th May 1872.	
	Nowgong	Nil	5·43	52·71	2nd June 1872	
	Mungledye	0·40	Not received	21·81	26th May 1872.	
	Burpettah	5·00	ditto	24·31	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	0 76	2 28	19·48	2nd June 1872.	
	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not received	33 34	26th May 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0·58	ditto	25 26	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·68	1·10	20·47	2nd June 1872.	
	Nazeerah	Nil	Not received	21·73	26th May 1872.	
	Debrooghur	ditto	ditto	32·61	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	29·03	19th May 1872.	
	Shillong	1·35	0·55	10·28	2nd June 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	2·99	7·92	81·96	ditto.	
	Jaowai	1·27	Not received	19·49	26th May 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872	

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th June 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry.	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	June											
Calcutta.	2nd	10	29 682	29·700	92·0	82 0	63	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29 564	29·582	95·0	82 0	55	S	...	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·694	29 712	92·3	82·0	62	S S W	...	...	K	scuds
		16	29 560	29·578	94·5	81·5	55	S	...	...	... ..	b
	4th	10	29·699	29·717	91·9	83·0	67	S by W	..	...	K	
		16	29 600	29·618	94·5	83 5	61	S S W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	29·704	29·722	92·5	83·0	65	S by W	...	...	.....	scuds
		16	29 556	29·574	95·0	83 3	59	S	...	...	... ..	b
	6th	10	29·706	29·724	88·5	83 2	78	S by W	...	0·33	K	scuds
		16	29 607	29·625	94·0	83 2	61	S	..	..	K	
	7th	10	29 708	29 726	90 5	81·7	68	S by W	...	...	CK	scuds
		16	29·636	29·654	93·4	81 8	59	S	..	...	K	
	8th	10	29 731	29·749	91·5	82·0	65	S	...	...	K	
		16	29 596	29·614	95·0	81·0	52	S by W	..	...	K	
Saugor Island.	2nd	10	29·722	29·728	90	84	76	S	18 5*	...	K	scuds
		16	29 615	29 621	90	84	76	S	20 8*	...	K	m, scuds
	3rd	10	29 724	29 730	91	85	77	S S W	20 0*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29 601	29 607	90	85	80	S S W	10 0*	...	KS	m, scuds
	4th	10	29 742	29·748	90	86	84	S S W	18 5*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29 630	29 636	91	87	84	S	20·8*	...	KS	m, scuds
	5th	10	29·746	29·752	91	86	80	S S W	25·9*		N	scuds
		16	29·596	29·602	90	86	84	S	23·0*	...	KS	m, scuds
	6th	10	29 719	29 725	89	84	80	S W	21 6*	1·60	N	m, scuds
		16	29·640	29·646	89	84	80	S	19 5*	..	KS	m, scuds
	7th	10	29 721	29·727	89	83	76	S S W	17·4*	0·10	K	v, scuds
		16	29·667	29·673	89	83	76	S S W	17·8*	...	KS	m, scuds
	8th	10	29·753	29·759	92	85	73	S S W	16·8*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29·639	29·645	90	85	80	S	18·9*	...	CS	b, scuds
Chittagong.	2nd	10	29·685	29·776	89	82	73	S	4·7*	...	K	b
		16	29 567	29 658	91	85	77	S W	12·4*	...	K	b
	3rd	10	29·683	29·774	89	83	76	S	8·0*	...	K	b
		16	29·590	29·681	89	84	80	S W	15·8*	...	K	b
	4th	10	29·703	29 794	88	81	72	S W	7·2*	...	K	b
		16	29·617	29 708	90	84	76	W	15·3*	...	K	b
	5th	10	29 708	29 800	87	83	83	S	7·1*	...	K, KS	b
		16	29·636	29·728	87	81	76	S W	13 0*	...	K, KS	t
	6th	10	29·721	29 813	86	80	75	S	7 3*	0 80	KS	u, g
		16	29 645	29 737	87	81	76	S W	11·0*	...	KS, C	c
	7th	10	29·728	29·819	88	80	69	S W	7·9*	...	CS, K	b
		16	29·623	29 714	88	82	76	W	16·1*	...	K	b
	8th	10	29·725	29·816	89	81	69	S	5·7*	0·10	K, KS	b, t, v
		16	29 623	29·714	88	82	76	W	10·3*	...	K, C	b, v
Madras	2nd	10	29·727	29·757	94	79	49	S W by S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29 608	29 638	89	78	59	S E by S	12*	...	.....	bc
	3rd	10	29·730	29 760	95	78	44	S W by W	11*	...	.....	b
		16	29·600	29 630	89	78	59	S E by S	14*	...	... ..	b
	4th	10	29·746	29 776	99	84	51	S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29·625	29 655	89	78	59	S E by S	13*	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29 746	29·776	87	79	68	S S E	12*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 651	29 681	88	80	69	S E by S	14*	...	.. ...	b
	6th	10	29 751	29 781	93	80	54	S by W	6*	...	.....	b, b, c
		16	29 656	29·686	88	81	72	S E by E	13*	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29 737	29·767	88	80	69	S E by S	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 629	29.659	88	80	69	S E	14*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·747	29·777	89	80	66	S S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		16	29·639	29·669	89	79	62	S E	11*	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	2nd	10	29·638	29·719	97	81	48	S S W	9 4*	...	C	
		16	29·5 4	29 585	97	82	50	S	1·0*	...	.....	
	3rd	10	29 636	29 717	90	81	66	W S W	8 3*	...	K, N	cloudy
		16	29 504	29·585	95	82	55	W S W	14·1*	...	.....	
	4th	10	29·633	29·714	93	81	57	S W	9·4*	0·10	KS	r, t, l, fair
		16	29·558	29 639	94	82	58	W S W	12·3*	...	.....	
	5th	10	29 650	29·731	92	80	57	S W	3·8*	...	K, KS	cloudy
		16	29 506	29·587	95	80	49	S S W	13·7*	...	C, S	fair
	6th	10	29·663	29·744	92	77	48	S S W	6·2*	...	KS	fair
		16	29·506	29 587	97	80	45	S S W	13·4*	...	CS	
	7th	10	29·651	29·732	98	81	45	S	6·3*	...	N	cloudy
		16	29·578	29 659	94	80	52	S S W	12·6*	...	CS	
	8th	10	29 683	29·764	94	78	46	S S W	13·5*	...	CS	fair
		16	29·553	29 634	97	78	40	S	11·7*	...	.....	fair
Akyab.	2nd	10	29 771	29·792	83	82	95	N	0·6*	...	.....	b
		16	29 675	29·696	87	81	76	S W	0·5*	0 40	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·790	29·812	81	79	91	S	0·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·677	29 698	86	82	83	S	0 1*	0 70	.....	b
	4th	10	29 811	29·832	85	80	79	S E	0·3*	...	.. ..	b
		16	29 697	29 718	86	82	83	S W	1·8*	1 00	.....	b
	5th	10	29·816	29·838	80	76	82	S E	1·2*	3·90	.....	b
		16	29·720	29 741	85	81	83	S	1·1*	...	... .	b
	6th	10	29·819	29 841	81	78	86	S	0·4*	...	.....	g
		16	29·735	29·756	83	78	78	S	0·6*	7 30	.....	g
	7th	10	29 798	29 819	86	81	79	S	0 1*	...	.....	b
		16	29·707	29·728	86	83	87	S	3·6*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·826	29 847	85	80	79	S	0·3*	...	.....	b
		16	29·684	29·705	87	82	79	S	1·3*	0 70	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 8th June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th June 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
June ...	1st	29·639	98·2	83·0	143·5	89·5	81·8	77·2	0·68	S & S by W	2·0	270·0	...	...	Clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 12½ A.M. to 6 P.M.
	2nd	·621	96·0	83·2	139·8	88·7	80·9	76·2	·67	S & S by E	2·0	336·5	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind from 8¾ A.M. to 7½ P.M. Lightning between 7 and 8 P.M.
	3rd	·626	96·3	83·0	136·3	88·9	81·3	76·7	·68	S by E & S	2·8	336·5	...	...	Clear and stratoni. Brisk wind from 9½ A.M. to 6½ P.M. Lightning at 8 P.M.
	4th	·643	95·7	84·0	142·5	89·3	82·2	77·9	·70	S by E & S	1·4	345·3	...	...	Cirri and clear. Brisk wind from 8¼ A.M. to 4¾ P.M.
	5th	·650	95·4	76·3	141·8	87·4	80·8	76·8	·71	S & S by W	2·0	380·9	0·33	...	Scuds from south and overcast. Brisk wind from 7½ A.M. to 5¾ P.M. Thunder and lightning from 7 to 10 P.M. Slight rain from 6¾ to 11 P.M.
	6th	·656	94·8	77·2	141·8	86·6	81·0	77·6	·75	S by W, S & S by E	0·8	343·2	...	...	Cumuli and stratoni. Lightning at 8 and 11 P.M.
	7th	·664	94·6	82·5	144·0	87·8	80·8	76·6	·70	S & S by E	0·8	293·9	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cumuli. Lightning on N. N. W. at 8 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21·9°
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98·2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·88
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by lower rain gauge	...	0·33
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by anemometer gauge	...	0·28
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	2·64
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th June	...	7·40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	13·86

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th June 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of April 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 4.32 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.
42	Paddy ...	5,265	12,768	...	...	61 8 8
6	Black Gram..	492	492	...	...	4 4 0
20	Jaggery ...	25,035	5,207	...	...	32 12 0
2	Salt ...	2,495	499	...	...	4 12 0
1	Passengers ...	4 in No.	27	...	...	0 7 4
95	Empty ...	...	8,324	...	...	54 8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166		33,287	25,317	904	17,231	158 4 8

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs As. P.
144	Paddy ...	17,320	34,641	...	...	442 0 0
6	Gram ...	419	419	...	...	5 10 0
2	Jaggery ...	800	160	...	...	2 4 0
2	Salt ...	2,500	500	...	...	7 2 0
5	Passengers .	13 in No.	705	...	...	9 14 6
6	Jingelly seed	1,941	647	...	...	9 6 0
19	Spices ...	2,27,720	11,386	...	...	171 0 0
2	Hides ...	25,320	2,532	...	...	37 2 0
140	Empty ...	...	26,271	...	...	361 0 10
326		2,76,020	77,261	2,759	1,15,878	1,045 7 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. As. P.
22	Stone ...	945	15,123	...	...	73 2 0
12	Firewood ...	487	3,897	...	...	19 2 0
7	Ghooting ...	192	1,696	...	...	8 4 0
26	Empty ...	..	6,701	...	...	33 7 4
..	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	..
67		1,624	27,420	979	20,828	133 15 4

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. As. P.
166	Local ...	33,287	904	17,231	158 4 8
326	Through ...	2,76,020	2,759	1,15,878	1,045 7 4
67	Local Irrigation Works	1,624	979	20,828	133 15 4
...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
559		3,10,931	4,642	1,53,937	1,337 11 4

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE. Value of cargo.	TONNAGE. Maunds.	TONNAGE. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs As. P.				Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
3	Fuel ..	...	60	815¼	29	58	2 0 8	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Posts	.	20	610	21¾	261	1 8 5	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bricks ...	...	10	157	5	70	0 12 7	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Paddy ..	...	820	2,848¼	101¾	712¼	7 2 1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bena grass ...	...	27	438	15¾	47¼	1 1 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Sand cut stone ..	...	35	437½	15¾	220½	1 1 6	.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	Local ...	...	1,551	364	2,930	68 7 6	
6	Paddy, straw ...	...	64	1,300	46½	231¼	3 4 0	1	Laterite ..	...	18	819	29	409	4 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Mustard ..	...	150	280	10	140	0 11 2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Empty ...	..	...	3,333	119	1,190	9 3 5	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Irrg. works	...	18	29	409	4 1 6	
...	Passengers, No. 8	...	..	...	...	...	0 4 2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Timber, No. 207	..	212	...	...	...	25 14 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Bamboos, No. 15,300 ...	...	153	...	...	...	12 12 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Demurrage at 4 as. per day ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83		...	1,551	10,219	364	2,930	68 7 6	1		...	18	819	29	409	4 1 6	84		...	1,569	393	3,339	72 9 0	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.										
		Mds	Rs				Rs. As. P.			Mds.					Rs. As. P.				Rs			Rs. As. P.	
2	Lime ...	317	97	427¾	...	...	2 0 0	11	Rails and Wagons ..	1,909	2,301	2,466	...	...	34 8 0	64	Local ...	1,992	1,709	166	2,175	39 9 2	
1	Mile posts ..	200	125	256½	...	...	2 8 0	1	Engine ...	800	500	7,78¾	...	...	11 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Firewood .	195	11	268¼	...	...	1 4 0	1	Treasure ..	3	5,000	17¼	...	...	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Rice, &c. ..	60	77	117¼	...	..	0 12 9	1	Chains and Iron Bolts.	125	70	300	...	...	4 8 0	16	Irrn. works	3,153	7,891	154	4,301	54 6 4	
1	Spices .	10	15	22	...	...	0 4 9	1	Firewood ..	316	20	516	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	House furniture.	56	100	106	...	...	1 8 0	1	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Straw .	370	94	999½	...	...	5 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Jaggery .	775	1,170	1,013¼	...	...	5 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Empty ..	...	...	1,450	...	...	11 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Selengee Bamboos, 3,000 in No	...	20	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Passengers ...	...	..	...	...	...	1 12 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64		1,992	1,709	4,660	166	2,175	39 9 2	16		3,153	7,891	4,318	154	4,301	54 6 4	80		5,145	9,600	320	6,476	93 15 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats. Maunds.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
18	Coal ...	6,425	2,431	10,800	...	...	42 11 6	4	Empty boats	...	...	125	...	...	0 10 0	2,055	Local ...	70,212	5,32,760	6,000	77,245	1,317 8 0	
7	Cotton ..	378	8,850	1,825	...	...	9 10 0	7	Coal rubble ...	670	208	1,050	...	...	7 9 0	18	Irri. works	1,131	248	69	261	12 1 6	
16	Firewood ...	2,537	1,447	5,900		...	25 13 0	1	Stones ...	16	8	75	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	Grain ...	6,273	26,749	13,775	...	...	60 4 0	5	Sand ..	425	12	625	...	...	3 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Hides and horns	3,056	63,975	6,350	...	...	33 10 6	1	Doors ...	20	20	75	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Jaggery and sugar	2,802	11,162	6,425	...	...	25 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Metals ...	510	2,900	1,275	...	...	9 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
121	Miscellaneous ...	8,349	50,389	23,550	...	...	109 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Oil and oil seeds...	3,906	12,667	7,875	...	...	36 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Paddy and rice ...	3,431	4,985	7,650	...	...	30 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	Piece-goods ...	2,316	1,35,949	9,950	...	...	46 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
257	Garden produce ..	13,642	21,382	37,200	...	...	141 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Pottery ...	1,690	265	4,100	...	...	15 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	Salt ...	8,651	51,519	15,950	...	...	80 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Silk and indigo ...	954	1,22,365	3,475	...	...	17 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Jute ...	70	440	350	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Straw ..	928	408	2,950	...	...	11 1 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Tobacco ...	1,400	9,900	3,575	...	...	16 5 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tiles ..	580	850	850	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Stones ...	14	45	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Sand ..	2,300	115	3,750	...	...	14 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Rafts of timbers, logs 88 ...	...	3,967	...	...	...	26 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
463	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	465 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
755	Passengers. No. 7,289	...	...	...	...	...	71 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	Mis. revenue ..	.	...	...	...	...	22 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,055		70,212	5,32,760	1,67,750	6,000	77,245	1,317 8 0	18		1,131	248	1,950	69	261	12 1 6	2,073		71,343	5,33,008	6,069	77,506	1,329 9 6	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate. Weight of cargo.	Approximate. Value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Maunds	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.
272	Paddy ...	65,643	53,335	119,685	...	...	1,774 3 9
72	Rice ...	17,473	26,210	32,275	...	...	167 1 0
9	Passengers ...	...	...	530	...	...	7 0 9
7	Timber, No. 29...	...	492	385	...	...	8 13 9
340	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	409 1 0
3	Vegetables ...	65	30	180	...	...	0 14 3
1	Jute ...	25	100	75	...	...	1 6 6
5	Gurran wood ...	189	70	390	...	...	2 0 3
9	Jaggery ...	281	1,124	2,655	...	..	39 7 9
4	Bamboos, No. 590 ...	...	51	150	...	...	3 1 0
8	Mats ...	990	7,200	2,850	...	...	14 4 0
27	Straw ...	985	234	5,300	...	...	26 8 0
5	Firewoods ...	900	225	2,400	...	...	13 15 6
2	Sand ...	400	20	550	...	...	2 12 0
1	Potatoes ...	10	22	25	...	...	0 2 0
7	Ghooting ...	1,125	178	2,275	...	...	13 14 0
1	Plate, (brass, &c.)	18	850	60	...	...	0 11 0
2	Hantalwood. No. 550 ...	...	22	215	...	...	1 5 6
7	Pottery ...	62	80	910	...	...	5 10 3
28	Salt ...	6,272	22,151	14,025	...	...	148 15 0
48	Tobaccoo ...	1,745	9,353	12,170	...	...	139 6 3
3	Sugar ...	30	240	525	...	...	8 8 6
14	Coal ...	3,000	762	5,470	...	...	27 5 6
2	Lime ...	600	160	975	...	...	4 14 0
3	Mustard ..	240	1,200	600	...	...	3 0 0
1	Cotton ...	100	1,400	350	...	...	1 12 0
3	Cloth ..	155	2,500	675	...	...	3 6 0
2	Betelnuts ..	250	800	1,275	...	...	17 10 0
1	Spices ...	150	2,000	325	...	...	1 10 0
1	Furnitures ..	20	100	60	...	...	0 15 6
1	Deal planks, No. 24 ..	...	20	100	...	...	1 10 0
3	Cows, No. 80 ...	..	530	625	...	...	3 2 0
1	Basin ...	400	1,500	850	...	...	13 13 0
893		101,128	132,959	208,935	7,462	194,012	2,868 4 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate. Weight of cargo.	Approximate. Value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Rs.				Rs. As P.
1	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 6
1	Sluice gates ...	75	200	250	...	...	1 4 0
1	Teak beams ...	100	75	175	...	...	1 15 6
3		175	275	425	15 $\frac{5}{28}$	394$\frac{9}{14}$	4 2 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
			Rs.			Rs. As. P.
893	Local ...	1,01,128	1,32,959	7,462	1,94,012	2,868 4 0
3	Irrn. works ...	175	275	15$\frac{5}{28}$	394$\frac{9}{14}$	4 2 0
896		1,01,303	1,33,234	7,477$\frac{5}{28}$	1,94,406$\frac{9}{14}$	2,872 6 0

N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.*,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. [illegible] -ign. Branch, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 30th April 1872.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1871-72. Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Approximate area irrigated during Feb. 1872. District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during the current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of the current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Navigation Return. Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Chief Irrigation. Per column 8.	Per columns 8 & 9.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ...	High Level, Range No. I.	8	675	4·93	170·	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·65	2·13	Private ...	64	166	2,175	1,709	...	...	
														Govt. stores, &c.	16	154	4,301	7,891	...	...	
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	4·9	706·095	Ditto ...	592	508	...	592	0·65	0·65	2·13	Local ...	166	904	17,231	33,287	...	...	
														Through .	326	2,759	115,878	2,76,020	...	..	
														Government .	67	979	20,828	1,624	...	...	
	Taldunda ...	8	1,300	5·75	22·50	Ditto ...	35	5	...	35	0.65	0·65	2·13	Local Traffic.	83	364	2,930	1,551	...	...	
														Govt. ,,	1	29	409	18	...	...	
	Machgong...	8	650	4·00	7·87	Ditto ...	21	...	...	21	0.65	0.65	2 13	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore...	8·00	875	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	83	83	3·51	Local ...	2,055	6,000	77,245	5,32,760	...	...	
														Government .	18	69	261	248	...	...	
	Panchkoorah	6 00	240	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	70	70	Not available.	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
	April 1871.					Total ...	*648	513	...	648											
Orissa ...	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	15	15	...	15											* Some leases for cold weather crops were allowed to run up to 15th May.
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	931	931	...	931											
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...											
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	35	35	...	35											
	Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...											
						Total ...	981	981	...	981				Total ...	2,796	11,424	241,258	8,55,108	...	...	

The 6th June 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,632	20,801 13 9	1,907 2 3	135 861 24	25,252 6 0	2,314 16 0	4,221 18 3
Or per mile of railway	228	132 15 0	12 3 9	865 0	161 5 9	14 15 10	26 19 7
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	638 920½	4,11,772 0 9	37,745 15 10	2,616,222 12	5,40,074 12 0	49,507 17 0	87,253 12 10
Total for 21 weeks	674,552½	4,32 576 14 6	39,652 18 1	2,752,083 36	5,45,327 2 0	51,822 13 0	91,475 11 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,351½	20,375 3 11	1,867 14 7	86,417 1	18,497 9 9	1,695 12 8	3,563 6 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	213	130 2 7	11 18 8	552 0	118 3 1	10 16 9	22 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	663,444½	3,90,547 1 5	36,716 16 2	2,684,572 22	5,55,737 13 4	50,942 12 9	87,659 8 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st June 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs As. P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	40,817	19,938 15 3	1,827 5 7	110,502 36	24,526 15 1	2,248 6 1	4,075 11 8
Or per mile of railway	261	127 6 0	11 13 6	706 0	156 11 6	14 7 4	26 0 10
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	674,552½	4 32,576 14 6	39,652 18 1	2,752,083 36	5,45,3-7 2 0	51,822 13 0	91,475 11 1
Total for 22 weeks ..	715,369½	4,52,510 13 9	41,480 3 8	2,862,586 32	5,69,854 1 1	54,070 19 1	95,551 2 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,738	21,580 13 6	1,978 4 11	144,913 18	29,059 14 11	2,663 16 6	4,642 1 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	235	137 14 4	12 12 10	926 0	185 11 0	17 0 5	29 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	700,182½	411,127 14 11	38,695 1 1	2,729,496 0	584,797 12 3	53,606 9 3	92,301 10 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs As P.	£ s d	Mds. Srs.	Rs As. P.	£ s d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	112,092	1,49,070 12 7	13,664 16 5	665,568 30	3,03,418 9 6	27,813 7 5	41,478 3 10
Or per mile of railway		116 7 4	10 13 6		237 0 9	21 14 7	32 8 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year..	2,255,780	35,35,436 10 5	324,081 13 10	14,539,263 20	81,21,317 8 3	744,454 2 2	1,068,535 16 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,374,872	36,84,507 7 0	337,746 10 3	15,204,832 10	84,24,736 1 9	772,267 9 7	1,110,013 19 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,724½	1,27,205 14 2	11,660 10 10	554,502 0	2,82,527 14 10	25,898 7 10	37,558 18 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	....	99 6 8	9 2 3	... ..	220 13 0	20 4 10	29 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year .. .	2,367,240½	33,39,221 2 10	310,678 12 2	14,300,876 10	83,31,762 15 1	763,744 18 8	1,074,423 10 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs As P.	£ s. d	Mds Srs.	Rs As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,236	18,438 12 5	1,690 4 5	85,558 30	23,071 3 9	2,114 17 3	3,805 1 8
Or per mile of railway		82 8 0	7 11 3		103 3 8	9 9 3	17 0 6
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ..	116,492	3,49,719 6 6	32,057 12 3	1,492,167 0	4,28,704 0 6	39,297 17 5	71,355 9 8
Total for 22 weeks ..	122,728	3,68,158 2 11	33,747 16 8	1,577,725 30	4,51,775 4 3	41,412 14 8	75,160 11 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,450½	12,096 3 7	1,108 16 5	67,332 30	18,694 7 3	1,713 13 2	2,822 9 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	. ..	54 3 11	4 19 6	... .	83 13 3	7 13 8	12 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	102,132	3,40,324 2 11	31,196 7 8	1,288,638 0	3,78,479 5 6	34,693 18 9	65,890 6 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As P.	£ s. d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	5,223½	854 14 6	85 9 10	17,895 20	591 10 0	59 3 3	144 13 1
Or per mile of railway ...	187	30 8 6	3 1 1	639 0	21 2 1	2 2 3	5 3 4
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	47,766	7,690 0 0	769 0 0	123,039 0	3,771 3 6	377 2 5	1,146 2 5
Total for 9 weeks .	52,989½	8,544 14 6	854 9 10	140,934 20	4,362 13 6	436 5 8	1,290 15 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,899	1,279 3 0	127 18 4	16,902 0	515 14 9	51 11 10	179 10 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	211	45 7 5	4 10 11	604 0	18 6 10	1 16 10	6 7 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	54,159½	11,405 10 0	1,140 11 3	106,818 10	3,001 11 3	300 3 4	1,440 14 7

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No. of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872. REGISTERED No. 50.

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Notice.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold some official position, are requested to bring an introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th May 1872.

Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th June 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1872.

An Act to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the exemption of the islands and territories known as the Straits Settlements from all or some of the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to exempt Straits Settlements from Emigration Act.

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt emigration to, or contracts for labour to be performed in, the whole or any part of the said Settlements from all or any of the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act, 1871; and may also, from time to time, by like notification, revoke or alter any notification previously made under this Act.

Bar of certain proceedings.

2. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person for any thing done or omitted, in respect of such emigration or contracts, before the date of the notification made under the first clause of section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1192R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th June 1872.—Babu Dinonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patooakhally, on leave, is posted temporarily to Hooghly.

Captain Hardress Edmond Waller to be a Member of the Road Cess Committee in the district of Monghyr, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The 14th June 1872.—The following Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted, *viz.*:—

To the Fourth Grade.

Babu Hursahoy Sing, with effect from the 29th April last.

„ Gopal Chunder Das, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

To the Fifth Grade.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, with effect from the 29th April last.

„ John Arthur Craven, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate while he officiates as Inspector of Schools, North-West Division.

The 17th June 1872.—Babu Gunga Gobind Surmah, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibsaugor, will continue to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. John Ware Edgar to officiate temporarily as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 14th instant.

Mr. Henry James Frederick Pratt to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Fyzabad, until further orders.

The 18th June 1872.—Mr. Frederick John Rosslewin Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, just returned from leave, is posted to Purneah.

Babu Hari Das Ghosh to officiate as a Professor in the Berhampore College.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 13th June 1872.—Babu Kaliprosonno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagirhaut, recently transferred to Nuddea, for fourteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th March last.

The 18th June 1872.—Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to join his appointment at Purneah on his return from leave to Europe.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th June 1872.—The services of Mr. Henry Lucius Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The 17th June 1872.—Mr. Henry Lucius Dampier delivered over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General and Revenue Departments, to Mr. Charles Edward Bernard on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie made over charge of the office of Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. John Ware Edgar on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The services of Babu Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government.

The leave granted to Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, late Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, under orders of the 17th April last, to enable him to appear at the examination for a Degree of Honor in Hindee which will be held in Calcutta in July next, is cancelled.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for four months, on Medical Certificate, to Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., Principal of the Patna College.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th June 1872.—The forest tracts, specified below with their boundaries, are hereby declared to be Government forests, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Act VII of 1865.

Under Rule 13, Part III of the forest rules for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, they are declared to be "open" forests, the following trees being "reserved" trees within the forest boundaries:—

Sal, sissoo, chelowree, khair.

Eastern Dooars.

In Bijnee Dooars.—A tract called the Khairbunna, bounded as follows:—

North.—Bhútan frontier.
South.—The boundary of Khairbunna mouzah.
East.—Ditto ditto.
West.—The Kookoloong nuddee.

Area .. ... 8,039 acres.

In Sidlee Dooar.—Two tracts of forests, bounded as follows:—

No. 1. *North.*—Boundary, Cheerung Dooar.

South.——The Gourang nuddee and portions of Bhogamgooree and Pursongaon mouzahs, as demarcated by the Revenue Survey Department.

East.—The Chumpa Muttee river, Long Soong nuddee, portions of Bansbaree and Salabree Kareegaon, as demarcated by the revenue survey, and the Tarong nuddee.

West.—By the Satmoka river.

Area ... 40,854 acres.

No. 2. *North.*—Cheerung Dooar.
South and West.—By the Kashakoree nuddee.
East.—By the Satmoka nuddee.

Area ... 6,746 acres.

In Cheerung Dooar.—A tract of forest, divided into two pieces, severally bounded as follows.—

No. 1. *North.*—The Bhútan frontier.
South.—Boundary, Sidlee Dooar.

East.—By the Boro Bhoor nuddee for some distance, then along the southern boundary of Bhoomeegaon Jhar mouzah in a westerly direction and then along the Chumpa Muttee river.

West.—The Satmoka nuddee and the western boundary of Symotee Jhar mouzah.

Area ... 69,205 acres.

No. 2. *North.*—The Bhútan frontier.

South.—The southern boundary of Janagaon mouzah, then along the Hail nuddee in a northerly direction, along the southern boundary of Singmaijanee mouzah, down the Saral-bhanga river for a short distance, and through Goldagaon Aphal mouzah, as demarcated by the revenue survey.

East.—The Satmoka nuddee, and west boundary of Symotee Jhar mouzah, which is also the eastern boundary of Kochoobaree Jhar, Totpara mouzah.

West.—The Polo and Gungea nuddees, and the western boundary of Janagaon Salbaree mouzah.

Area ...88,088 acres.

In Reepoo Dooar.—A tract of forest, bounded as follows:—

North.—By the Bhútan frontier.

South.—By the main road, then down the Jakatee nuddee to the southern boundary of Notogaon Jhar mouzah, along that boundary to the Pekooa nuddee, up that stream to the point where it meets the Kochoogaon Jhar mouzah boundary, and along that boundary to the Gungea river.

East.—The Rolo and Gungea nuddees, and the western boundary of Jadagaon Salbaree mouzah, which is also the eastern boundary of Kochoogaon Jhar.

Area ... 41,635 acres.

In Jooma Dooar.—A tract of forest, bounded as follows:—

North.—By high land as demarcated by the revenue survey.

South.—Moorchoany Jhora and Pergunnah of Purbutjhoar.

East.—The Tepkai Jhora and Pergunnah of Purbutjhoar.

West.—The Bownye nuddee.

Area ... 15,779 acres.

Western Dooars.

The Bholka Forest.—A tract of forest, "Salbaree," bounded as follows:—

North.—By the Huldebaree talook boundary.

South.—By the Jorai nuddee and the boundary of Salbaree talook.

East.—By the Sunkoss river.

West.—By the Kookoolee nuddee and the west boundary of Salbaree talook, except a small portion in the north-west corner.

Area ... 8,104 acres.

In the Bhatteebaree Forests.—Ten detached pieces, severally numbered on map, in talooks Chukeerbas Jhar, Mahakalyooree, and Seebkatta Oosnibaree, as follows:—

In Chukeerbas six pieces
In Chukeerbas Jhar one piece.
In Makakalgoree one piece.
In Seekatta Oosnibaree, two pieces.

Area ... 3,968 acres.

The Buxa Forests.—Bounded as follows:—

North.—The Bhútan hills.

South.—The junction of the Sarokjhora and Paror nuddee, along the southern boundary of Codlagooree, Bonmally, and Panbaree talooks, with two small detached pieces numbered 1 and 2 on map in talook Patkapara and Panealgooree Chotomalee.

East.—The Gudhadhur river from the Bhútan hills to the southern boundary of Panbaree talook.

West.—The Alaikooree river to the south boundary of Chooapar Janjanghee talook, then along the southern boundary of that talook in an easterly direction to the Neemtee Jhora, down that stream to its junction with the Alaikooree river along the south boundary of talook Natabareee in an easterly direction to the belt of forest along the west bank of the Bamonee Jhora as shown on map, then along the south boundary of talook Neemtur Domohonee in a westerly direction up to the Sarok Johora, and along that stream to its junction with the Paror Jhora.

Area ... 103,690 acres.

Bhorojhar Satalie Forest.—In Pergunnahs Chokettru and Madaree, bounded as follows:—

North.—By the boundary of Borojhar Satalie talook from the Toorsa river to the Kooltee nuddee, and then along the Kooltee nuddee in a southerly direction till it meets a small "jan' flowing into the Buneea nuddee in a northerly direction till it meets the Borojhar Satalie talook boundary, and from this point a straight line is drawn to the head of the Booree Basra nuddee.

South.—The boundary of Borojhar Satalie, then through a portion of Chokakettree Pastee Sal talook, as marked in map, to the Baneea nuddee along that nuddee to its junction with the Alaikooree river.

East.—The Booree Basra nuddee from its rise to its junction with the Alaikooree river, and along that river to its junction with the Banee nuddee.

West.—The Toorsa river from the north boundary of Borojhar Satalie talook to the south boundary of the same talook then following the boundary of that talook for a short distance in an easterly direction to the point where the Hashmara nuddee rises, and along that nuddee to its junction with the Booree or Patlakowa Toorsa river along the Booree Toorsa till it reaches the southern boundary of Borojhar Satalie talook.

Area ... 28,862 acres.

The Luckeepore Forests.—Four pieces of forest in Pergunnah Luckeepore, viz.:—

1*st.*—One piece in Doomchee Chapragooree talook bounded on the—

North.—By a line drawn from the Dabdoob nuddee to the head of a Jhora, as shown on map.

South.—A line drawn from the mouth of the Jhora mentioned in the north boundary, where it joins the Sookhan nuddee to the Dabdoob as shown on map.

East.—The abovenamed Jhora.

West.—The Dabdoob nuddee.

2*nd.*—One piece in talook Dalgaon Suragaon, bounded on the—

East.—By the Beerputee nuddee.

West.—Tasahtie nuddee.

North and South.—By lines drawn east and west between the above two rivers.

3rd.—One piece in talook Nepania. It lies between the Dum-Dum and Mailung johoras: the junction of these forms the southern boundary. The north boundary is a line drawn from the junction of the Dum-Dum and Dhoonchee Jhora to the Mailung.

4th.—One long narrow piece in Nepania talook, situated on the left bank of the Rehtie nuddee.

Area of these ... 4,033 acres.

The Moraghat Forests.—As follows:—

A small detached piece in Salbaree talook near the Golandee river, and south of the Government road, No. 1 on map.

Another piece, bounded as follows:—

North.—The northern boundary of Salbaree talook.

South.—The junction of the Nonai and Gairkhoota nuddees.

East.—The Gairkhoota nuddee and southern boundary of talook Salbaree.

West.—The Nonai nuddee and a stream running to the Nonai.

And a detached piece in Gairkhoota talook No. 2 on map.

In Banarhat talook a small strip of forest on the west bank of the Rehtie nuddee, No. 3 on map.

In Doodoomaree Kolabaree talook, three small pieces near the Dinah river, not far from the road to Ambaree, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 on map.

In Khairkatta talook, west of and along the banks of the Dinah river, three small pieces, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 on map.

The Kolabaree talook, the boundaries being those of the talook which lies on the west bank of the Dinah river.

In Tundoo east talook two long narrow strips of forests and one small detached piece; one of the strips runs along the east bank of the Juldaca river, and the other along the west bank of the Ghatee nuddee, Nos. 12 and 13 on map.

The total area of forests in Moraghat Pergunnah, 28,833½ acres.

The Mynagoree Forests.—As follows:—

The Tundoo west talook, bounded as follows:—

North.—By the Dalinkote sub-division boundary.

South.—The junction of the Juldaca and Moortee rivers.

East.—The Juldaca river.

West.—The Moortee river.

In talooks Burgeela Jhar and Barodighee, a tract bounded on the—

North.—By the Indong nuddee and a line running from that river to the Durla river.

South.—The southern boundary of Barodighee talook, and a line running from it to the Sursuttee nuddee.

East.—The Moortee river, and from it to the Sursuttee nuddee.

West.—The Durlah river.

Also three detached pieces; one running along the west bank of the Juldaca river, the second a small piece closed to it in Burgeela Jhar talook, the third piece in Barodighee talook near the north of that talook, severally marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on map.

In Dhopo Jhora talook four pieces of forest, three of them lie along the west bank of the Moortie river, and the fourth a small detached piece near the Indong river, severally marked Nos. 4, 5, and 6 on map.

Area ... 41,737 acres.

Total area 219,227½ acres, or 3,434 miles nearly.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 2421.—*Simla, the 6th June* 1872.—*Notifications.*—*Public.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. S. Belli to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st February last.

No. 182.—*The 7th June* 1872.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Reverend James Williamson, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain, during the absence, on furlough, of the Reverend J. M. Thomson, M.A., or until further orders.

The Reverend Mr. Williamson's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 20th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(OPIUM.)

No. 209.—*Simla, the 7th June* 1872.—The services of Mr. R. J. Richardson, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 584.—*Simla, the 1st June* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Garrow Hills,—arrived at Bombay on the 18th April 1872.

* * * * *

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Jessore, comprising the thannahs of Morrellgunge and Rampal with Head-Quarters at Morrellgunge.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st July 1872.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th June 1872 —The following medals and certificates of honorable mention have been awarded to contributors of articles in Bengal to the Paris International Exhibition of 1867 :—

A.—Manufactures, Textile Fabrics, &c.

For Carpets.		
Gold Medal ...	To the Government of India ...	A collective medal awarded in recognition of the excellence in manufacture and design of the carpets and rugs from Kashmir, Hydrabad (Deccan), the Jubbulpore School of Industry, the Lahore Central Prison, and Ellore ; as also for the mats from Palghaut and Midnapore. Medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
For Embroideries.		
Bronze Medal ...	To the Indian Collection ...	A collective medal awarded for embroidered fabrics from Benares, Dacca, Delhi, and Hydrabad in Sind ; as also for lace from Travancore and Tinnevelly. Medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Honorable mention ...	To the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.	For embroidered table covers, umbrellas, fans, purses, and borders.
For Silk Fabrics and Filatures.		
Silver Medal ...	To the "Producers" ...	A collective medal awarded for silk fabrics from Umritsur and other parts of India ; as also for the filatures exhibited by Jardine, Skinner and Company, Calcutta, and Lyall, James and Company, Berhampore. Medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

B.—Manufactures in Metal, Wood, Ivory, &c.

For Arms and Armours.		
Honorable mention ...	To the exhibition of Indian Arms ...	The classification adopted at this exhibition did not permit of the specimens of arms being regarded as art examples displaying peculiar excellence in their ornamentation. The Jury had therefore no alternative but to look upon the collection simply in its character as representing weapons. Certificate to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
For Filigree Work.		
Bronze Medal ...	To Kankyesicran, Cuttack.	
For Ivory Carvings.		
Honorable mention ...	To Baboo Rajor, Berhampore.	
Ditto ...	To Rhadaramun Mistry, Berhampore.	
For Sculptures or Models in Clay.		
Bronze Medal ...	To Sree Rampal, Kishnugger ...	For model figures in clay or objects adapted for the decoration of dwellings.
Ditto* ...	Ditto.	
Honorable mention ...	To Jodoo Paul, Kishnugger ...	Ditto.
For Chowries and Fans.		
Honorable mention ...	To the Collector of Hooghly ...	For fans.
Ditto ...	To the Commissioner of Dacca ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Collector of Bancoorah ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Deputy Collector of Monghyr	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Collector of Sarun ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Collector of Nuddea ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Collector of Bhaugulpore ...	Ditto.
For Embroidered Harness.		
Honorable mention ...	To Bengal and Bombay ...	In making this award the Jury had chiefly in view the beautiful embroidered saddle, bridle, and other horse trapping, forwarded by His Highness the Maharajah of Hutwah ; as also the camel saddlery, &c., from Sind.

* One medal only received.

C.—Printing and Books, Relief Maps, and Photography.

Bronze Medal ..	* Shepherd and Bourne, Calcutta ...	For Photographs of Indian Scenery, &c.

D.—Produce, Raw and Prepared.

To Cereals, &c.		
Silver Medal ...	To the Government of Bengal ..	For general excellence of collection of cereals and other grains from Bengal. Medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Bronze Medal ...	Ditto ...	For cereals and flours. Medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
For Fibres and Jute, &c.		
Hors concours ...	To the Government of India ...	Awarded for the general excellence of the fibres sent from all parts of India, but notably for the jute from Bengal. Certificate and medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
For Indigo.		
Silver Medal ...	To Jardine, Skinner and Co.. Calcutta.	
Bronze Medal ...	To Henry Hill and Co., Chumparun.	
For Tea.		
Gold Medal ...	To the Government of India ...	A collective medal awarded for the teas from Assam and Cachar, the Dehra Dhoon, Kumaon, Kungra, and the Neilgiri Hills. The medal to be deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
For Tobacco.		
Bronze Medal ... / Honorable mention ...	To Baboo Rumonee Mohun Roy Chowdry, Rungpore.	
For Materia Medica.		
Honorable mention ...	To Baboo Kanye Lall Dey, Calcutta ..	For collection of indigenous drugs of India.

E.—Awards for services rendered in promoting the objects of the Exhibition.

Gold Medal* ...	To Baron Dowleans ...	For services rendered both in India and during the exhibition as agent for the Government of India and Commissioner for Bengal.
Silver Medal ...	To Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor, Calcutta ...	For services in promoting in India the objects of the exhibition.
Ditto ...	To the Hon'ble W. Grey ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	To the Revd. J. Long ...	Ditto.
Bronze Medal ...	To the Revd W. O'Brien Smith ...	Ditto.
Silver Medal ...	C. H. Campbell, Esq. ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	C. T. Buckland, Esq, Dacca ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Colonel F. P. Layard, Bhaugulpore ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	R. F. Hutchinson, Esq., Patna ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	J. W. Dalrymple, Esq., Patna ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., Cuttack ...	Ditto.

* Delivered.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 450J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th June 1872.—Mr. George Goodair Dey to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Chuprah, during the absence, on leave, of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. T. W. Gribble, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Nurreah, in the district of Backergunge :—

The Magistrate of Backergunge ...	President.
The Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore ..	Members.
Khajeh Assanoollah ...	Members.
Babu Mohiny Mohun Das ...	Members.
Moulvi Nizamuddin Mahomed Chowdry ...	Members.
Babu Gour Chunder Das ...	Members.
„ Obhoy Chunder Das ...	Members.
„ Hurryprosad Ghuttuck ..	Members.

The 14th June 1872.—Mr. Robert John Richardson to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. R. Madocks, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the deputation of Assistant-Surgeon Fakeer Chand Ghose to Burdwan on inspecting duty in connexion with the medical relief measures in operation in that district, with effect from the 2nd May last.

The 17th June 1872.—Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. M. Reily, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lowndes Randall, Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, for the trial of cases arising within the precincts of the King of Oude.

Babu Atulbeharee Ghose to officiate as Munsif of Rampore Haut, during the absence, on duty, of Babu Poorno Chunder Shome, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, B.A., to officiate temporarily as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 14th instant

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 13th June 1872.—Mr. Patrick H. Scanlan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12-1, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 14th June 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundolall Bhuttacharjee, of the Pamrah Endemic Dispensary in Burdwan, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th ultimo.

The 15th June 1872.—Dr. R. A. Barker, Medical Officer of Beerbhoom, for two weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th April last.

The 17th June 1872.—Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the 8th July next, or any other day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 18th June 1872.—Mr. Hector Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is allowed six days' leave of absence, in extension of the subsidiary leave for ten days which was granted to him under orders of the 31st ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th June 1872.—The leave granted to Moulvie Wahidooddeen, First Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, under orders of the 9th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The orders of the 6th March last appointing Sub-Assistant Surgeon Taraprosonno Roy to the charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Sewan are cancelled.

The 17th June 1872.—Mr. Charles Edward Bernard delivered over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Political Departments, to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th June 1872.—In continuation of the notification of 1st July 1871, published at page 1379 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the undermentioned re-arrangements in the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdictions of Bancoorah and the adjacent zillahs, with effect from the 1st proximo.

2. Thannah Bishenpore (which is now part of the sub-division of Gurbetta, but is within the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the Bancoorah district) is transferred from the Gurbetta sub-division and attached to the sudder station of Bancoorah.

3. Thannah Indos (which is in the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Burdwan) is transferred from the revenue jurisdiction of Bancoorah to that of Burdwan.

4. Thannah Keogram (which is in the criminal and revenue jurisdiction of Burdwan and attached to the sub-division of Cutwa) is transferred from the civil jurisdiction of Beerbhoom to that of Burdwan.

5. Thannahs Kotulpore and Sonamooky are transferred from Bancoorah, and thannahs Jehanabad and Ghogat from Hooghly to Burdwan in all departments—civil, criminal, and fiscal. Thannah Kotulpore is also transferred from the Gurbetta sub-division to that of Jehanabad.

6. Thannahs Ghatal and Chunderkona are transferred from the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdiction of Hooghly to that of Midnapore, and are attached to the sub-division of Gurbetta.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1872.—In amendment of the Government notification of the 17th May last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, (p. 2323), regarding the transfer of the civil jurisdiction of Thannah Pulsa, and the civil and criminal jurisdictions of Thannahs Rampore Haut and Nulhatty from the Beerbhoom to the Moorshedabad District, it is hereby notified that the said changes will take effect from the 1st July next, and not from the 1st instant as stated therein.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

No. 102.—Simla, the 6th June 1872—*Emigration.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Act No. XIV. of 1872, Section one, His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby exempts emigration to, and contracts for labour to be performed in, the Straits Settlements from all the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act 1871.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1097.—Simla, the 6th June 1872.—*General.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" upon Baboo Kanai Lall Dey, Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Calcutta, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of medical science in India.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 591.—*Simla, the 4th June* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

* * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major A. J. Payne, M.D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 481 of 1872,—per *Sumatra*, 8th May 1872.

Surgeon F. Powell, M.B., of the Medical Department' G. G. O. No. 508 of 1872,—per *Meinam*, 12th May 1872.

* * * * * * * *

No. 604.—*The 6th June* 1872.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd April 1872, pages 2021 and 2022, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 23*rd April* 1872.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels :—

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th September 1871.

* * * * * * *

No. 607.—*The 7th June* 1872.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 7th May 1872, page 2198, is published for general information :

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 7th May 1872.

Apothecary William Wilson, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Assistant Surgeon. Dated 8th May 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 220.

The 11*th June* 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. R. Craig, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Nuddea District to the Dacca Division.

No. 221.

Notification.—In continuation of the orders from this Department, No. 212 of the 7th June 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify the following revised arrangements in the Chittagong Commissionership :—

2. The three Districts under the Commissioner of Chittagong will be arranged into two charges, each charge including all provincial and district works and such other imperial works as emain under this Government in each district.

3. The designation and head-quarters will be—

Chittagong District—Head-Quarters Chittagong.

Noakally and Tipperah Districts—Head-Quarters Tipperah.

No. 222.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Mr. J. W. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is placed in charge of the Chittagong District.

Mr. W. H. Wells, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is placed in charge of the Noakally and Tipperah Districts.

No. 223.

The 15*th June* 1872.

Transfer.—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, is transferred to the Second Calcutta Division.

No. 224.

Appointment.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Nuddea Rivers' Division, to assume charge of the Berhampore Division, in addition to his own duties.

No. 225.

Notification.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Purneah District on the 24th May 1872, before noon.

No. 226.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Gunnesham Bannerjee, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 227.

Transfers.—Mr. E. J. P. Fynn, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Baroon Division to the Tirhoot District.

No. 228.

The 17*th June* 1872.

Serjeant H. Hamilton, Overseer, First Grade, from the Purneah District to the Berhampore Division.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 229.

The 18*th June* 1872.

Declaration under Section 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the con-

struction of a road in extension of the Aul Road to Chandbalee, in the district of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land nine miles in length, and of an average breath of 100 feet, more or less, starting from Aul and running in a north-easterly direction through Killahs Aul and Kanika, and terminating at Chandbalee, in Talook Chundunpore, Pergunnah Kaima, in the aforesaid district of Cuttack, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 230.

The 18*th June* 1872.

Declaration under Section 4 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the erection of suitable godowns for the storing and warehousing of goods brought by and for conveyance in the ferry steamer plying between Carragolah and Sahibgunge in the village of Carragolah, Pergunnah Dhurrumpore, Zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegah and 10 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded—

On the north by the land belonging to the Government in the Public Works Department called the staging bungalow land.

On the south by the river Ganges.

On the east by the land belonging to Baboo Ram Chand of Chandney Chuck, Purneah.

On the west by the lands belonging to the Government called the Ganges and Darjeeling Road land is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Carragolah.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 142.

The 13*th June* 1872.

Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R.E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Sasseram Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dehree and Sasseram Divisions, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. B. Stoney, C.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, or until further orders, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

No. 143.

The 18*th June* 1872.

Mr. T. Fouracres, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Brahminee Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th May 1872.

IRRIGATION.

No. 144.

The 17*th June* 1872.

No. 64, dated 14th August 1869.
„ 76, „ 27th „ „

The Declarations marginally noted for acquiring land for quarrying rubble stone in connection with the Damoodah Canal Project, and for the first five miles of the Canal, which were made under Sections 2 and 33 of Act VI of 1857, and published at pages 1478 and 1598 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th August and 1st September 1869 respectively are hereby declared to have lapsed from this date.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 145.

The 18*th June* 1872.

Baboo Bishala Churn Mullick, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the afternoon of the 5th June 1872.

No. 146.

Notification No. 93, dated 20th April 1872.

Mr. T. J. McNamara, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 29th April 1872.

No. 147.

Leave.—Baboo Kedarnath Chuckerbutty, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Cuttack Workshop Division, for nine days, on Medical Certificate, from the 2nd March 1872, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 148.

Transfers.—Mr. A. Monies, Probationary Engineer Apprentice, from the Hidgellee Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division.

Private M. Doyle, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, from the Cossye Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division.

No. 149.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the Hidgellee Division to the 24-Pergunnahs Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th June 1872.

No. 150.

Mr. J. St. Joseph, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, rejoined the Soane Survey Division from sick leave on the forenoon of the 12th June 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

Departmental Notices.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 40.

Appointment.—Mr. George Hugh O'Donel to be Probationary Assistant Surveyor of the Fourth Grade.

J. MACDONALD, *Major,*
Offg. Supdt. of Reve. Surveys, L. C.

CALCUTTA,
The 15*th June* 1872.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 41.

Transfers.—Mr. Edward Clifford Barrett, Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade, (doing duty in the Head-Quarter's Office, Calcutta,) from the Second Division, Central Provinces, to the First Division, Bhawulpoor, from the 1st instant.

Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, First Grade, from the Second Division, North-Western Provinces, to the Rohilcund Division, from the 1st proximo.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Reve. Surveys, U. C.

CALCUTTA,
The 15*th June* 1872.

Notice.

BABOO BHOOBONESHUR BOSE has been appointed Money Order Agent at Beauleah, Rajshahye, *vice* Baboo Jadhub Chunder Ghose.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 17*th June* 1872.

Notification.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MR. W. C. MULLER has been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,
DENONATH MOOKERJEE,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Julpigooree, the 11*th June* 1872.

Notice.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DWARKA NATH RAI has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 14*th June* 1872.

Notice.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO AMAR NATH BHUTTACHARJEE has been placed in charge of the Pubna Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6*th June* 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KEDARNATH DUTT, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from the 29th instant.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
Cuttack, the 30*th May* 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO LUCHMINARAIN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,
DURGAGATI BANERJEE,
Personal Assistant to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 24*th May* 1872.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Presidency College—D. P. W. Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Department of Public Works will be held on Monday, the 5th August.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications and fees for admission to the examination to the Principal on or before the 5th July.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 30*th May* 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 356C.

Opium.
A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this office up to 11 A.M. of Tuesday the 25th instant, for removing all the chests of Abkaree and Provision Opium which may be brought down to the Presidency from the Patna and Ghazeepore Opium Factories by Rail, during a period of one year, from the East Indian Railway Company's Station at Armenian Ghât to the Government Opium godowns situated within the Custom House premises, and there stacking them as the Intendant in charge will from time to time direct.

2. The Tenders should state the rate per hundred chests, all charges to be incurred being included. A security to the extent of one thousand rupees must be deposited by the party whose Tender may be accepted.

3. The Member in charge does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., L.P., FORT WILLIAM,
The 15*th June* 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares „ ...	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. „	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ...	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 11th June 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the eighth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১১ জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৮ জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের ষষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১১ জুন।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.			Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, June	22nd	...	2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L	... Peshawur.
1872, July	13th	...	1 Parcel, T. M. Robinson, Esq., Calcutta	... Meinam.
„	13th	...	1 Case, Mr. Lamaroux (defaced)	... Ditto.
„	13th	...	1 Parcel, Major-General W. R. Cunningham, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Ditto.
„	13th	...	1 Tin Box, Frederick C. Brun, Esq., care of McCarthy, Esq., at Messrs. Newman & Co., Booksellers, Calcutta.	Ditto.
„	13th	...	1 Bag, K P C	... Dacca.
„	13th	...	2 Cases, [G B M]	... Patna.
„	13th	...	2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L	... Sumatra.
„	13th	...	1 Case, Mrs. D. M. Stewart, Calcutta, No. 10, also General Stewart, Aldershot.	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 18th June 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
June 3rd	28 Cases, A	Order	Oxfordshire.
„ 3rd	1 Case, addressed	F. P. Beachcroft	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, C. & Co.	Grindlay & Co.	Ditto.
„ 3rd	4 Cases, C. & Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, C. & Co., Stores	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, [D] B S	Order	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, [555] D. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, [30] E. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	15 Cases, [78] E D J	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, F. C. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [G W]	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Cases, H. M. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [H]	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Plates of Iron, no mark	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Cases, J E B	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Cases, [J. D. S. & Co.] G.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, K S	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	4 Cases, K M N	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	6 Packages, [K. D. & Co., 148] B. E. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [K N N]	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	5 Packages, addressed	W. Loyd, Esq.	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Cases, [18] M. C. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [13] M. C. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Keg, [M. C. D. & Co.]	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, addressed	Moharajah, Benares	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [N D M P, 13] E R	Order	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Cask, 28, N I	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	2 Casks, O N C C	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Cask, [P I C C]	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [P & S] S & P	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, R C D	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, [U. H. & Co.]	Ullman, Hirschhorn & Co.	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, W H	Order	Ditto.
„ 3rd	3 Cases, W M	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, W C S P	Grindlay & Co.	Ditto.
„ 3rd	7 Cases, W G R	G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Package, [X]	Order	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Carriage, no mark	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Keg, no mark	„	Ditto.
„ 3rd	1 Case, W C S B	Grindlay & Co.	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th June 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1264-1)

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4790	A/38 12279	100	Poorno Chunder Goopto.
4793	A/88 63527	50	Thacoordoss Johory.
4794	A/90 23560	100	Raja Jotendro Coomar Tagore.
	,, 88881	100	
	,, 46921	100	
	,, 93553	100	
	,, 94140	100	
	,, 94139	100	
	,, 94138	100	
4798	A/90 64469	100	Porickhit Mookerjee.
4802	A/88 78063	50	Chief Inspr., Frontr. Travg. Post Office, Allahabad.
4807	A/88 78522	50	Ramtarac Kor.
4809	A/90 24084	100	T. Jones.
4810	A/96 54775	10	R. Jones.
4811	A/47 13689	1000	Trilochun Nundy.
	A/46 70058	500	
	A/29 33446	500	
	A/37 94680	100	
	A/88 68566	100	
	,, 62037	100	
	A/39 38946	100	
	A/80 71959	100	
	A/18 05290	100	
	,, 16549	100	
	,, 11443	100	
	,, 06984	100	
	A/14 05072	100	
	A/70 58412	100	
	A/55 98882	50	
4812	A/88 71297	500	Said Hosan Noeb.
	A/90 70970	100	
	A/88 07643	50	
	,, 48992	50	
	A/90 05414	100	
	A/70 35030	100	
	A/86 54492	1000	
	,, 71087	1000	
4814	A/88 76901	50	Coonjo Behary Nundy.
4819	A/99 05671	20	The Depy. Post-Master, Calcutta.
4820	A/88 04614	50	G. M. Laren.
4821	A/90 69572	100	Grindlay and Co.
4822	A/94 03495	50	Baroda Doss Bose.
4823	A/90 63747	100	Mongle Chunder Aus.
	,, 63748	100	
	,, 63749	100	
	A/83 53968	50	
4824	A/70 57860	100	Zahoor Hossein.
4825	A/85 85819	500	Kamenee Coomud Mookerjee.
	A/88 93371	50	
4826	A/58 75967	100	Jodoonath Ghose.
	A/86 02865	100	
4834	A/84 95608	100	Shaikh Koodrah Tollah.
4838	L/1 53771	10	Gungachurn Shome.
4845	A/90 87747	100	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hooghly.
	A/84 95605	100	
4846	A/86 76979	1000	Doolychund Kandary Mull.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4788	A/86 80554	1,000	Noor Khan.
4789	A/93 63787	20	Bhagoban Chunder Ghose.
4792	A/97 97565	10	Hurbhujan Loll.
	A/98 29787	10	
	A/97 20264	10	
	A/80 02196	10	
	A/96 01555	10	
4797	A/88 48122	50	A. Mackenzie.
	,, 73203	50	
4799	A/J4 57550	20	Bhobanychurn Dutt.
4803	A/96 82912	10	Madhubchunder Chuckerbutty.
	,, 82901	10	
4804	A/94 56827	20	Sreechurn Roy.
4806	A/95 83665	10	Promothonath Bose.
	,, 23552	10	
4807	A/83 78523	50	Ramtarak Kar.
4808	A/66 47342	10	Watts and Co.
	A/67 54024	10	
4818	A/65 80559	10	Nilmoney Paul.
4804	L/1 04902	10	Sreechurn Roy.
4827	A/96 40155	10	Deepchund Roy.
	,, 40154	10	
4828	A/95 84916	10	Bissumbher Dutt.
4829	A/96 32082	10	Tippoo Mull.
	A/88 40576	50	
	A/90 17672	100	
	,, 01920	100	
4830	A/94 93279	20	Williyat Hossein.
4831	A/94 65766	20 each.	Roghonath Pandey.
	A/89 94338		
	A/93 54210		
	,, 51802		
	,, 56061		
	,, 77356		
	A/94 34028		
	A/93 07631		
	A/99 00532		
	,, 32396		
	A/94 10482		
	,, 12917		
	A/98 30964		
	A/71 94454		
	A/94 58406		
	A/96 13209		
	A/94 61523		
	A/76 46246		
	A/94 47924		
	,, 77932		
	A/82 75627		
	A/99 25554		
	A/99 26113		
	,, 43542		
	A/93 13320		
	,, 27571		
	,, 58401		
	A/94 91766		
	A/93 01411		
	A/94 81910		
	A/68 62675	50	
	A/64 07663	100	
	A/85 78045	500	
4837	A/90 08796	100	Jahangeer Khan.
	,, 08797	100	
	,, 08798	100	
	,, 08799	100	
	,, 08800	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Registar No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claiman
		Rs.	
4839	A/78 27190	20	Messrs. J. D'Cruz & Co.
4840	A/97 13282	10	G. Seals.
4842	A/94 83907	20	Roghonath Banerjee.
	,, 83908	20	
4843	A/79 41452	10	M. J. McDonald.
545 B	A/11 74819	50	H. P. Rustan.

Wrongly joined.

4791	A/6 79744	10	Dabendro Chunder Bysack.
	A/10 74889		
4795	A/79 59556	20	Grindlay and Co.
	,, 59553		
4796	A/99 89472	20	G. Groves.
	,, 89471		
4800	A/83 29719	50	Meer Aftaff Ooddeen.
	,, 29716		
4805	A/95 43472	10	Gopalchunder Auddy.
	A/79 07014		
4816	A/78 16542	10	J. Gordon.
	,, 16545		
4737	A/78 87481	10	Trevor Lloyd.
	,, 87480		
4835	A/98 30509	10	Gosiedoss Seal.
	,, 30506		
4836	A/99 54057	20	Mohesh Chunder Roodder.
	,, 54058		
4841	A/80 91223	10	W. W. Kiernander.
	,, 91225		
4844	A/97 95042	10	W. N. Love.
	,, 95043		

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 17th June 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,989 acres, situate in the District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue") will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries.

North—Dangori River.
South—Kotaljan.
East—Jungle.
West—Dangori River.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,405 acres and 3 roods, situate in the District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue") will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries.

East—Singlijan and jungle.
West—Jungle and Grant No. 27 F.S.
North—Jungle.
South—Jungle.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 1,233 acres, situate in the District of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue") will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 5 an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries.

North—Kotaljan.
South—Jungle.
East—Kotaljan.
West—Jungle and Grant No. 100 F.S.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land estimated to consist of about 300 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Thengal, Zillah Seebsagur, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd August 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary

to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—Doi or Gotonga Jan.
South—Kachari Pathar, Dageer Hola, and Grant No. 93.
East—Kamarbunda Allee and Mr. Raban's pottah land.
West—Dageer Hola and Grant No. 84.

A. E. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR, DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 13*th April* 1872.

Postal Notice.

CONSEQUENT upon a reduction of the rate of postage on letters from the United Kingdom to Bermuda, the rate of postage chargable on letters posted in India addressed to Bermuda has been reduced to 12 annas per ½ oz. *viâ* Brindisi, and to 10 annas per ½ oz. *viâ* Southampton. The new rates above mentioned include the additional 8 pie per ½ oz. prescribed by the Government Notification (Financial Department) No. 3584, dated the 17th May 1872.

F. R. HOGG,
For Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 13*th June* 1872.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 15*th June* 1872.

Attendorff, A. C.
Ardwin, P.
Brown, Dr. E. B.
Byrne, P.
Brown, E.
Beards, Mrs. T.
Bicket, Mrs. E.
Burrow, Mr.
Brukowsky, J. & Co.
Croad, W.
Cumming, J. T.
Chapman, F.
Davies, C. L.
Dill, E.
Dons, C. R.
D'Cruze, Miss S.
Dashwood, W.
Delano, Miss M.
Dickro, Mr.
Engel, J. G. H.
Fressaures, S. J.
Grey, R. E.
Gosslin, Mrs.
Greeve, E.
Godfrey, N.
Gartner, H.
Hamilton, R.
Hoane, H.
Hand, Mrs. R. G.
Hinde, H. M.
Issai, G. G.
Inglis, Mrs. S.
Jameson, G.
Jones, Major G. T.
Kaiser, T.
Kinsey, H. W.
Lemasuer, Mrs.
Lab, J.
Ligès.
Lurrage, Mrs. G.
Mavre, C. E
Meloss, Mrs. J.
Mullins, H. W.
Moonside, Mrs. S.
Magee, Lt.
Mansons, G.
Magee, H. W.
Mooney, J.
Ogilvie, J. B.
Palmer, Messrs.
Rudolphsen, G
Reuben, Mrs. M.
Rousseau, Mrs.
Ross, The Hon'ble Lady
Rajandro Bose.
Russell, Mrs.
Shuldrech, T.
Spalding, Mrs.
Solominich, Mrs.
Wheeler, Mrs. C.
Wilkinson, Mrs. S. C.
Welch, J.
Wegueline, Mrs. D. C.
Watson, James.
Williams, Col. R. E.
Williams, Thos.
Young, J.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein ...	7 P.M.	21st June	*Mahratta.*
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies.	7 „	26th „	

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Tuesday, the 25th June 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 24th.

N B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P M, by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 18*th June* 1872.

Postal Notice.

UNDER instructions from the London General Post Office, it is intimated that the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Bermuda, when conveyed direct by packet *viâ* Halifax, has been reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per ½ oz.

This reduction will also apply to letters from India forwarded through the United Kingdom addressed to Bermuda, and they will henceforth be charged 10 annas 8 pie per ½ oz. when sent *viâ* Brindisi, and 8 annas 8 pie per ½ oz. when sent *viâ* Southampton.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 18*th June* 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of PARE PITTAR, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the said Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,967-5-11 to and amongst the creditors (who have subsequently proved their claims upon the estate of the said Insolvent) as a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and that the said Assignee be allowed a commission of 5 per cent. on the sum to be distributed.

A. B. Miller,—*Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of JADOOBINDOO SIRCAR, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, trader, and now a prisoner in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 17th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effect of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Trailakyanauth Roya, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of KISSORYMOHUN ROKHIT, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday, the 7th day of June instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Sims & Mitter, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of THOMAS GAYNOR, an Insolvent.

ON Friday, the 14th day of June instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

I. N. Mackertich, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JULIUS POSNER, of No. 12, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in partnership with Hermann Rautenberg at Nos. 11 and 14, Radha Bazar Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, as Merchants, Agents, and Brokers, under the style or firm of Posner and Rautenberg, and also carrying on business in partnership with the said H. Rautenberg at Agra, Cawnpore, and Delhi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style or firm of "J. Posner & Co.," an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the first day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th June 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

MR. LEWIS GELHARD and MR. GEORGE APPEL are authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

The power-of-attorney held by Mr. E. Pilgram for the same purpose has been withdrawn.

RENTIERS AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1872. (1262—3)

Wanted,

A SHERISHTADAR for the Collector's Office, Shahabad. He must be thoroughly acquainted with Revenue Law and Procedure, and able to read and write both English and Urdoo well. All applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 25th of June.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 8th June 1872.

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Sarun Collectorate; salary Rs. 50 (rising up to Rs. 70) a month. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of accounts and treasury rules and a fair acquaintance with Hindustani. Hindustanies preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 25th of June 1872.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Collector.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th June 1872.

Caution.

PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way dealing with the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes belonging to the estate of Joygopaul Bysack, deceased, but standing in the name of his widow, Sreemutty Breejessory Dassee. Sreemutty Bhoobun Mohiney Dassee, the only daughter and heiress in reversion, is about to institute a suit against the said widow to divest her of the estate and to have a Receiver appointed to restrain waste thereof. Any one purchasing or in any way dealing with the same will do so at his own risk and peril:—

No. 013347 of 1842-43 of the 4 per cent Loan, for Rs. 20,900.

No. 013348 of 1842-43 of the 4 per cent Loan for Rs. 30,000.

No. 013349 of 1842-43 of the 4 per cent Loan, for Rs. 15,000.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1872.

D. C. DUTT,
Attorney-at-Law.

(1255—3)

Estate Charles Harrington Barnes, deceased.

NOTICE.

CERTAIN properties belonging to the Planter and Landholder Mr. C. H. Barnes, an European British subject, some time of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Darjeeling, and lastly of Julpigooree, who is reported by the Judge of Julpigooree District to have died intestate at the last mentioned station, are under the seal of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

J. M. LOWIS,
Offg. Judge.

BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT, JUDGE'S COURT,
The 12th June 1872. (1261—3)

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Eighteenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Hare Street, on Wednesday, 26th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last, declaring a dividend, and transacting any other business which may be brought forward.

By order,

GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

2, HARE STREET,
June 1st, 1872. (1245—2)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 11th June 1872.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,28,761	1	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,81,81,892 13 10	4,03,00,523	9	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches .	Rs. 2,21,18,630 11 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		3,18,07,443	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		22,76,599	14	8
Sundries		11,18,591	12	1
		9,90,31,920	1	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities		1,62,66,288	10	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		40,95,689	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		21,25,477	11	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,30,37,645	4	2
Dead Stock		11,91,964	1	0
Stamps		13,074	0	0
Balances with other Banks		8,79,769	13	6
Sundries		2,57,548	0	5
		4,78,97,456	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,32,79,982 0 1	5,11,34,463	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	Rs. 3,78,54,481 3 0			
		9,90,31,920	1	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th June 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1259—1)

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Richard Dodd and John Phillips Thomas, Insolvents, Firms of "R. Thomas and Company" and "Thomas and Company."

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble the Presiding Commissioner has fixed Saturday, the xth day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of claims in the above state. Dated this 13th day of June 1872.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1872. (1258—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhaugulpore.

CITATION

Under Section 250, *Indian Succession Act X of* 1865.

In the matter of the estate of Serjeant James McHugh, deceased.

WHEREAS an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for letters of administration to the estate of Serjeant McHugh, deceased, late of Monghyr, has been made by one of his sons Samuel McHugh, (Assistant in the Government Secretariat at Allahabad, North-Western Provinces,) and whereas the 11th day of July 1872 has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said day before noon, and show cause why the application of the said Samuel McHugh should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. M. LOWIS,
Offg. Judge of the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr

(1260—3)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 187 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Ram Chunder Paul, residing at No. 141, Barranossy Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Jadub Chunder Shaw and Sreemutty Opoorbomoney Dossee, residing at Mooktaram Baboo's Street, in Chorebagaun, in Calcutta aforesaid, are defendants, on and bearing date the eighteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the new High Court building on Saturday, the sixth day of July next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part of which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eleven cottahs and four chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 8, (formerly No. 21-6), Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagaun, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following; that is to say, on the west by a public lane; on the south by the house and premises of Kally Coomar Ghose and Heera Loll Shaw; on the north by the house and premises of Thacoor Doss Mookerjee and Troylucko-money Dossee, and on the east by Government drain.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Judge and Gangooly, Solicitors for the plaintiff abovenamed; No. 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 4th day of June 1872.

(1252—2.)

In Chancery.

In the *matter* of the (English) Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the *matter* of the Life Assurance Companies' Act 1870, and in the matter of the European Assurance Society.

All persons and bodies corporate in British India insured in the European Assurance Society, and all other persons and bodies corporate in British India being creditors of, or having claims against, the said Society, are required, on or before the fifteenth day of September 1872, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Charles John Bunyon, William Pollard Pattison, and Stephen Philpot Low, the Official Liquidators of the said Society, either at the office of William Joseph Curtoys, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., No. 6, Strand, Calcutta, or at the office of Charles James Groom, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys in India of the said Official Liquidators and of the said European Assurance Society appointed with the approval of the Court.

Dated at Calcutta, this 10th day of June 1872.

C. J Bunyon,
W. P. Pattison,
S. P. Low,
} *Official Liquidators.*

By their Attorney,
W. J. Curtoys.

(1266—3)

Stolen,

On the night of the 8th June from the person, the undermentioned Government of India Notes, *viz.*:—

No. $\frac{A}{85}$ 85319, for Rs. 500.
" $\frac{A}{79}$ 33159, for " 100.
" $\frac{A}{87}$ 93371, for " 50.
" $\frac{G}{9}$ 04141, for " 50 Bombay Circle.

Total Rs. ... 700

K. C. Mookerjee.

Bankipore,
The 10th June 1872. (1256—3)

Lost,

Share certificates for 25 shares in the Tukvar Tea Company, Nos. 598 to 609, 2429 to 2434, and 3319 to 3325.

(1257—*f. n.*)

NOTICE.

Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government.

The Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal, will, after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, be printed, in pamphlet form, for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now in the Press, the price of which will be Rs. 1-4 per copy.

Notice.

Copies of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdoo and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

The 6th March 1872.

NOW PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, No. XXIII., corrected up to 1st April 1872.

Price Rs. 3—*Postage annas* 5.

To be had at the Bengal Secretariat, Chowringhee.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to April 1, 1872.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a Non-Official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c., &c., *Price Rs.* 5; *and* 8 *annas extra for packing and postage.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

Messrs. Thacker, Vinning, *Bombay,*
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., *Calcutta,*
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage Rs. 15 0 0
Do. with postage ... " 20 0 0

When postage stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

Estates.	Claims or dividend.	Rates of dividend per rupee.
* Blackwood, A., Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	Claims	... in full.
* Burgess, T. C., late a Telegraph Master at Jeypore, Rajpootana	Ditto	... ditto.
Creagh, P., late a Barrister-at-Law, practising in the High Court at Calcutta	1st dividend	... at 2 as. 6¼ pie.
Gammell, A., Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 1st Battalion of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot	2nd ditto	... at 2 as. 6 pie.
Haslewood, W. K., Major, late in the Invalid Establishment	1st ditto	... at 7 as. 2¼ pie.
Ledger, Charles, late an Inspector in the Traffic Department, East Indian Railway	1st ditto	.. at 4 as. 2⅔ pie.
* McMullan, William, late an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Sandee	Claims	... in full.
* Melville, A. B., Captain, late in Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps ...	Ditto	... ditto.
McNaughton, D., late a Tea-planter, Roopachurra Tea Garden	1st dividend	... at 3 as. 4¾ pie.
Munro, Daniel, Quarter-Master, late in Her Majesty's 58th Regiment ...	1st ditto	... at 7 as. 1 pie.
Newbatt, C. H., late a Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's office, Rangoon, and formerly an officer in the army	1st ditto	... at 5 as. 7½ pie.
* Roach, M. A., Mrs., late widow of J. H. Roach, late a Member of the firm of Messrs. Roach Brothers of Tezpore, in Assam	Claims	... in full.
Taylor, John, late of the Stud Department, Hissir	1st dividend	... at 3 as. 1¾ pie.
* Weld, George, Lieutenant-Colonel, late of Chunar, in the Bengal Staff Corps	Claims	... in full.
Woodson, H., late an Inspector of Bengal Police at Bancoorah ...	1st dividend	... at 7 as. per rupee.

N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked* are requested to make immediate application to the Officiating Administrator-General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg. Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th December 1872.

(1265—1)

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 23, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 19, 1872.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands, no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Saturday, the 22nd of June 1872, corresponding with 9th Assar 1279 *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in Acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	4018	Bhodrokallee, Pergunnah Boro ...	9 2 27	920 0 0
132	4019	Kotrung, ditto ditto ...	20 0 26	1,960 0 0
133	4020	Koonnuggur, ditto ditto ...	12 3 22	1,100 0 0

HOOGHLY,
The 6th May 1872.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary rights of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 25th June 1872, corresponding with 4th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled; the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertizement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number in the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.				Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
222	164	Chuck Hajreh and Chuck Chunda *alias* Khoorumpore, Pergunnah Saudha, with Malikanah.	20 3 25	18 9 0	0 3 0	18 12 0	32 0 0	The area as per settlement papers and sudder jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in cols. 4 and 5. The rights and interests of Government in the confiscated share of Beharee Roy and Gundouree Roy, absconded offenders, will be sold.

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th May 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتي ہی کہ استحقاق ملکیت سرکار واقع محال مفصلہ ذیل علاقہ ضلع پٹنہ بتاریخ ۵ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۴ اساڑ سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز منگل کو کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا *

دفعہ ۲ خریداران اس محال کو پاي بندے شرایط مفصلہ الذیل کا کرنا ہوگا *

شرایط اول

اگر تعداد زر ثمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر ثمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم

*اگر تعداد زر ثمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہو تو اوسکا یک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرھوین روز وقت دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز نیلام ہی شامل ہی یا اگر پندرھوین روز تعطیل عام ہو اور اوسکي بعد کہولنے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ ہوکر رر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا فقط *

شرایط سوم

قیمت مظہرہ سرکار سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولے بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم ہوگا *

محالات مندرجہ نقشہ محالات سرکار نمبر ۲۲۲	نمبر توزیع نمبر ۱۶۴	نام محال بقید پرگنہ چک ہاجرہ و چک چندا عرف خورم پور پوگنہ سانڈو معہ مالکانہ	رقبہ بحساب اکر			قیمت مظہرہ نیلام	مالگذاري سرکار جمع مشخصے	کیفیت
			اکر	روڈ	پول		۱۸-۹ سڑک میزان ۳ ۱۸-۱۲	
			۲۰	۳	۲۵	۳۲		رقبہ و جمع مندرجہ خانہ ۴ و ۵ دروبست سولہ آنہ کا ہی و حقوق سرکار حصہ مین بہاري راي و گندوري راي مدعا علیہم مفرور بعلت ہلاکت پرشاد راي وغیرہ ضبطے سرکار مین ہی بموجب حکم صاحبان نورہ نمبر ۹۷ مے مرقومہ ۳ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع و یادداشت کمشنري نمبر ۳۹ مرقومہ ۱۲ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۲ نیلام ہوگا *

اي: سي: منگلس
کلکٹر

تحریر بتاریخ ۱۴ ماہ مے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Hooghly, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 22nd June, corresponding with 9th of Ashar 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset prices, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate Area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.	Upset Prices.
					A. R. P.	*From* 6 *miles* 1,800 *feet to* 3,375 *feet.*		Rs. As. P.
51	Hooghly ...	Pergunnah Boroe, Mouzah Bhuddeecally.	7	East ...	3 1 9	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Road under culvert No. 20. West—Railway fencing. East—Jote land of Gopal Mondoll, Sree Nauth Mondoll, Poran Mondoll, Chunder Poramanik, Bisso Nauth Roy, Gour Haldar, Shiboo Chandol and Jodoo Hathy.	Jack 1 ... Date 1.	600 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 1,890 *feet to* 2,460 *feet.*		
52	ditto ...	ditto ..	7	West ...	1 1 12	South—Road under culvert No. 20. North—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land and land of lot No 53. East—Railway fencing. West—Jote land of Shiboo Chungo.	Tal 1 ...	240 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 2,460 *feet to* 2,990 *feet.*		
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	ditto ...	1 0 39	South—Land of lot No. 52, and corner of Gopal Mondoll's Jote land. North—Corner of Bycunto Ghose's Jote land. East—Railway fencing. West—Gopal Mondoll's Jote land.	.....	225 0 0
						From 6 *miles* 2,990 *feet to* 3,380 *feet.*		
54		ditto ...	7	ditto ...	0 3 18	North—Road under culvert No. 21. South—Corner of Gopal Mondoll's land. West—Land belonging to Bejoy Nauth Chatterjee. East—Railway fencing.	Bamboo clusters 2 and sundry trees.	150 0 0

CALCUTTA;
RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th May 1872.

OBHOY CHURN MULLICK,
Railway Deputy Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Patna Collectorate on the 19th July 1872, corresponding with 28th Asarh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of the purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of the purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P
229	542	Purayo Khas, Pergunnah Munair.	10 2 30	.....	.....	.....	1,022 0 0

PATNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th May 1872.

A. C. MANGLES, *Officiating Collector.*

اشتہار نامہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ *

اس تحریر کے رو سے اطلاع دیجاتے ہی کہ ٹکڑہ اراضے مفصلہ الذیل واقع ضلع پٹنہ کہ جسکي درکار سرکار کوهي هی. بتاریخ ۱۹ ماہ جولاي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۸ ماہ حال سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصلے روز جمعہ کچہري کلکٹري ضلع پٹنہ مین نیلام کیا جایگا دفعہ ۲ خریداران اراضے کو پاي بندي شرایط مفصلہ الذیل کا کرنا هوگا *

شرایط اول *

اگر تعداد زر سمن یک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو کل تعداد زر سمن فورا داخل کے جایگي *

شرایط دوم *

اگر تعداد زر سمن سو روپیہ سے زیادہ هو تو اوسکا ایک ربع فورا داخل کیا جایگا اور اگر باقي روپیہ نیلام کے پندرهوین دن وقت دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے اوس پندرہ روز مین روز نیلام هے شامل هی یا اگر پندرهوین روز تعطیل عام هو اور اوسکي بعد کہولنے کچہري کے اول روز کے دو پہر تک اداي نہ کیا جاے تو نیلام منسوخ هوکر زر مداخلہ سرکار مین ضبط کیا جایگا اور محال مذکور بعد مشتہر اشتہار حسب طریقہ نیلام اول کے خریدار باقیدار کے ذمہ داري پر مکرر نیلام کیا جایگا *

شرایط سوم *

اراضے مذکور لاخراج نیلام هوے اور قیمت مظہرہ سرکاري سے جو شخص سب سے زیادہ بولیگا اوسکي نام نیلام ختم هوگا *

نمبر محالات مندرجہ نقشہ محالات سرکار	نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنہ پریو خاص پرگنہ منیر	رقبہ بحساب اکر اکر	روہ	پول	مالگذاري سرکار جمع روہ پول شخصے	قیمت مظہرہ قبل نیلام
۲۲۹	۵۴۲		۱۰	۲	۳۰	. . .	۱۲۲۰

اي سي: منگلس
ڈپوٹي کلکٹر

تحریر فی التاریخ ۲۷ ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 19, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. II.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned estate, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 5th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

Permanently-settled Estate.

Number on the Register A, 1468; number on the Revenue Roll, 814; name of Estate, Káminá Chok; name of Pergunnah, Kásijorá; name of Proprietor, Prathináth Singha; Government revenue, Rs. 1,916-2-7; amount of arrear of Government revenue for which the estate is to be sold, Rs. 899-10-9.

REMARKS.—Agreeably to the statement and Rubákari, dated 29th March 1869, of the Deputy Collector, 6 beegahs and 6 cottahs, equal to 2 acres and 24 poles of land in this estate, have been taken for making a canal.

MIDNAPORE,
The 27th May 1872.

T. WALTON, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 12th day of July 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1872:—

For arrears of rent.—First Class.

No. 1326.—Lot No. 20.—Abad Bhuzobanpore; recorded proprietors, Hurchunder Mookhopadhya; sudder jumma, Rs. 628-8-5.

G. GRAHAM, *Offg. Collector.*

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd June 1872.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta.—June 19, 1872.

APPENDIX (No. III.) TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

Schedules of Estates under charge of the Administrator-General of Bengal,

PREPARED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1871, UNDER SECTION XLII. OF ACT XXIV. OF 1867.

INDEX.

A.—SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been PAID TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED to the same, specifying the amount of such BALANCES and the persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st July to 31st December 1871, under Section XLII. of Act XXIV. of 1867.

B.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of ESTATES, NOT being HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN, remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 31st December 1871, under Section XLII. of Act XXIV. of 1867.

C.—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN ESTATES remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 31st December 1871, under Section XLII. of Act XXIV. of 1867.

D.—SCHEDULE of BALANCES in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 31st December 1871, set apart to meet the ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS against the Estates therein mentioned.

E.—SCHEDULE of UNCLAIMED BALANCES of Estates under 500 RUPEES deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

SCHEDULE A. of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st July to 31st December 1871, under Section XLII. of Act XXIV. of 1867.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	PAYMENTS. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs. As. P.	PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
A.							
Abraham, Carapiet,—legacy account of Miss T. Abraham, sister and only next of kin of the deceased ...	6 Dec. 1866 ...	29 Aug. 1871 ..	0	2000	.. ..	33 1 10	Paid and delivered to Miss Tacoohee S. Abraham, legatee under the Will of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed to 19th August 1871.
Allingham, John Alexander Welch ..	Taken charge 14 July 1871.	22 Nov. 1871 ..	0	0	... ...	309 13 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to John Allingham, father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 22nd November 1871.
Andrews, Richard ...	30 Aug. 1869 ...	27 Sept. 1871 ..	0	0	.. ...	924 1 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to F. M. Andrews and Arthur Andrews, executors of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 26th September 1871.
Armstrong, Sub-Conductor J. William ...	25 Feb. 1870 ...	19 Aug. 1871 ...	0	1500	... ..	81 0 4	Transferred to the share account of the children of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 14th August 1871.
Athanass, Manuel Joshua ...	7 Nov. 1845 ...	5 Oct. 1871 ...	0	3200	... ...	156 3 7	Paid and delivered to Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, widow of the deceased, being the balance of her one-third share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 17th March 1869, and as per separate release executed by herself and her husband.
B.							
Barsick, Arathoon,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	15 Dec. 1863 ...	19 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ...	180 13 7	Paid L. Arathoon, *alias* L. Arathoon Barsick, one of the children of the deceased, being his one-third share of the balance of this account closed to 5th July 1871.
Bazalgette, Captain Sydney Augustus ...	Taken charge 7 Mar. 1870	5 Ditto ..	0	0	.. ...	800 1 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 27th July 1871, after retaining Rs. 250 to meet the costs of taking out letters of administration to the estate, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act.

Bennett, Cornet William Frederick ...	20 July 1870 ...	29 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	1079 15 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 24th July 1871, for disposal by him in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act.
Boyle, Andrew,—share account of A. T. Boyle, son of the deceased ...	5 Apl. 1864 ...	7 Ditto ...	0	0	...	...	5912 14 11	Paid Lieutenant A. Boyle, 88th C. Rangers, through Messrs. Grindlay and Co., being the balance of this account closed to 8th November 1870, as per his letter dated London, 8th June 1871.
Brotherhood, Edward ..	{Taken charge 28 Feb. 1871.}	19 Aug. 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	277 11 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Jemima Brotherhood, Mary Brotherhood, and Sarah Ann Brotherhood, mother and sisters and next of kin of the deceased, in three equal shares being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 12th August 1871.
Brown, Thomas John,—legacy account of J. S. Brown, son of the deceased ..	13 Dec. 1867 ..	15 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	..	940 6 4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to J. S. Brown, being the balance of this account closed to 14th July 1871, payable to him in terms of the Will of the deceased.
——————, legacy account of Miss A. M. Brown, daughter and residuary legatee under the Will of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	0	0	..	...	1545 1 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss A. M. Brown, being the balance of this account closed to 14th July 1871, payable to her in terms of the Will of the deceased.
Bryson, Mrs. Mary Ann,—personalty account,—share account of A. H. Bryson and A. C. Bryson, sons of the deceased ...	10 Aug. 1866 ...	{22 Aug. & 7 Sept. 1871.}	0	3000	...	..	1180 14 1	Transferred to the share account of A. C. Bryson, son of the deceased, and remitted and transmitted to Alfred Bryson, one of the children of the deceased, Poona, by transfer receipts, being their respective half share of the balance of this account closed to 19th August 1871, and as per separate release executed by the latter dated 29th idem.
C.								
Caddy, Brevet-Major Douglas Truscott,—legacy account of Miss A. Caddy, daughter of the deceased ...	8 Mar. 1855 ...	10 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	...	..	453 14 4	Paid Miss Agnes Caddy, one of the children and legatees, under the Will of the deceased, being her one-fifth share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 9th July 1870.
Callan, Richard Thomas ...	12 Dec. 1865 ..	26 Aug. 1871 ..	0	0	..	...	2153 15 7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to A. P. Lattey, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed to 25th August 1871, in further part payment of his bond claim against this estate under order of Court.
Coleman, Conductor Geoffrey ...	22 June 1858 ...	17 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	..	...	1019 6 4	Paid Mrs. Catherine Pick, one of the children of the deceased, through the Agra Bank, Limited, being her one-seventh of two-thirds share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 2nd October 1871.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. As. P.	Parties to whom paid.
C.							
Conway, Jacob ..	20 Sept. 1870 ..	19 Aug. & 13 Dec. 1871.	0	0	.. ...	3659 14 4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to James Conway, William Augustus Conway, brothers; Margaret Conway, Mrs. Susanna Connor, Mrs. Mary Conway, sisters; and Susanna Maurice Conway, neice of the deceased, being their respective shares of the balance of this estate, as per accounts closed to 15th August and 9th December 1871.
Cornish, Charles ..	Taken charge 6 Oct. 1871.	17 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	... ..	136 0 4	Paid H. J. Butler, being his half share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 10th November 1871, and paid to him in right of his mother, the late Mrs. Sophia Cornish, widow of the deceased, formerly Mrs. Butler.
Crux, Riding Master Richard,—legacy account of W. Crux, son of the deceased ..	30 Nov. 1861 ...	21 Dec. 1871 ..	0	5800	.. ...	182 9 7	Remitted and forwarded to W. J. Crux, son of the deceased, Murree, by transfer receipts, being the balance of this account closed to 29th November 1871, as per separate release.
D.							
DaCosta, John Simon,—share account of J. H. N. DaCosta ...	30 Nov. 1855 ...	20 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ...	372 12 1	Amount balance of rent of this account transferred to the life interest account of J. H. N. DaCosta, as per account closed to 4th December 1871.
Douglas, Captain Charles Robert George	24 Apl. 1861 ...	29 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	1071 9 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. L. Lightfoot, being the balance of further assets of this estate on joint receipt of herself and her husband,—one-third of the amount being her own share as widow of the deceased, and the remaining two-thirds being the share of her daughter, Louisa Margaret Douglas.
E.							
Edmonds, George Thomas ...	13 Feby. 1871 ...	2 Sept. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	255 10 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss M. Edmonds, Caroline Sarah Edmonds, H. A. Edmonds, and Ellen J. Edmonds, being the balance of this estate payable to them in equal shares as sisters of the deceased in right of their late mother, Mrs. Mary Edmonds, the universal legatee under the deceased's Will, as per account closed to 31st August 1871.

F.								
Faucett, Mathew	...	20 Sept. 1870 ..	29 July 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	1596 8 2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Thomas Faucett, being the balance of this estate payable to him as father and next of kin of the deceased, as per account closed to 22nd July 1871.
Finney, Farrier Major W.	...	... ...	13 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	...	..	42 2 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Thomas Finney, John Finney, and Edward Finney, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this estate payable to them as brothers of the deceased, as per account closed to 9th December 1871.
Francis, J.	...	30 Nov. 1860 ...	15 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	..	134 5 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Francis and Miss Jullien Francis, being the balance of this estate payable to them as mother and sister of the deceased, as per account closed to 6th July 1871.
French, Richard Alexander	...	9 July 1864 ...	28 Aug. 1871 ...	0	7600	..	...	7 14 3	Paid and delivered to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, being the balance of this estate payable to Government as an escheat, as per account closed to 2nd August 1871.
Fuller, Major Abraham Richard	...	29 May 1868 ...	18 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	..	..	3395 6 3	Remitted to the India Office, being in full of the further assets of this estate to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act.
G.								
Gaskill, Thomas Windslow	...	22 Apl. 1870 ...	20 July 1871 ...	0	0	...	..	885 4 9	Paid to Mrs. Matilda Gaskill, being the balance of this estate payable to her as widow and sole legatee under the Will of the deceased, as per account closed to 25th May 1871.
Gibb, Sergeant William	..	... ...	3 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	...	..	40 10 10	Remitted by transfer receipt to Mrs. Pilkinton (Roorkee), being the balance of this estate payable to her as widow and universal legatee under the Will of the deceased, as per account closed to 30th June 1871.
Giles, Christopher	...	18 April 1871 ..	16 Sept. 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	844 6 2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to John Giles, being the balance of this estate payable to him as father and next of kin of the deceased, as per account closed to 15th September 1871.
Gillett, Captain Edward	...	8 July 1870 ...	29 July 1871 ..	0	0	..	...	4125 15 1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Emma Gillett, widow of the deceased, her one-third share, and two-thirds to Miss Anne Ellen Gillett, Miss Sarah Anne Gillett, and Miss Helen Mary Gillett, being their respective one-third of two-thirds share of the balance of this estate payable to them as daughters of the deceased, as per account closed to 27th July 1871.
H.								
Hallas, Sergeant John	..	14 June 1871 ...	31 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	1798 13 2	Transferred to the share account of Mrs. Davies and Miss Hallas, being their respective one-third share of the balance of the estate, together with the half of a moiety of late Mrs. Knight's one third share, as sisters of the deceased, as per account closed to 21st July 1871.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	PAYMENTS. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs. As. P.	PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
H.							
Hammond, Henry,—share account of the children of the deceased. ...	14 Sept. 1867 ..	24 Aug. 1871 ..	0	4000	.. ...	1197 13 4	Transferred to the share account of Mrs. Hammond, now Mrs. Pearson, and Mr. Harry Hammond, as per account closed to 22nd July 1871.
Hely, Veterinary Surgeon Forbes Augustus ...	... ...	11 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	... ...	186 12 2	Paid to Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company, being Mr. Frederick Hely's and Edward Hely's one-seventh share, and one-sixth share of the late Henry Hely's one-seventh share payable to Frederick Hely as executor of the late Edward Hely, one of the brothers and next of kin of the deceased, and paid to them under his letter of authority dated 5th August 1871.
Henman, Walter ..	14 Mar. 1871 ..	27 Sept. 1871 ..	0	0	.. ...	997 11 4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to C. Henman, being the balance of the estate, as per account closed to 27th September 1871, and paid to him as father and next of kin of the deceased.
Honeywood, Colonel Edward John ..	19 April 1870 ...	5 Aug. 1871 ...	0	2500	.. ...	145 5 4	Remitted and transmitted through the India Office for payment and delivery to Miss Caroline Courtney Hughes and William Porter, executrix and executor of the deceased in England, being the balance of the estate, as per account closed to 27th July 1871.
K.							
Kerswell, William Peek ..	27 July 1870 ...	27 Sept. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	220 0 4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. M. E. Kerswell, widow and administratrix of the deceased in England, the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 22nd September 1871.
L.							
Lawrence, Engine-Driver Henry James ..	18 Oct 1870 ...	29 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	... ..	357 0 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Amelia Lawrence the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 28th November 1871, payable to her, one-third being her own share of this estate as widow of the deceased, and the remaining two-thirds being the shares of Henry James Lawrence, Benjamine Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence, and Rosa Lawrence, minor four children of the deceased, for their maintenance and education.

Leighton, David	...	5 Jan. 1871 ...	11 Oct. 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	250 13 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Margaret Leighton, George Leighton, and Miss Margaret Ann Leighton, mother, brother, and sister of the deceased, their respective one-third shares of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 10th October 1871.
Levinge, Hon'ble Edward Perkins	..	17 Mar. 1865 ...	1 July 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	4512 10 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Messrs. Henry Charles Gregory and William Moore Millar, being the balance of the assets of this estate payable to them as executors of the deceased's Will.
Lewin, Major Granville Frederick John	..	15 July 1868 .	4 Oct. 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	3656 12 11	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be held at his disposal in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act, the further balance of this estate, as per account closed to 3rd October 1871.
Lewin, Lieutenant Frederick Caloner	..	20 July 1870 ...	26 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	12 5 1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be held at his disposal in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act, the surplus assets of this estate, as per account closed to 25th August 1871.
Logman, Mrs. Mary	...	2 Mar. 1868 ..	21 July 1871 ...	0	8000	...	...	260 9 7	Transferred to the estate of Mrs. Mary Logman legacy account of the charities under the Will of the deceased, as per account closed this day, for payment of the income of the funds of this estate under the Will of the deceased to the priests of the Roman Catholic Churches of Calcutta, Bandel, Serampore, and Chinsurah, at Rs. 50 each per year, and the balance to the orphans, widows, and poor persons.
M.									
MacLeod, George Gordon	..	22 Feb. 1870 ...	15 July 1871 ...	0	0	...	...	3878 1 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to J. W. MacLeod, the father of the deceased, the surplus assets of this estate, as per account closed to 7th July 1871.
Mailer, Robert	..	Taken charge 19 Nov. 1869.	29 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	200 13 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to John Mailer, William Mailer, James Mailer, John Mailer, Ann Mailer, and Margaret Mailer, now Mrs. Nelson, father, brothers, and sisters of the deceased, their respective shares of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 21st July 1871.
Meek, J. S.	...	15 Jan. 1870 ..	11 Oct. 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	256 1 7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Mary Meek, widow of the deceased, for the support of her children, Miss Janet Meek, John Meek, and Isabella Meek, the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 11th October 1871.
Moir, Col. George	..	26 Aug. 1871 ...	20 Dec. 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	4575 14 1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be held at his disposal in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act, the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 18th December 1871.
Moreaux, Hippolyte	...	.. ...	29 Ditto ..	0	600	..	...	131 6 1	Paid and delivered to Messrs. Camin and Lamaroux, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 15th December 1871, and paid and delivered to them as the constituted attornies of the two brothers and sister of the deceased.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. As. P.	Parties to whom paid.
N.							
Norman, Alfred,—share account of the children of the deceased. ..	13 Dec. 1865 ..	29 July 1871 ...	0	0	... ...	143 10 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Jane Norman, being the one-fourth share of the balance of this account closed to 27th July 1871, payable to her as a daughter of the deceased.
Norris, Conductor William ...	15 Dec. 1870 ..	25 Ditto ..	0	0	... ...	496 14 4	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Jane Norris (Dinapore), being her one-third share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 31st May 1871, payable to her as widow of the deceased.
O.							
O'Connell, Major Morgan James ..	15 Dec. 1870 ..	20 Dec. 1871 ..	0	0	.. ...	1118 5 9	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 18th December 1871, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863.
O'Hanlow, Patrick,—share account of the children of the late H. M. O'Hanlow ..	24 Mar. 1851 ..	5 Ditto ..	0	0	6*	4965 8 0	Paid and delivered to Mr. Edward O'Hanlow (through the Agra Bank) the balance of one-third share of the moiety of the late H. M. O'Hanlow's share of the balance of this account closed to 19th June 1871, payable to him as the son of the late H. M. O'Hanlow, son of the deceased, as per release executed to 27th June 1871.
Ormsby, Private James ...	Taken charge 23 Nov. 1871.	15 Ditto ..	0	0	... ...	32 10 10	Paid Miss Mary Ormsby and Miss Anne Ormsby, sisters of the deceased, being their respective half share of the second distribution of the Delhi prize money due to the deceased, less charges as per account closed to 30th November 1871.
P.							
Page, Mrs. Eliza Ann,—share account of Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased ...	27 Oct. 1868 ..	13 Ditto ..	0	0	... ...	509 7 6	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed to 11th December 1871.
——, Benjamin (the younger),—share account of Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	0	0	.. ..	1081 9 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed to 11th December 1871.

——, *Miss Mary Ann,—share account of Sarah Page, niece of the deceased* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	..	528 3 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Sarah Page, niece of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed to 11th December 1871.
Paxton, David,—share account of the children of the deceased in the life policy ..	10 Aug. 1865 ..	27 Ditto ...	0	0	..	...	694 2 0	Paid Mr. William Robert Paxton (through Mr. W. Nicholls), being his one-fifth share of the balance of this account closed to 5th December 1871, payable to him as one of the children of the deceased.
Pearch, James,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	1 Oct. 1858 ...	11 Oct. 1871 ...	0	0	..	...	996 6 10	Transferred to the share account of Edward and Eliza Emily Pearch, son and daughter of the deceased, being their respective one-eighth of two-thirds share, and remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. William Henry Pearch, son of the deceased, being his one-third of the remaining three-eighths of two-thirds share of the estate, as per accounts closed to 18th April 1866, 3rd December 1868, 22nd December 1870, and 9th October 1871.
Plum, Captain Edward Charles (Mariner) ..	28 Jan. 1851 ...	29 July 1871 ...	0	0	..	...	6521 2 7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Alexander Charles Gillan and Thomas Edward Day Plum, god-sons of the deceased, being their respective moiety share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 21st July 1871, payable to them as legatees under the will of the deceased.
R.								
Rebeiro, Lyon ..	Taken charge 21 April 1870	4 July 1871 ...	0	0	..	..	220 15 0	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Theresa Powell (Bombay), being her moiety share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 20th May 1871, payable to her as sister of the deceased.
Riley, Lieutenant-General Stephen Davis,—share account of the children of William Riley, a pre-deceased brother of the deceased ..	5 July 1867. ..	16 Sept. & 3 Oct. 1871.	0	0	..	..	220372 9 5	Remitted to the India Office, being two-thirds share of the balance for payment to the parties entitled, viz., Sydney Bacon Weaver and Louisa Maria Lea, son and daughter of Charlotte Weaver, sister of the deceased, their respective half of one-third share; Manfred Marcus Crosbie, James Crosbie, Theodore Crosbie, Augustus Crosbie, and Charles Crosbie, children of Harriet Crosbie, sister of the deceased, their respective one-fifth of one-third share, and remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Mary Ann Madge (Bangalore, Madras), sister of the deceased, her one-third share of the balance of this account closed to 14th September 1871, and in terms of the decree of the High Court, dated 15th July 1871, in cause Mrs. Mary Ann Madge *versus* C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., and others.
S.								
Salew, Color Sergeant John ..	30 June 1870 ...	19 Aug. 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	310 12 8	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Mary Ann Salew (now Gordon), Mean Meer, being her one-third share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 16th June 1871, payable to her as widow of the deceased.
Sandys, Ensign John Dalrymple ..	... ..	1 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	248 8 10	Remitted to the India office for payment to Mr Edward William Sandys the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 27th June 1871, payable to him as the executor of the deceased on proof of identity.

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. As. P.	Parties to whom paid.
S.							
Savage, Major George William ...	21 June 1870 ..	29 July 1871 ..	0	0	.. ...	301 3 2	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 20th July 1871, to be held at the disposal of Secretary of State for India in Council for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863.
Scott, George Leal Tiernan ..	14 Aug. 1867 ...	21 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	6 12 4	Transferred to the share account of James E., James George, and Alice C. Scott, brothers and sister of the deceased, being their respective one-third of moiety of the balance of further asset of this estate, as per account closed to 21st August 1871.
——, Apothecary James George,—account of the widow and children of the deceased ..	18 May 1861 ..	18 Ditto ...	0	0	.. ...	55 13 6	Transferred to their respective share account of G. L. T. Scott, James Edlin Scott, James George Scott, and Alice C. Scott, children of the deceased, being their respective one-fourth share of the balance of further asset of this estate, as per account closed to 18th August 1871.
——, share account of James Edlin Scott, son of the deceased ..	Ditto ..	6 Sept. 1871 ..	0	10400	.. ...	423 0 10	Paid and delivered to Mr. J E. Scott, through his constituted attorney Mr. C. W. Hatch, being the balance of this account closed to 28th August 1871, payable to him as one of the children of the deceased, as per separate release executed 6th September 1871.
Sefton, Samuel Henry ..	Taken charge 6 Sept. 1870.	22 Nov. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ...	357 5 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. Samuel Sefton, the father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 17th November 1871.
Shilstone, William Nelson,—share account of Richard William Shilstone, son of the deceased	10 July 1867 ..	27 July 1871 ..	0	2000	... ..	26 3 8	Paid and delivered to Mr Richard William Shilstone, being the balance of his one-seventh share of the assets of the estate as per accounts closed to 5th May 1868 and 17th July 1871, payable to him as one of the children of the deceased, and in terms of his release executed 27th July 1871.

Shouldham, Mrs. Charlotte,—share account of Arthur J. Shouldham, son of the deceased ...	10 Aug. 1870 .	20 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	... ...	9651 10 3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Major Arthur J. Shouldham being the balance of this account closed to 18th December 1871, payable to him as son and one of the next of kin of the deceased.
Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander ..	21 Feb. 1870 ...	15 July 1871 ...	0	0	4* £360†	869 7 0	Transmitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 14th July 1871, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863.
Slade, Edward,—share account of Miss Annie Slade, daughter and only child of the deceased	28 July 1857 ...	27 Sept. 1871 .	0	0	.. ...	8112 15 1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Annie Slade, daughter and only child of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed to 23rd September 1871.
Smith, Mrs. Mary ..	2 May 1868 .	5 July 1871 ..	0	0	.. ...	414 10 0	Paid Mr. E. J. Smith, through Mr R. Hoff, being his one-fourth share of the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed to 24th June 1871, payable to him as a son of the deceased.
——, (formerly Herklots) ...	16 Aug. 1870 .	28 July 1871 ...	0	2000	.. ..	216 7 9	Paid and delivered to Mr. Alexander Herklots, through the Manager, Agra Bank Limited, Calcutta, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 14th July 1871, which consists of the legacy left to him by his grandfather, Mr. Gregories Herklots.
——, Peter ..	14 July 1869	26 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	126 0 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Sergeant Major E. Smith, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per account closed to 24th August 1871, payable to him as the brother and universal legatee under the Will of the deceased.
Stevenson, Isabella,—legacy account of W. F. Stevenson, son of the deceased ...	21 May 1863	... ..	0	0	.. ..	4257 1 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. W. F. Stevenson, being the balance of this account closed to 14th July 1871, payable to him as son of the deceased.
Stubbs, Charles,—share account of E. Reily and F. Stubbs, sisters of the deceased ...	19 May 1869 .	29 July 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	334 1 6	Paid Mrs. Emma Reily, being the half share of the balance of this account closed to 27th July 1871, payable to her as a sister of the deceased.
Swinden, William Weldon,—share account of Miss E. F. Swinden, daughter of the deceased.	30 June 1863	29 Aug. 1871 ...	0	1400	.. ..	236 15 0	Paid and delivered to Mrs. E. F. D'Cruz, being the balance of this account closed to 21st August 1871, payable to her as one of the children of the deceased.
T.							
Thoman, Marian Chatoor,—share account of Thakooee ..	9 Mar. 1856 .	29 Aug. 1871 ...	0	500	... ..	30 5 4	Paid and delivered to Miss Thakooee S. Abraham, being the balance of this account payable to her as daughter of the late Sarkies Abraham, brother of the deceased, as per account closed to 21st August 1871.
Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin ..	31 Mar. 1870 ..	14 & 25 July & 14 Aug. 1871	0	0	... ..	106 0 6	Remitted by transfer receipts to Mrs. Julliette Taylor, Pubna, and Clarence Henry Palmer, Cachar, being their respective one-fourth share of their late mother, Mrs. E. O. Palmer's one-fourth share of the balance of this estate; and also to Mrs. Harrietta Jane Power, Mirzapore, being her one-fourth share of her late mother, Mrs. J. C. Watson's one-fourth share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 20th April 1871, payable to them as children of the late Mrs. E. O Palmer and Mrs. J. C. Watson, as sisters of the deceased

* Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's Shares.

† East Indian Railway Company's Consolidated Stock.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs. As. P.	Parties to whom paid.
T.							
Tregent, Henry ...	7 Jan. 1871 ...	6 Dec. 1871 ..	0	0	... ...	6209 11 6	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Henry Wakeman Tregent, being the balance of the assets of this estate, and payable to him as father and next of kin of the deceased, as per account closed to 4th December 1871.
Trevor, Edward Taylor ...	... ..	13 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	... ...	844 5 5	Remitted to the India Office, being three-fourth shares of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 11th December 1871, being the shares of Alice Herbert and Gerald Trevor, children of the deceased, payable to G. A. Trevor as trustee of the deceased's Will.
Turnbull, Sidney,—share account of Hannah, Emmah, Eliza Cooke, and Lucy Hyde Turnbull, the sisters of the deceased. ...	9 Aug. 1869 ...	12 Oct. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ..	126 1 11	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. Hannah Turnbull, Lucknow, being her one-ninth of half share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 14th March 1871, and payable to her as one of the sisters of the deceased.
Turner, W.,—share account of J. L. Turner ...	14 May 1863 ...	18 Sept. 1871 ...	0	1000	... ...	251 10 0	Paid and delivered to John Lathbury Turner, through Oriental Bank Corporation, being the balance of this account, and paid to him as the son and legatee under the Will of the deceased, as per account closed to 8th June 1871.
Tweedie, Miss Lucy Maria ...	9 Jan. 1871 ...	7 Nov. 1871 ...	0	3300	.. ..	37 0 6	Paid and delivered to Thomas Tweedie, through the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, bieng the balance of this estate payable to him as father and next of kin of the deceased, as per account closed to 5th October 1871.
Tydd, A. G.,—share account of the children ...	8 Oct. 1868 ..	18 Dec. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ...	52 7 4	Paid to Mrs. M. C. Hutchison, being her one-third share of the late Miss Augusta Georgiana Tydd's share of the estate of the deceased, as per account closed to 15th December 1871, payable to her as her mother.
W.							
Walcot, Brevet Captain William Henry ...	... ...	19 Aug. 1871 ...	0	0	.. ...	2958 13 5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Rev. J. Walcot, being the balance of the funds of this estate, as per account closed to 10th August 1871, payable to him as executor of the deceased in England on his receipt after payment of the costs of Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse on account of the estate, should there be any due to them.

Waters, Thomas Paine ...	Taken charge 2 July 1870	Ditto ..	0	0	...	...	166 7 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Paine Waters, being the balance of the estate, as per account closed to 16th August 1871, payable to her as universal legatee under the Will of the deceased.
Watts, Mrs. Norah,—share account of the three children ...	25 Jan. 1855 ..	15 July 1871 ...	0	0	..	..	216 1 11	Paid to Mrs. Olivia Maria Carter Nee Watts, being the balance of her one-half share of the remaining two-thirds share of this account, or one third share of the general estate, payable to her as one of the children of the deceased, as per account closed to 28th September 1869.
Williamson, Charles John ..	24 Feb. 1870 ...	12 Oct. 1871 ...	0	0	..	...	1767 4 0	Remitted by a transfer receipt to W. J. Williamson, Poonah, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 27th April 1871, payable to him as father of the deceased.
Willis, Revd. Finch DeAugers ...	22 June 1870 ..	29 July & 13 Dec. 1871	0	0	..	...	1659 15 5	Remitted to the India Office Rs. 551-1-1 for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa Willis, being her one-fourth share of the balance of the estate payable to her as mother of the deceased, and also Rs. 1,108-14-4 payable to Frederick DeAngers Willis and Wilbraham DeAngers Willis, brothers of the deceased, being two-fourth shares of the balance of this estate, as per account closed to 9th December 1871.
Wilson, Horace Hayman,—share account of Thomas Luxmore Wilson ...	20 Nov. 1857 ..	15 July 1871 ..	0	0	...	...	11399 3 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Thomas Luxmore Wilson, being the proceeds of the Bank of Bengal shares, as per statement closed to 8th July 1871, payable to him on his receipt countersigned by the executors of the deceased in England confirming the payment.
Wood, John ..	Taken charge 16 Aug. 1867	5 Sept. 1871 ...	0	0	..	...	25 2 0	Paid to Mrs. Ann Wood, being the balance of her one-half share of this estate, and paid to her as widow of the deceased, as per account closed to 30th August 1871.
Wood, Richard Augustus ...	9 Jan. 1871 ..	16 Ditto ...	0	0	..	...	8842 6 9	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate payable to Miss Georgiana Wood and Samia Wood in equal shares, as per account closed to 15th September 1871, and paid to them as sisters and only next of kin of the deceased.
Y.								
York, Serjeant Richard ...	Taken charge 1 Dec. 1869	6 Oct. 1871 ..	0	0	..	..	84 4 10	Paid to Charles J. Gray, assistant examiner, fund accounts, being the balance of this account to be held by him for the benefit of Henry John, Jane Elizabeth, Amelia Levenia, Mary Ann, and Walter Charles York, children of the deceased.
Ghoolam Cawder ...	2 Mar. 1871 ...	14 & 31 Aug. 1871, & 7 to 16 Sept. 1871, & 3 Oct. 1871	0	0	..	...	4842 6 1	Paid and remitted by transfer receipts to Zanoob Sahiba and Cossim Bee, widows; Khader Moiddeen, brother; Salma Sahiba, mother; and Shamooda Subjojee Bee and Asha Bee, children of the deceased, being their respective shares of the balance of this estate as per account closed to 19th July 1871.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1871.

E. E.
L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE B. of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Estates not being HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances prepared up to the 31st December 1871, under Section XLII of Act XXIV of 1867.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Abbott, William Henry ...	30 Aug. 69	0	0	...	0 0 0	45 8 7	0	0	...	24 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	20 15 7
Abraham, Carapiet,—legacy account of Miss T. Abraham, sister and only next of kin of the deceased ...	6 Dec. 66	0	2000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	39 4 0	0	2000	...	39 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Adams, Henry ..	23 May 45	0	8800	...	1438 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1675 14 0	0	8800	...	3114 11 2	0	0	...	2986 5 7	0	8800	...	128 5 7	0 0 0
Agabeg, Aviet .	11 June 39	0	2500	...	104 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	154 3 3	0	0	...	3 11 6	0	2500	...	150 7 9	0 0 0
———, Joseph ...	22 Nov. 69	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0
———, Lazar (sugar merchant) ...	19 June 39	0	4600	...	290 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	92 0 0	0	4600	...	382 8 8	0	0	...	6 3 1	0	4600	...	376 5 7	0 0 0
Agins, Band-Master Andrew ...	Taken charge 16 Mar. 69	0	0	...	49 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0 0 0
Ahern, Sub-Condr. John,—share account of the brothers of the deceased ..	11 May 58	0	0	...	387 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	387 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	387 14 0	0 0 0
Akerman, Lieutenant Hercules ...	Taken charge 15 Nov. 70	0	800	...	49 15 10	0 0 9	0	0	...	810 4 1	0	800	...	860 3 11	0	800	...	860 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aldren, Dr. Robert ...	5 July 70	0	0	...	232 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	232 7 8	0	0	...	232 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Alexander, John ..	12 Oct. 41	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 14 3	0	0	...	21 14 3	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0
Allen, Mrs. Ann,—legacy account of the three nephews and one niece of the deceased ...	22 July 64	0	3500	...	0 0 0	0 14 9	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	3500	...	79 1 3	0	0	...	3 13 5	0	3500	...	75 3 10	0 0 0
——, Major Augustine ...	24 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	650 13 0	0	500	...	650 13 0	0	0	...	643 2 10	0	500	...	7 10 2	0 0 0
——, John William ...	23 Feb. 58	0	0	...	137 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	137 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 4 3	0 0 0
Allingham, John Alexander Welch ...	Taken charge 14 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	355 8 6	0	0	...	355 8 6	0	0	...	355 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Allsopp, William.—share account of the children of the deceased ...	22 Feb. 64	0	31000	...	0 0 0	4 1 5	0	0	...	620 0 0	0	31000	...	615 14 7	0	0	...	570 15 5	0	31000	...	44 15 2	0 0 0

———, share account of H. T. Allsopp, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	3800	.	0	0	0	282	11	0	0	0	...	76	0	0	0	3800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	159	8	8	0	3800	...	0	0	0	366	3	8
Amman, Earnest Dawes R.	Taken charge 14 Dec. 59	0	0	...	342	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	342	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	342	8	0	0	0	0
Anderson, William	Taken charge 12 Mar. 68	0	0		188	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	188	8	5	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	...	188	8	5	0	0	0
Andrew, David.—share account of A. S. Andrew, daughter of the deceased .	2 Dec. 62	0	800		147	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	.	163	13	4	0	0	.	1	5	8	0	800	...	162	7	8	0	0	0
Andrews, Richard ..	30 Aug. 69	0	1400	...	0	0	0	266	15	9	0	0	...	1432	13	1	0	1400		1165	13	4	0	1400	...	947	6	3	0	0	...	218	7	1	0	0	0
———, Thomas .	8 Feb. 65	0	0		0	0	0	38	12	7	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	38	12	7
———, share account of the children of the deceased .	Ditto	0	700	..	36	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	14	0	0	0	700	.	50	7	2	0	0	...	26	13	3	0	700	...	23	9	11	0	0	0
Anthony, David .	13 Dec. 70	0	1400	...	0	0	0	76	12	9	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	6	9	0	1400	..	0	0	0	51	3	6
Arathoon, Miss Mary,—legacy account of G Arathoon. son of the deceased ..	11 Dec. 66	0	3700	..	0	0	0	56	0	1	0	0	...	689	7	0	0	3700	...	633	6	11	0	0	...	559	4	11	0	3700	...	74	2	0	0	0	0
Archer, Gunton William ..	7 May 67	0	10500		0	0	0	150	1	1	0	0	...	260	0	0	0	10500	...	109	14	11	0	0		7	4	5	0	10500	...	102	10	6	0	0	0
———, James,—share account of F. J Archer, son of the deceased .	4 July 66	0	1600	...	119	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	1600	...	163	6	7	0	0	..	44	0	0	0	1600	...	119	6	7	0	0	0
———, share account of C. G. Greenway, grandson of the deceased .	Ditto	0	2100		8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	54	0	0	0	2100	...	62	15	0	0	0	..	2	13	11	0	2100	...	60	1	1	0	0	0
Arden, Major Samuel,—share account of A. Arden, son of the deceased ..	7 Oct. 23	0	0	...	1052	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1052	15	3	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	...	1052	15	3	0	0	0
———, share account of the late G. Arden, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	700	...	109	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700		123	9	1	0	0	...	1	9	2	0	700	...	121	15	11	0	0	0
Armstrong, Mrs. Ann	17 Mar. 71	0	600	...	0	0	0	164	7	9	0	0	..	13	6	1	0	600	.	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	8	11	0	600	.	0	0	0	173	10	7
———, Sub-Condr. J. W	25 Feb. 70	0	2700	...	0	0	0	1098	6	11	0	0	...	1209	3	9	0	2700	...	110	12	10	0	2700	...	110	12	10	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
———, share account of the three children of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	...	111	0	4	0	1500	...	111	0	4	0	0		1	15	5	0	1500		109	0	11	0	0	0
Arnott, David	Taken charge 29 Oct. 58	0	0	...	322	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	322	1	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		322	1	7	0	0	0
Arrakiel, Johannes Gregory	29 Jan. 58	0	0	.	812	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1166	7	10	0	0	...	1979	3	10	0	0	...	1792	1	8	0	0	.	187	2	2	0	0	0
———, account of Domingo Swarris for life interest ..	Ditto	0	900	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	12	0	0	900	.	24	12	0	0	0	.	24	12	0	0	900	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, account of house No. 24-1. now No. 29, Chitpore Road	Ditto	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	...	869	10	4	0	600	...	869	10	4	0	0		716	7	2	0	600	...	153	3	2	0	0	0
Arrakil, Mrs. Begoom Cachick,—share account of house No. 7, Armenian Street ...	6 Apl. 36	0	0	...	133	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	9	0	0	0	...	165	9	10	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	...	165	9	10	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.			Total.			Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.			Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.															To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs. Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P
A.																						
Arrakil, Mrs. Begoom Cachick,—share account of house No. 8, Armenian Street ..	6 Apl. 36	0	500	...	91 7 5	0 0 0	0	0 ...	10 0 0	0	500	...	101 7 5	0	0	.	1 5 0	0	500	...	100 2 5	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 9, Armenian Street ..	Ditto	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 42, Garden Reach ..	Ditto	0	0	...	2030 11 8	0 0 0	0	2200 ...	701 14 0	0	2200	...	2732 9 8	0	0	...	2270 2 8	0	2200	...	462 7 0	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 1, Lucas' Lane	Ditto	0	0	..	28 8 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0	0	.	0 0 0	0	0	..	28 8 0	0 0 0
Aspinall, Henry Augustus and Mrs. Mary Ann Aspinall ..	2 Aug 62	0	4700	...	200 15 1	0 0 0	0	0 ...	91 0 0	0	4700	...	294 15 1	0	0	...	3 1 7	0	4700	...	291 13 6	0 0 0
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth,—account of house at Alipore, and one house and one bungalow at Meerut...	15 Dec. 48	0	23800	..	0 0 0	26 4 7	0	0 ...	476 0 0	0	23800	...	449 11 5	0	0	...	29 6 10	0	23800	...	420 4 7	0 0 0
———, account of legacy to widow and orphan .	Ditto	0	4100	...	326 3 6	0 0 0	0	0 ...	82 0 0	0	4100	...	408 3 6	0	0	...	5 9 7	0	4100	.	402 9 11	0 0 0
———, account of legacy of Sicca Rs. 5,000 ..	Ditto	0	10900	..	267 14 10	0 0 0	0	0 ...	218 0 0	0	10900	...	485 14 10	0	0	...	13 13 5	0	10900	...	472 1 5	0 0 0
———, John ...	24 Sept. 35	0	0	..	143 15 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 15 0	0 0 0
———, account one-fifth of the residue ..	Ditto	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs. Sophia Crane ...	Ditto	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0	..	15 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0 0 0
———, Manuel,—legacy account of the mother of the deceased ..	31 Jan. 49	0	9300	...	36 11 9	0 0 0	0	0 ..	202 4 0	0	9300	...	238 15 9	0	0	...	12 11 9	0	9300	...	226 4 0	0 0 0
———, Manuel Joshua ...	7 Nov. 45	0	4600	..	216 13 4	0 0 0	0	0 ...	1489 5 0	0	[illegible]	...	1706 2 4	0	4600	.	1706 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

———, *account of house No. 154, Dhurrumtollah Street* ..	Ditto	0	0	...	21	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	408	11	0	0	0	...	430	6	9	0	0	...	400	13	2	0	0	...	29	9	7	0	0	0
———, Manuel Theomartyr	5 Aug. 57	0	500	...	16	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	209	12	2	0	500	...	226	1	3	0	0	...	3	15	4	0	500	...	222	1	11	0	0	0
———, share account of Mrs E. E. Athanass, widow of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	800	...	86	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	102	15	5	0	0	...	1	5	8	0	800	...	101	9	9	0	0	0
———, share account of Miss T. Athanass, only child of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	30300	...	0	0	0	959	4	10	0	0	...	649	0	0	0	30300	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1175	9	9	0	[illegible]		[illegible]					
Aubery, Richard,—legacy account of G. P. Aubery, daughter of the deceased...	21 July 57	0	5100	...	413	4	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	102	0	0	0	5600	...	515	4	1	0	0	...	5[illegible]1	0	11	0	5600	..	[illegible]					
Avice, Sub-Condr. Robert—share account of A. A. Avice. infant daughter of the deceased ..	15 Nov. 64	0	3300	...	182	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	66	0	0	0	3300	...	248	7	4	0	0	...	3	5	8	0	3300	...	245	1	8	0	0	0
Aviet, Johanna Roxana Minas ...	Taken charge 26 Feb. 63	0	0	...	25	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	1	9	0	0	0
———, Minas,—legacy to his daughter Mary ..	22 June 43	0	6500	...	19	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	130	0	0	0	6500	...	149	11	4	0	0	...	109	12	2	0	6500	...	39	15	2	0	0	0
Aylward, Thomas	Taken charge 30 Jan. 65	0	0	...	196	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	196	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	196	8	9	0	0	0
Ayre, Charles Edward,—share account of G. C. Ayre, son of the deceased ..	7 April 68	0	1500	...	102	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	132	6	10	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	102	6	10	0	0	0
B.																																					
Babajohn, Massey, *alias* Martyrus,—account of the rents of house No 109, and godowns No. 110 at 119, Old China Bazar Street ...	1 Nov. 14	0	0	...	1141	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	..	1377	9	6	0	0	...	2518	11	5	0	0	...	1677	14	1	0	0	...	840	13	4	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the Institutions at New Naukchewan ..	Ditto	0	6200	...	33	15	0	0	0	0	0	700	...	822	12	0	0	6900	...	856	11	0	0	0	...	707	9	2	0	6900	...	149	1	10	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the prisoners of the Court of Requests and the poor Armenians ...	Ditto	0	95200	...	1373	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	2602	12	0	0	95200	...	3976	8	2	0	0	...	2437	1	0	0	95200	...	1539	7	2	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the poor Armenians ...	Ditto	0	0	...	781	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	580	5	8	0	0	...	1362	0	10	0	0	..	1362	0	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the prisoners of the Court of Requests ...	Ditto	0	10100	...	190	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	..	1943	1	2	0	10100	...	2133	7	7	0	0	...	1944	6	2	0	10100	...	189	1	5	0	0	0
Babington, John Hastings ..	5 April 71	0	1600	...	0	0	0	49	9	0	0	0	...	33	9	0	0	1600	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	9	1	0	1600	...	0	0	0	47	9	1
Baddeley, Lieutenant Clinton,—share account of W. L C. and H. D. Baddeley, children of the deceased ..	7 Sept. 52	0	1500	...	343	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	41	4	0	0	1500	..	384	14	1	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	1500	...	383	12	1	0	0	0
Baddiley, James ...	6 Jan. 48	0	21700	...	0	0	0	184	4	3	0	0	...	434	0	0	0	21700	..	249	11	9	0	0	...	391	4	0	0	21700	...	0	0	0	144	8	3

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
B.																							
Bagg, Color Sergt. James,—legacy account of J. D. Bagg and Elizabeth A. Bagg, children of the deceased ...	11 Jan. 62	0	1500	...	298 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 12 0	0	1500	...	332 2 7	0	0	...	33 14 6	0	1500	...	298 4 1	0 0 0
Bagnall, Mrs. Elizabeth ..	3 Sept. 69	0	0	...	22 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 4 11	0 0 0
———, legacy account of the minor children of Mr. G. Smith ..	Ditto	0	2100	...	0 0 0	32 11 0	0	0	...	84 0 0	0	2 00	...	51 5 0	0	0	...	83 5 2	0	2100	...	0 0 0	32 0 2
Bailey, Benjamin ..	9 April 69	0	5500	...	0 0 0	119 11 9	0	0	...	143 0 0	0	5500	...	23 4 3	0	0	...	141 7 4	0	5500	...	0 0 0	118 3 1
——, Samuel ..	8 April 7	0	11800	...	0 0 0	161 6 9	0	0	...	336 0 0	0	11800	..	174 9 3	0	0	...	9 2 8	0	11800	...	165 6 7	0 0 0
Baillie, Captain George ..	3 Oct. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7
Baker, Henry Frederick (a lunatic),—personalty account ...	... ...	0	22900	...	0 0 0	2429 9 8	0	0	...	3589 8 2	0	22900	...	1159 14 6	0	0	...	1005 7 9	0	22900	...	154 6 9	0 0 0
——, account of house No. 11, Barrackpore ..	... ...	0	7600	...	333 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	..	157 0 0	0	7600	...	490 7 7	0	0	...	490 7 7	0	7600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, account of house No. 15, Barrackpore ...	... ...	0	13000	...	407 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2261 3 9	0	13000	...	2668 13 4	0	2000	...	2668 13 4	0	11000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, account of house No 84, Barrackpore ..	... ..	0	9300	...	405 1 4	0 0 0	0	600	...	186 0 0	0	9900	...	591 1 4	0	0	...	619 12 5	0	9900	...	0 0 0	28 11 1
——, James W ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 56	0	0	...	171 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	171 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	171 13 2	0 0 0
——, Thomas,—share account of Miss L. Baker, daughter of the deceased.	0 Dec. 66	0	3900	...	0 0 0	32 7 7	0	0	...	78 0 0	0	3900	...	45 8 5	0	0	...	75 13 5	0	3900	...	0 0 0	30 5 0
Baldwin, Mrs. Catherine ..	2 May 63	0	0	...	16 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 6 7	0 0 0
Ballin, Mrs. Anna Maria,—realty account ..	3 Aug 63	0	0	...	668 10 6	0 0 0	0	1800	...	1789 5 0	0	1800	...	2457 15 6	0	0	...	2479 1 2	0	1800	...	0 0 0	21 1 8
Banks, Major John Sherbrooke,—share account of Miss F L. Banks, daughter of the deceased ...	17 Mar 65	0	6100	...	0 0 0	24 6 5	0	0	...	159 8 0	0	6100	...	135 1 7	0	0	...	159 8 0	0	6100	...	0 0 0	24 6 5

Baptist, Anthony,—account of Rosa Hart ...	18 Mar. 58	0	3700	...	353 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	74 0 0	0	3700	...	427 15 11	0	0	...	3 9 6	0	3700	...	424 6 5	0 0 0								
Barbaro, George Louis ...	Taken charge																														
	30 Mar. 71	0	0	...	393 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	400 15 0	0	0	...	21 0 0	0	0	...	379 15 0	0 0 0								
Barber, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth,—share account of R. F. Garvin, son of the late Mrs. M. G. Garvin, sister of the deceased ...	6 Mar. 68	0	600	...	39 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	51 3 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	49 15 4	0 0 0								
———, share account of M. A. G. Garvin, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	600	...	39 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	51 3 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	49 15 4	0 0 0								
———, share account of C. J. Garvin, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	600	...	39 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	51 3 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	49 15 4	0 0 0								
———, share account of T. A. Garvin, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	600	...	0 0 0	76 13 10	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 3 9	0	600	...	0 0 0	86 1 7								
Barjon, Louis,—share account of Mrs. C. Miller, wife of George Miller ...	17 Nov. 56	0	3200	...	202 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	67 12 0	0	3200	...	270 9 8	0	0	...	3 6 6	0	3200	...	267 3 2	0 0 0								
Barlow, Sir Robert,—account of Captain Sir M. Barlow, the only son and next of kin of the deceased ...	29 May 57	0	0	...	10 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 3 0	0 0 0								
Barnes, Thomas ...	20 May 42	0	500	..	146 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	156 2 10	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	154 13 10	0 0 0								
Barr, A	Taken charge																														
	14 Dec. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	523 12 1	0	500	...	523 12 1	0	0	...	516 12 3	0	500	...	6 15 10	0 0 0								
Barretto, Joseph ...	... ...	0	2000	...	384 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	424 4 4	0	0	...	41 1 7	0	2000	...	383 2 9	0 0 0								
Barsick, Arathoon,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	15 Dec. 66	0	500	...	46 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	499 7 4	0	500	...	546 6 5	0	500	...	184 11 3	0	0	...	361 11 2	0 0 0								
Bason, Mrs. Catherine ...	... ...	0	500	..	0 0 0	175 15 7	0	0	...	30 3 10	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 11 10	0	500	...	0 0 0	161 7 7								
———, Thomas ...	1 May 71	0	10700	5*	0 0 0	546 14 1	0	0	...	1084 14 11	0	1070	5*	538 0 10	0	500	...	646 1 8	0	10200	5*	0 0 0	108 0 10								
Bayldon, Major R. ..	31 Dec. 44	0	0	...	3 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 0	0	0	...	3 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0								
Bazalgette, Captain Sydney Augustus ...	Taken charge																														
	7 Mar. 70	0	700	...	362 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	713 6 0	0	700	...	1075 13 11	0	700	...	825 13 11	0	0	...	250 0 0	0 0 0								
Beanland, David Henry,—share account of the children of the late J. G. Beanland, brother of the deceased ..	14 May 63	0	2500	...	11 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	65 0 0	0	2500	...	76 9 1	0	0	...	66 5 3	0	2500	...	10 3 10	0 0 0								
———, share account of J. W. G. Beanland, son of the late A. Beanland, brother of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	3500	...	222 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	3500	...	307 6 2	0	0	...	4 2 10	0	3500	...	303 3 4	0 0 0								
———, James William Graham ...	30 Mar. 64	0	0	...	0 0 0	83 7 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	83 7 7								
Beatson, Joseph Walter ...	Taken charge																														
	25 Nov. 70	0	500	...	0 0 0	2 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	3 13 7								
———, Capt. Wm. Stuart	Ditto	0	0	...	146 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	146 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	146 6 3	0 0 0								

* Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association "Limited" Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Beazley, Mrs. Ellen ...	Taken charge	0	500	...	141 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	151 4 0	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	150 4 7	0 0 0
	17 Aug. 58	0	500	...	81 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	91 4 7	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	89 15 7	0 0 0
Becher, Major Robert ...	Power from Executor.	0	500	...	4 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 14 0	0	0	...	4 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bedell. William	27 Jan. 59	0	0	...	53 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 12 0	0	7400	...	208 0 5	0	0	...	154 12 0	0	7400	...	53 4 5	0 0 0
——, share account of W. H. R. Bedell ...	Ditto	0	7400	...	46 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	80 9 0	0	0	...	1 9 2	0	1700	...	78 15 10	0 0 0
Bedford. John,—personalty account .	3 Dec. 65	0	1700	...	225 1 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	347 0 0	0	16100	...	572 1 3	0	0	...	527 0 9	0	16100	...	45 0 6	0 0 0
——, account of leasehold properties ...	Ditto	0	15600	...	99 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 6 3	0 0 0
——, account of freehold properties ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	4 1 1	0	1600	...	1632 15 0	0	2500	15*	1628 13 11	0	0	...	1631 9 9	0	2500	15*	0 0 0	2 11 10
Bell, Alexander Herbert ...	19 May 68	0	900	15*	87 11 9	0 0 0	0	800	...	1193 [illegible] 0	0	20800	...	1281 10 9	0	0	...	1850 9 2	0	20800	...	0 0 0	568 14 5
——, Andrew Ross ...	14 Mar. 71	0	20000	...	1 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Dr. Arthur ..	14 Dec. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	199 4 0	0	0	..	200 0 0	0	10000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0
——, Dr. Henry Piele,—account of life interest for Mrs. J. B. Alker ...	4 Sept. 67	0	10000	...	37 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	51 15 5	0	0	...	1 9 2	0	700	...	50 6 3	0 0 0
Benjamine, Mrs. Jane,—legacy account of Sicca Rs. 3,700 to C. J. Thomson ...	19 June 37	0	700	...	84 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	96 9 1	0	0	...	1 7 7	0	600	...	95 1 6	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Sicca Rs. 5,700 to St. George Benjamine ...	Ditto	0	600	...	6 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	..	10 0 0	0	500	...	16 13 11	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	15 14 6	0 0 0
Bennett, Alfred ...	27 Feb. 63	0	500	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	240 0 0	0	12000	...	239 4 0	0	0	...	240 0 0	0	12000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0
——, Lieutenant-Colonel John William,—account of George Inglis, legatee under the will of George Inglis ..	11 June 69	0	12000	...	0 0 0	3 1 0	0	0	...	1303 4 11	0	1300	...	1300 3 11	0	1300	...	1300 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Cornet William Frederick ...	20 July 70	0	1300	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	155 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	155 7 4	0 0 0
——, William Henry	Taken charge 24 June 58	0	0	...	155 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	155 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	155 7 4	0 0 0

Bensley, Benjamin,—legacy account of the five children of the deceased ...	9 May 70	0	14000	...	268 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	300 0 0	0	14000	...	568 1 8	0	0	...	300 0 0	0	14000	...	268 1 8	0 0 0
Bentley, Mrs. Anne,—life interest for Miss E. C. Emmer ..	15 July 50	0	33000	...	0 0 0	88 7 3	0	0	...	660 0 0	0	33000	...	571 8 9	0	0	...	625 12 3	0	33000	...	0 0 0	54 3 6
———, Robert Alexander,—legacy to the Apprenticing Society ..	18 Feb. 53	0	4500	...	275 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 0 0	0	4500	...	370 14 2	0	0	...	1 10 0	0	4500	..	369 4 2	0 0 0
Bernard, Reverend Frederick ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 65	0	500	...	22 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	32 4 6	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	.	31 5 1	0 0 0
Best, Major Henry White ..	18 Apl. 71	0	0	...	1667 15 4	0 0 0	0	2000	.	680 10 4	0	2000	...	2348 9 8	0	0	...	2335 0 10	0	2000	...	13 8 10	0 0 0
——, John Rycroft,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	22 Nov. 65	0	2300	...	42 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	88 3 1	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	..	42 3 1	0 0 0
Birch, Mrs. Frances Jane,—legacy account of the late Mrs. A. M. E. Hatch, daughter of the deceased..	28 Mar. 68	0	0	...	113 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	113 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	113 3 8	0 0 0
Blackwood, Lieut.-Colonel Archibald ..	30 Aug. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4000	...	4426 7 7	0	4000	...	4426 7 7	0	0	...	4357 10 5	0	4000	...	68 13 2	0 0 0
Blacquire, Miss Louisa ..	11 Feb. 57	0	1100	...	66 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	88 14 1	0	0	...	1 4 4	0	1100	.	87 9 9	0 0 0
Blake, William ..	10 Jan. 72	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 1 0	0	0	...	72 1 0	0	0	...	5 13 4	0	0	...	66 3 8	0 0 0
Bland, Revd. Robert James	16 Nov. 69	0	900	...	15 10 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	33 10 7	0	0	...	2 3 4	0	900	...	31 7 3	0 0 0
Blaney, A B ..	3 Mar. 51	0	0	...	54 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 1 0	0 0 0
Blenman, Daniel Townsend,—share account of H. Blenman, son of the deceased..	29 June 66	0	2900	...	169 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	..	58 0 0	0	2900	..	227 4 2	0	0	..	340 9 9	0	2900	..	0 0 0	113 5 7
———, share account of C. A. L. M. Blenman, daughter of the deceased..	Ditto	0	2500	...	0 0 0	47 10 5	0	0	..	50 0 0	0	2500	...	2 5 7	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	0 0 0	47 10 5
Blundell. William ..	20 Dec. 62	0	0	..	37 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 13 11	0 0 0
Blyth. Daniel T.,—share account of W. E. Blyth and M. Blyth, brother and sister of the deceased ..	12 Jan. 61	0	500	...	108 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	..	10 0 0	0	500	...	118 11 10	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	117 10 0	0 0 0
——, Robert,—share account of Miss M. Blyth, sister of the deceased ..	11 Aug. 69	0	0	...	351 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	351 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	351 8 5	0 0 0
Boezalt, Francis,—legacy account of Miss L. E. Boezalt, daughter of the deceased ..	... ..	0	2000	...	18 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	58 10 5	0	0	...	40 3 0	0	2000	..	18 7 5	0 0 0
Bogle, Thomas Cameron ..	Taken charge 15 Sept. 70	0	500	...	135 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	145 14 4	0	0	...	33 13 2	0	500	...	112 1 2	0 0 0
Boileau, Major-General Alexander Henry Edmonstone,—share account of M. H. Boileau and A. C. T. Boileau, children of Mrs. M. G. Cadell ...	27 Feb. 63	0	16200	5*	18 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	.	417 12 0	0	16200	5*	436 5 10	0	0	...	378 0 0	0	16200	5*	58 5 10	0 0 0

* Agra Bank Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December. 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Boileau, Simeon ...	3 Apl. 67	0	0	...	242 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	242 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	242 14 5	0 0 0
———, Bonong Edward ...	9 Aug. 68	0	12000	...	110 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	270 4 0	0	12000	...	380 9 6	0	0	...	7 3 10	0	12000	...	373 5 8	0 0 0
Bovell, William Coleridge...	6 June 65	0	0	...	0 0 0	14 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	14 2 0
Bowers, Mrs. Joanna,—legacy account of D. Kitchenner, (a lunatic), grandson of the deceased ...	8 July 62	0	7100	...	355 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 4 0	0	7100	...	498 10 8	0	0	...	6 6 9	0	7100	...	492 3 11	0 0 0
———, legacy account of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senora de Dores at Boitukhannah ...	Ditto	0	600	...	11 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	23 8 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	22 4 4	0 0 0
Boyce, Benjamin	Taken charge 1 Nov. 69	0	0	...	224 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	224 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	224 13 6	0 0 0
Boyle, Andrew,—account of Harrison and Boyle's claim against the Railway Company ...	5 Apl. 64	0	1200	...	115 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	139 15 0	0	0	...	1 11 6	0	1200	...	138 3 6	0 0 0
———, share account of the children of the deceased	Ditto	0	131300	...	0 0 0	1119 13 5	0	0	...	2643 8 0	0	131300	...	1523 10 7	0	0	...	2628 13 11	0	131300	...	0 0 0	1105 3 4
———, share account of A. T. Boyle, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	5912 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5912 14 11	0	0	...	5912 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bradbury, Samuel Watson ...	3 Feb. 60	0	0	...	78 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 4 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 4 10	0 0 0
Bradly ...	Taken charge 12 Apl. 61	0	0	...	24 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 5 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 5 11	0 0 0
Brae, Edward Fyffe ...	5 July 56	0	500	...	483 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	493 4 4	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	492 4 11	0 0 0
——, Thomas, the elder ...	28 Jan. 51	0	0	...	32 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 5 3	0 0 0
Braga, Charles ...	1 Aug. 70	0	0	...	177 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	177 6 2	0	0	...	177 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bray, Dr. Thomas ...	16 Aug. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	16400	73*	650 13 0	0	16400	73*	650 13 0	0	0	20*	837 6 11	0	16400	53*	0 0 0	186 9 11
Brett, G. A. ...	Taken charge 19 Dec. 66	0	0	...	301 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	301 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	301 9 6	0 0 0

Brew, Hugh Brady,—account of life interest for Mrs. S. Brew, widow of the deceased ...	11 Dec. 66	0	5600	...	18	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	117	0	0	0	5600	...	135	1	10	0	0	...	113	1	5	0	5600	...	22	0	5	0 0 0
Brewitt, William ...	8 Oct. 50	0	0	...	172	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	172	7	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	172	7	0	0 0 0
Brien, Sub-Condr. Maurice {	Taken charge 10 April 66	0	600	...	18	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	30	10	3	0	0	...	1	0	11	0	600	...	29	9	4	0 0 0
Bright, George Warren ...	16 Jan. 55	0	20200	...	59	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	404	0	0	0	20200	...	463	4	3	0	0	...	362	10	4	0	20200	...	100	9	11	0 0 0
Bristow, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	19 May 70	0	39500	...	0	0	0	12	9	1	0	0	...	1483	13	8	0	39500	...	1471	4	7	0	700	...	1312	10	10	0	38800	...	158	9	9	0 0 0
Brooke, William Augustus,—trust of Mahomedan woman ...	5 Aug. 33	0	10000	...	565	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	200	0	0	0	10000	...	765	11	0	0	0	...	12	13	0	0	10000	...	752	14	0	0 0 0
Broome, Major-General Arthur ...	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	9	3	0	0	...	28	9	3	0	0	...	118	9	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	90 0 0
Brotherhood, Edward ... {	Taken charge 28 Feb. 71	0	0	...	274	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	0	0	...	281	14	9	0	0	...	281	14	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0 0
Brown, Brigadier and Major-General Clements ...	28 June 41	0	29200	...	0	0	0	27	7	7	0	0	...	584	0	0	0	29200	...	556	8	5	0	0	...	542	3	4	0	29200	...	14	5	1	0 0 0
——, James ... {	Taken charge 31 Dec. 69	0	0	...	152	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	152	9	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	152	9	6	0 0 0
——, Patrick ... {	Taken charge 9 June 59	0	0	...	372	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	372	4	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	372	4	11	0 0 0
——, Thomas John,—legacy account of J. S. Brown, son of the deceased	13 Dec. 67	0	900	...	37	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	907	2	1	0	900	...	944	5	11	0	900	...	944	5	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0 0
——, legacy account of J. F. Brown, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	1200	...	42	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1200	...	42	9	6	0	0	...	122	5	11	0	1200	...	0	0	0	79 12 5
——, legacy account of Miss A. M. Brown, daughter and residuary legatee under the will of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	1400	...	133	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1416	2	6	0	1400	...	1549	6	3	0	1400	...	1549	6	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0 0
Browne, Charles Henry,—legacy account of Miss M. A. J. Browne, sister of the deceased ..	29 Aug. 66	0	5200	...	0	0	0	46	14	11	0	0	...	118	0	0	0	5200	...	71	1	1	0	0	...	101	8	8	0	5200	...	0	0	0	30 7 7
——, Frederick William	12 Dec. 64	0	0	...	229	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	118	7	11	0	0	...	347	8	6	0	0	...	1	12	5	0	0	...	345	12	1	0 0 0
Bruce, William ...	1 July 63	0	600	...	45	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	57	1	6	0	0	...	1	0	11	0	600	...	56	0	7	0 0 0
Bruggen, Mrs. Emma Terher	12 Dec. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4500	...	4824	3	9	0	4500	...	4824	3	9	0	0	...	4645	8	10	0	4500	...	178	10	11	0 0 0
Bryson, Mrs. Mary Ann,—personalty account, share account of A. H. Bryson and A. C. Bryson, sons of the deceased ...	10 Aug. 66	0	3800	...	0	0	0	108	13	5	0	0	...	1333	0	5	0	3800	...	1224	3	0	0	3800	...	1224	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0 0 0
——, share account of A. C. Bryson, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	...	603	7	1	0	1500	...	603	7	1	0	0	...	194	12	6	0	1500	...	408	10	7	0 0 0
Buckner, John,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	5 May 64	0	1600	...	0	0	0	182	14	9	0	0	...	32	0	0	0	1600	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	4	0	1600	...	0	0	0	152 15 1

* Sundry Shares.

† Dehra Doon Tea Company Limited Shares.

B.

ESTATES	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
B.																							
Buller, Lieutenant John Edward ...	2 June 70	0	1400	...	3 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	1397 1 4	0	1400	...	1400 12 9	0	1400	...	1400 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bunbury, Captain Henry Fox	29 Nov. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	.	1173 8 10	0	1000	...	1173 8 10	0	0	...	1232 6 3	0	1000	...	0 0 0	58 13 5
Bunney, Serjeant Joseph—legacy account of Emily Bunney, daughter of the deceased ..	21 Jan. 59	0	8800	...	0 0 0	385 7 4	0	0	...	185 0 0	0	8800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	109 8 3	0	8800	...	0 0 0	309 15 7
Burgess, Thomas Chloff ..	Taken charge 18 April 71	0	800	...	3 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	19 10 0	0	0	...	16 5 5	0	800	...	3 4 7	0 0 0
Burke, Michael ..	Taken charge 7 Jan. 58	0	0	...	172 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 12 9	0 0 0
Burn, Daniel ..	6 Jan. 69	0	600	...	11 13 4	0 0 0	0	700	...	835 4 9	0	1300	...	847 2 1	0	0	...	1125 1 3	0	1300	..	0 0 0	277 15 2
Burney, F. R. ..	Taken charge 4 Mar. 70	0	0	...	172 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 1 3	0 0 0
——, Major General George ..	3 Aug. 70	0	2800	...	92 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	115 11 9	0	2800	...	208 10 4	0	0	...	8 15 9	0	2800	...	199 10 7	0 0 0
Bushby, George Alexander,—Mrs. English's charity account ..	11 Aug. 57	0	67700	...	246 1 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	1354 0 0	0	68200	...	1600 1 6	0	0	...	1568 13 7	0	68200	...	31 3 11	0 0 0
Butcher, Gunner John ..	23 Jan. 66	0	1700	...	310 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	344 11 9	0	0	...	1 9 2	0	1700	...	343 2 7	0 0 0
Butler, James ..	Taken charge 10 Nov. 62	0	0	...	193 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	193 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	193 15 7	0 0 0
Buxton, George ..	14 June 71	0	2800	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	269 1 0	0	2800	...	33 4 10	0	0	...	20 11 2	0	2800	...	12 9 8	0 0 0
Byrne, Francis Patrick ..	29 May 66	0	700	...	77 0 11	235 12 2	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	91 0 11	0	0	...	17 12 3	0	700	...	73 4 8	0 0 0
——, Ensign Reginald Sutherland ...	19 Sept. 61	0	700	...	47 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	61 11 4	0	0	...	1 1 4	0	700	...	60 10 0	0 0 0
C.																							
Caddy, Brevet Major Douglas Truscott,—legacy account of Miss A. Caddy, daughter of the deceased ...	8 Mar. 55	0	0	...	453 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	453 14 4	0	[illegible]	...	453 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

——, legacy account of Mrs. M. Frye, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	453 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	453 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	453 14 4	0 0 0
Cain, Augustus ...	Taken charge 9 April 69	0	0	...	17 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 15 7	0 0 0
Caldecot, Captain Cuthbert	Taken charge 13 May 70	0	0	...	76 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	66 3 9	0	0	...	142 9 7	0	0	...	2 5 11	0	0	...	140 3 8	0 0 0
Callan, Richard Thomas ...	12 Dec. 65	0	500	...	93 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	2117 10 6	0	500	...	2210 12 10	0	500	...	2210 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Campbell, Major John Forbes ..	8 July 70	0	900	...	39 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	908 10 7	0	900	...	948 2 7	0	900	...	948 2 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, John Henry D'Burgh ...	Taken charge 22 Aug. 70	0	0	...	196 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 5 2	0	0	...	196 5 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Major General William Charles ...	7 July 66	0	600	...	73 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	85 9 1	0	0	...	1 0 11	0	600	...	84 8 2	0 0 0
——, account of Mirza Kurrumbeg ...	Ditto	0	14300	...	140 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	327 4 0	0	14300	...	467 13 6	0	0	...	8 14 6	0	14300	...	458 15 0	0 0 0
——, account of life interest for Narlee Begum...	Ditto	0	10800	...	55 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	216 0 0	0	10800	...	271 0 6	0	0	...	216 0 0	0	10800	...	55 0 6	0 0 0
Cape, Henry ...	Taken charge 6 Feb. 71	0	0	...	26 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	0	...	51 15 10	0	0	...	1 13 0	0	0	...	50 2 10	0 0 0
——, Henry Currie,—share account of T. G. Cape and M. A. Cape, brother and sister of the deceased ...	Taken charge 21 June 69	0	0	...	349 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	349 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	349 7 10	0 0 0
Capes, William Edwin ..	5 May 64	0	0	...	3 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 1	0 0 0
Cardozo, James ...	18 Aug. 66	0	600	...	88 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	100 1 6	0	0	...	1 0 11	0	600	...	99 0 7	0 0 0
Carey, Jabez,—legacy account of the children of W. H. Carey, son of the deceased ...	19 May 62	0	1300	...	73 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	99 10 10	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	73 10 10	0 0 0
Cargill, John Charles,—share account of H. E. Cargill, brother of the deceased ...	18 June 67	0	0	...	282 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	282 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	282 11 3	0 0 0
——, share account of the late Mrs. A. Cargill, mother of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	291 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 7 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 7 2	0 0 0
Carleton, Pensioner Sergeant Thomas ...	8 June 71	0	1400	...	0 0 0	70 1 7	0	0	...	140 10 0	0	1400	...	70 8 5	0	0	...	3 1 9	0	1400	...	67 6 8	0 0 0
Carney, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 61	0	0	...	393 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	393 7 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	393 7 6	0 0 0
Carr, George,—share account of Joseph Brown ...	8 May 47	0	500	...	393 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	403 12 10	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	402 7 10	0 0 0
Carrapiet, Mrs. Anna Johannes Joseph Ter,—account legacy for the Holy See at Edymyatzeer ...	4 Mar. 43	0	2800	...	442 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	57 4 0	0	2800	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	4 1 10	0	2800	...	495 13 2	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
C.																							
Carrapiet, Mrs. Anna Johannes Joseph Ter,—share account of house No. 37, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 40, Doomtullah Street	4 Mar. 43	0	0	...	108 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	160 12 6	0	0	...	269 5 9	0	0	...	103 15 8	0	0	...	165 6 1	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 38, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 42, Doomtullah Street ..	Ditto	0	0	...	339 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 9 0	0	0	...	549 14 0	0	0	...	239 8 8	0	0	...	310 5 4	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 39, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 41, Doomtullah Street ...	Ditto	0	0	...	412 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	145 6 11	0	0	...	557 13 0	0	0	...	365 13 7	0	0	...	191 15 5	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 53, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 60, Doomtullah Street ...	Ditto	0	3100	...	98 3 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	167 6 0	0	3100	...	265 9 2	0	0	...	55 11 8	0	3100	...	209 13 6	0 0 0
Carroll, Assistant Farrier and Saddler Sergeant Patrick ...	Taken charge 20 July 63	0	1200	...	308 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	332 15 10	0	0	...	1 5 9	0	1200	...	331 10 1	0 0 0
Cartner, Thomas,—account of house No. 6, Waterloo St.	19 Nov. 61	0	0	...	1254 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2478 6 0	0	0	...	3732 13 8	0	0	...	2238 6 0	0	0	...	1494 7 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Mrs. E. Cartner, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	20600	...	247 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	416 8 0	0	20600	...	663 14 7	0	0	...	376 12 0	0	20600	...	287 2 7	0 0 0
———, legacy account of the widow and children of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	17000	...	0 0 0	203 1 7	0	0	...	363 12 0	0	17000	...	160 10 5	0	0	...	363 12 0	0	17000	...	0 0 0	203 1 7
———, legacy account of James Cartner, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	996 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	996 1 11
———, legacy account of Joseph Cartner, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	596 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	596 1 11

Cawley, Catherine (a lunatic)	... ...	0	17300	...	0 0 0	53 12 11	0	0	...	828 7 0	0	17300	...	774 10 1	0	0	...	788 10 11	0	17300	...	0 0 0	14 0 10
Cearns, William Nathaniel...	5 Mar. 49	0	0	...	24 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	24 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 5 4	0 0 0
Chadwick, James Thomas ..	15 Feb. 72	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3100	...	3378 6 0	0	3100	...	3378 6 0	0	0	...	3128 11 2	0	3100	...	249 10 10	0 0 0
Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Falcon ...	7 June 71	0	0	...	39 7 11	0 0 0	0	10000	...	10145 9 7	0	10000	...	10185 1 6	0	0	...	10362 1 3	0	10000	...	0 0 0	176 15 9
Chapman, Mrs. Patience Elizabeth ...	14 Feb. 56	0	4700	...	185 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 12 0	0	4700	...	283 3 6	0	0	...	1 10 0	0	4700	...	281 9 6	0 0 0
Charde, William,—share account of Miss C. A. Charde, daughter of the deceased ...	7 Jan. 67	0	1000	...	86 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	106 6 8	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	104 14 1	0 0 0
———, share account of William Charde, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	0 0 0	164 3 10	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	0 0 0	145 12 5
Child, Mathew ...	30 June 70	0	3800	...	152 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3880 8 6	0	3800	...	4032 12 6	0	3800	...	68 0 0	0	0	...	3964 12 6	0 0 0
Chill, George Constable ..	20 Dec. 70	0	37000	...	60 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2427 12 9	0	37000	...	2488 11 10	0	1700	...	2690 2 7	0	35300	...	0 0 0	201 6 9
Christie, Henry ..	9 Mar. 58	0	0	...	219 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	219 2 2	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Christie, a only daughter of the deceased...	Ditto	0	1400	...	157 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	185 9 0	0	0	...	1 13 5	0	1400	...	183 11 7	0 0 0
Clark, Henry ..	5 Jan. 71	0	2900	...	122 4 1	0 0 0	0	900	...	971 8 3	0	3800	...	1093 12 4	0	0	...	1043 5 4	0	3800	...	50 7 0	0 0 0
———, Captain William Jackson ...	Taken charge 25 Apl. 70	0	0	...	46 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	122 2 8	0	0	...	168 10 2	0	0	...	168 10 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clarke, Philip ...	25 Jan. 68	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 12 0	0	0	...	11 12 0	0	0	..	11 10 7	0	0	...	0 1 5	0 0 0
———, legacy account of L. J. Clarke, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	14 1 3	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	500	...	12 10 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of J. M. Clarke, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	14 1 3	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	500	...	12 10 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of C. M. Clarke, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	14 1 3	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	500	...	12 10 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of P. J. Clarke, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	14 1 3	0	0	...	1 6 7	0	500	...	12 10 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of F. J. Clarke, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	14 1 3	0	0	..	1 6 7	0	500	...	12 10 8	0 0 0
Clarkson, Captain Henry Marcy ...	Taken charge. 2 July 70	0	500	...	31 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	555 13 2	0	500	...	587 0 1	0	500	...	587 0 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clery, Assistant Overseer Lawrence ..	28 Sept. 70	0	500	...	219 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	229 13 5	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	228 14 0	0 0 0
Coast, Captain Michael William Lade ...	27 June 65	0	0	...	20 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 9 7	0 0 0
Coleman, Conductor Geoffrey	22 June 58	0	2500	...	299 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	759 6 0	0	2500	...	1059 5 8	0	700	...	1030 11 10	0	1800	...	28 9 10	0 0 0
Collis, Mrs. Catherine ...	25 Sept. 69	0	2500	...	291 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 3 0	0	2500	...	373 1 9	0	0	...	2 6 6	0	2500	...	370 11 3	0 0 0
Comyn, Captain Powell John ...	Taken charge 29 Mar. 71	0	500	...	33 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	43 15 7	0	0	...	16 3 0	0	500	...	27 12 7	0 0 0
Conlan, John ...	24 Aug. 68	0	0	5*	1 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	434 15 0	0	0	5*	436 3 10	0	0	5*	6 4 0	0	0	...	429 15 10	0 0 0

* United Service Bank "Limited" Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	R. As. P.
C.																							
Conlon, John,—share account of H Conlon and Miss C. Conlon, children of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 52	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	250 0 9	0	0	...	250 0 9	0	0	...	1 11 8	0	0	...	248 5 1	0 0 0
Connell, Owen ..	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1300	...	1450 10 0	0	1300	...	1450 10 0	0	0	...	1334 3 3	0	1300	...	116 6 9	0 0 0
Connolly, Sub-Conductor James,—share account of William Connolly, son of the deceased ..	20 June 67	0	1300	...	74 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	100 12 8	0	0	...	1 12 6	0	1300	...	99 0 2	0 0 0
———. share account of A. A. Connolly, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	1300	...	74 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	100 12 8	0	0	...	1 12 6	0	1300	...	99 0 2	0 0 0
Connor, James Arthur ...	Taken charge 31 Mar. 70	0	0	...	240 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	240 14 11	0	0	...	22 13 5	0	0	...	218 1 6	0 0 0
Conry, Edmond Cadell ...	Taken charge 1 Dec. 69	0	0	..	5 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 9 6	0	0	...	5 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Conway, Jacob ...	20 Sept. 70	0	2100	2*	110 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4961 3 9	0	2100	2*	5071 11 10	0	2100	2*	4339 12 2	0	0	...	731 15 8	0 0 0
Cooke, Henry ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	1169 7 1	0	900	...	1169 7 1	0	0	...	1040 5 10	0	900	...	129 1 3	0 0 0
Cookson, Henry ...	Taken charge 25 Jan. 69	0	0	...	6 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 2 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 2 9	0 0 0
Cooper, Mrs. Ellen ...	30 July 70	0	4000	...	99 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	96 4 0	0	4000	...	195 10 2	0	0	...	6 5 1	0	4000	...	189 5 1	0 0 0
Copley, George Fox ...	1 July 65	0	0	...	17 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 8	0 0 0
Cornelius, Charles, Junior ..	17 July 63	0	0	...	0 0 0	145 6 6	0	0	...	188 10 0	0	0	...	43 3 6	0	0	...	89 10 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	46 7 1
———, Senior, account of house No. 8, Grant's Lane	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	17 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	17 1 4
Cornish, Charles ...	Taken charge 6 Oct. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	329 15 0	0	0	...	329 15 0	0	0	...	191 14 0	0	0	...	138 1 0	0 0 0
Corser, E. ..	31 Aug. 59	0	1200	...	85 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	109 7 3	0	0	...	1 5 9	0	1200	...	108 1 6	0 0 0
Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry ..	11 May 58	0	800	...	53 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	69 4 10	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	800	...	68 3 0	0 0 0
Courtney, Gunner Humphrey	25 May 55	0	0	...	38 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 10 4	0 0 0
Cowley, Captain Patrick ..	16 July 6[illegible]	0	1800	...	101 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	137 12 6	0	0	...	1 10 [illegible]	0	1800	...	136 1 10	0 0 0

Coxe, Alfred,—personalty account ...	13 May 68	0	1800	...	113 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	149 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0	1300	...	147 5 4	0 0 0
——, realty account ...	Ditto	0	0	...	413 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	413 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	413 11 2	0 0 0
Crahley, *Robert Godlieb*,—account of house No. 10, Chitpore Road ...	25 April 56	0	0	...	71 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	..	438 6 0	0	0	...	509 13 9	0	0	...	213 7 2	0	0	...	296 6 7	0 0 0
Craig, Alexander,—share account of Miss C. Craig ..	18 Nov. 51	0	12700	...	0 0 0	347 8 3	0	0	...	538 6 5	0	12700	...	190 14 2	0	0	...	497 14 10	0	12700	...	0 0 0	307 0 8
——, share account of the late Mrs. C. Montgomery, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	500	...	34 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	..	10 0 0	0	500	...	44 0 10	0	0	...	0 13 0	0	500	...	43 3 10	0 0 0
——, Alexander Guest,—share account of Miss C. Craig, sister of the deceased	19 May 68	0	14600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	297 0 0	0	14600	...	297 0 0	0	0	...	297 0 0	0	14600	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Craigie, Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley ..	11 May 59	0	0	...	264 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	264 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	264 12 0	0 0 0
——, Lieut.-Colonel John	18 May 41	0	0	...	20 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 6 8	0 0 0
——, Major Patrick,—account of the Trustees of the marriage settlement of Major and Mrs. A. Q Hopper ...	2 June 41	0	24700	.	75 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	520 4 0	0	24700	...	595 10 1	0	0	...	463 4 0	0	24700	...	132 6 1	0 0 0
Crawford, Surgeon Major John Duncan ..	3 Oct. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	49*	25559 15 1	0	0	49†	25559 15 1	0	0	13†	8719 2 8	0	0	36†	16840 12 5	0 0 0
Creagh, Pierse ..	28 Jan. 71	0	500	...	194 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 9 2	0	5 10	...	263 11 1	0	0	...	92 9 8	0	500	...	171 1 5	0 0 0
Crump, Joseph ...	27 May 71	0	18600	...	0 0 0	9 14 0	0	0	...	372 0 0	0	18600	...	362 2 0	0	0	..	375 10 8	0	18600	...	0 0 0	13 8 8
Crux, Riding Master Richard,—legacy account of William Crux, son of the deceased ...	30 Nov. 61	0	5800	...	91 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	126 0 0	0	5800	...	217 10 11	0	5800	...	217 10 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cummins, John ...	28 May 60	0	0	.	36 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 2 1	0	0	.	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 2 1	0 0 0
Cunningham, Alexander,—legacy account of Mrs. C. E. Jones, daughter of the deceased, for her separate use ...	9 Mar. 64	0	36300	.	0 0 0	57 10 10	0	0	...	726 0 0	0	36300	...	668 5 2	0	0	...	700 0 5	0	36300	...	0 0 0	31 11 3
Curren, Mrs. Mary ..	... ...	0	0	...	95 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 6 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 6 1	0 0 0
Cuthbertson, James,—legacy account of J. W. Cuthbertson and C. D. Cuthbertson ..	10 Dec. 55	0	30200	...	191 13 10	0 0 0	0	600	...	619 0 0	0	30800	...	810 13 10	0	0	...	640 10 10	0	30800	...	170 3 0	0 0 0
D.																							
DaCosta, John Simon ..	30 Nov. 55	0	0	...	14 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	.	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 1 11	0 0 0
——, reserve fund account ...	Ditto	0	50000	...	0 0 0	743 14 3	0	7300	...	3296 9 0	0	57300	...	2552 10 9	0	0	...	1766 4 8	0	57300	...	786 6 1	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	384 8 0	0	0	...	384 8 0	0	0	...	498 7 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	113 15 6
——, account life interest of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta ...	Ditto	0	63700	...	0 0 0	1335 15 3	0	0	...	1274 0 0	0	63700	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1338 0 6	0	63700	...	0 0 0	1399 15 9

* Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited Shares. † Bank of Bengal Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash. To Credit.	Cash. To Debit.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash. To Credit.	Cash. To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D.																							
DaCosta, John—share account of Simon, H. N. DaCosta ...	30 Nov. 55	0	0	...	372 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 12 1	0	0	...	372 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, account life interest of J. H. N. DaCosta	Ditto	0	184000	...	2763 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	4052 12 1	0	184000	...	6816 1 9	0	6600	..	6966 2 7	0	177400	...	119 15 2	0 0 0
———, account life interest of Mrs. S. V. DaCosta, now Mrs Laforgue	Ditto	0	0	...	419 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	435 6 0	0	0	...	854 15 5	0	0	..	500 1 8	0	0	...	354 13 9	0 0 0
DaCruz, Mrs. Harriet,—life interest for her daughter Elizabeth Wilkinson ..	5 June 58	0	1000	...	0 0 0	2 4 5	0	0	...	22 8 0	0	1000	...	20 3 7	0	0	...	2 14 0	0	1000	...	17 5 7	0 0 0
Delattre, Henry Bonaventure	19 June 67	0	9000	...	570 9 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	220 0 0	0	9500	...	790 9 5	0	0	...	511 4 5	0	9500	...	279 5 0	0 0 0
DeRusett, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth ..	14 Sept. 59	0	1600	...	411 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	443 9 0	0	0	...	1 8 8	0	1600	...	442 0 4	0 0 0
———, George Harris ...	9 Jan. 64	0	500	...	213 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	223 10 5	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	222 11 0	0 0 0
DeSilva, Mathew ...	3 Dec. 45	0	0	...	30 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 15 3	0 0 0
———, Domingo ..	16 Mar. 66	0	0	...	39 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	39 13 6	0 0 0
———, Manuel ...	24 Aug. 55	0	0	...	848 0 11	0 0 0	0	800	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	864 0 11	0	0	..	807 2 6	0	800	...	56 14 5	0 0 0
Dalton, Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Harman,—account of the Trustees of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Mary Charlotte Thunder ..	11 Nov. 39	0	9300	54*	358 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2346 0 0	0	9300	54*	2704 6 10	0	0	...	2347 8 0	0	9300	54*	356 14 10	0 0 0
Daly, Sergeant John,—share account of the children ...	8 Mar. 65	0	800	...	69 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	800	...	89 0 4	0	0	...	38 10 5	0	800	...	50 5 11	0 0 0
Danniell, Lieutenant Charles Astell ...	28 Apl. 56	0	0	...	247 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 12 4	0 0 0
———, Assistant Surgeon Hickman Rose ..	12 Jan. 63	0	0	20†	4 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	20†	4 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	20†	4 8 0	0 0 0
Dartnell, Dr. Nelson,—account of the Trustees under the Will ...	20 Apl. 57	0	7400	...	0 0 0	25 5 10	0	0	...	148 0 0	0	7400	...	122 10 2	0	0	...	148 0 2	0	7400	...	8 0 0	25 6 0

Davidson, Isaac ...	5 Dec. 63	0	500	...	118 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	131 7 1	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	130 6 1	0 0 0
———, Ensign John Tierney ...	31 Aug. 58	0	0	...	316 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	316 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	316 2 10	0 0 0
Davies, Miss Mary ..	27 Apl. 56	0	500	...	314 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	327 12 2	0	0	...	0 14 0	0	500	...	326 14 2	0 0 0
———, James Henry ..	13 Dec. 57	0	3200	...	453 10 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	64 0 0	0	3700	...	517 10 10	0	0	...	508 10 4	0	3700	...	9 0 6	0 0 0
Dawson, Ensign Alexander, of 56th N. I. ...	Taken charge 29 Oct. 58	0	0	...	128 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	128 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	128 2 4	0 0 0
Deedes, Edward,—share account of George Deedes ..	3 July 48	0	92200	...	0 0 0	17 13 7	0	0	...	1927 8 0	0	92200	...	1909 10 5	0	0	...	1755 14 5	0	92200	...	153 12 0	0 0 0
Delamain, Lieut.-Colonel James ..	19 Mar. 38	0	0	...	9 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 13 4	0 0 0
———, Capt. John William	23 July 60	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0
Dennis, G. .	... ...	0	0	..	15 12 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 12 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 12 11	0 0 0
———, Colonel Maurice Griffin ...	8 July 71	0	23000	...	0 0 0	393 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	23000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	641 10 6	0	23000	...	0 0 0	1034 13 6
Denny, Ensign Charles Archibald ..	24 Apl. 53	0	0	...	117 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	117 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	117 10 3	0 0 0
———, Robert Henry ...	16 Dec. 69	0	0	...	18 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 6	0 0 0
Denton, Miss Mary Hollier,—life interest of Bebee Peanah ...	29 May 49	0	3100	..	0 0 0	236 10 0	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 7 7	0	3100	...	0 0 0	179 1 7
Depstell, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	20 Apl. 40	0	2300	...	249 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	897 1 4	0	2300	...	1146 9 8	0	500	...	1543 8 2	0	1800	...	0 0 0	396 14 6
DeRoach, Mrs. Ann ..	30 May 45	0	1500	...	314 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 12 0	0	1500	...	348 9 3	0	0	...	2 11 1	0	1500	...	345 14 2	0 0 0
Devenny, Mrs. Catherine,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	3 Dec. 65	0	0	...	271 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	271 11 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	271 11 9	0 0 0
Deverell, George Thomas ...	9 Dec. 70	0	9500	..	0 0 0	507 11 8	0	0	..	190 0 0	0	9500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 8 7	0	9500	...	0 0 0	324 4 3
Dixie, Serjeant John O'B.,—legacy account of widow and three children ...	2 Feb. 57	0	10500	...	394 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 0 0	0	01500	...	604 9 5	0	0	...	159 12 9	0	10500	...	444 12 8	0 0 0
Doeg, Henry Franklin,—share account of the children ..	3 May 63	0	3200	..	132 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	196 13 9	0	0	...	3 4 9	0	3200	...	193 9 0	0 0 0
Donnithorne, James Henry,—share account of the children .	Feb. 64	0	1100	...	0 0 0	86 3 8	0	0	...	27 8 0	0	1100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 13 2	0	1100	...	0 0 0	60 8 10
Donnelly, Edward ...	23 Mar. 60	0	2500	...	41 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	..	60 0 0	0	2500	...	101 12 8	0	0	...	2 2 5	0	2500	...	99 10 3	0 0 0
Donnohoe, William ..	24 Feb. 70	0	1000	...	250 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	270 11 4	0	0	...	2 3 10	0	1000	...	268 7 6	0 0 0
Donzelle, Camillie ..	18 Apl. 68	0	6700	...	142 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	134 0 0	0	6700	...	276 10 1	0	0	...	4 1 2	0	6700	...	272 8 11	0 0 0
Dorin, James Augustus ..	15 May 58	0	0	...	210 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	210 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 12 4	0 0 0
Douglas, Captain Charles Robert George ..	24 Apl. 61	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	700	...	1106 10 9	0	700	...	1106 10 9	0	700	...	1106 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Downing, William Pringle ..	21 May 67	0	0	...	340 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	340 9 10	0	0	...	228 0 0	0	0	..	112 9 10	0 0 0
Doyle, Sergeant John,—share account of Miss Jemima Meads ..	15 Apl. 63	0	7700	...	78 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 0 0	0	7700	...	232 6 0	0	0	...	126 14 11	0	7700	...	105 7 1	0 0 0
Driver, Sergeant George ..	27 Feb. 63	0	1000	...	188 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	208 11 2	0	0	...	1 3 10	0	1000	...	207 7 4	0 0 0
Dauble, William ..	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1338 1 0	0	1000	...	1338 1 0	0	0	...	1271 14 6	0	1000	...	66 2 6	0 0 0
Dubignon, Robert Walter,—share account of Mrs. Dawson ...	25 Aug. 68	0	900	...	34 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	52 7 3	0	0	...	1 7 8	0	900	...	50 15 7	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares. † East Indian Steam Navigation Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
D.																							
Dubordieux, Alexander,—account for the repairs of his monument ...	9 Feb. 54	0	500	...	77 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	87 14 7	0	0	...	0 13 0	0	500	...	87 1 7	0 0 0
Duncan, Mrs. Mary Anne,—share account of M. A. Duncan and W. R. Litford	3 June 67	0	1200	...	31 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	55 0 5	0	0	...	1 11 6	0	1200	...	53 4 11	0 0 0
———, Conductor James,—share account of Harriet Jane Duncan ..	25 Sept. 67	0	700	...	3 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	700	...	31 0 10	0	0	...	1 11 5	0	700	...	29 5 5	0 0 0
———, share account of Sarah Amelia Duncan ...	Ditto	0	700	...	3 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	700	...	31 0 10	0	0	...	1 11 5	0	700	...	29 5 5	0 0 0
———, share account of Mary Ann Duncan ..	Ditto	0	700	...	3 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	700	...	31 0 11	0	0	...	1 11 5	0	700	...	29 5 6	0 0 0
———, share account of William Robert Litford ...	Ditto	0	600	...	56 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	68 12 4	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	67 8 7	0 0 0
Dunn, Thomas ...	30 June 68	0	2500	...	466 4 8	0 0 0	0	500	...	50 0 0	0	3000	...	516 4 8	0	0	...	508 4 11	0	3000	...	7 15 9	0 0 0
———, realty account ...	Ditto	0	800	...	52 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	68 4 5	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	800	...	67 2 7	0 0 0
Duverger, Peter Arson ...	24 April 38	0	0	...	53 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 6 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 6 1	0 0 0
Dyce, Colonel G. A. D. ...	Ditto	0	0	...	17 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 12 3	0 0 0
Dyson, William,—share account of the children ...	1 May 67	0	2400	...	263 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	311 0 1	0	0	...	2 10 0	0	2400	...	308 6 1	0 0 0
E.																							
Eames, Assistant Surgeon William Lawson ...	16 Nov. 70	0	0	...	74 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	266 3 8	0	0	...	340 14 0	0	0	...	152 13 6	0	0	...	188 0 6	0 0 0
Earle, Hospital Steward Charles,—share account of the children ...	28 June 64	0	600	...	106 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	118 5 1	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	117 1 4	0 0 0
Eckford, Ensign Robert, of 10th N.I.	Taken charge 30 Sept. 58	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0
Edmonds, George Thomas ..	13 Feb. 71	0	700	10*	0 0 0	91 5 11	0	0	...	1254 0 10	0	700	10*	1162 10 11	0	700	10*	1165 2 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	2 8 0

Edmonstone, Hon'ble Sir George Frederick,—share account of the children ...	6 Sept. 65	0	0	...	0	0	0	25	3	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	25	3	2
Edwards, Lewis,—share account of the children ...	13 July 59	0	5000	...	207	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	135	0	0	0	5000	...	342	14	10	0	0	...	135	0	11	0	5000	...	207	13	11	0	0	0
Eliot, John,—account of the sundry legatees ..	5 Jan. 56	0	12900	...	483	6	2	0	0	0	0	500	...	263	8	0	0	13400	...	746	14	2	0	0	...	510	9	2	0	13400	...	236	5	0	0	0	0
——, share account of Augustus Thackery ...	Ditto	0	11600	...	215	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	0	0	0	11600	...	455	1	1	0	0	...	10	2	3	0	11600	...	444	14	10	0	0	0
Ellis, John Bathurst ...	5 July 70	0	2800	...	0	0	0	143	6	2	0	0	...	56	0	0	0	2800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	1	5	0	2800	...	0	0	0	142	7	7
——, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur...	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10500	...	12160	9	9	0	10500	...	12160	9	9	0	0	...	11256	14	9	0	10500	...	903	11	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth, Mrs. Grace ...	7 Mar. 57	0	29500	...	61	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	605	0	0	0	29500	...	666	9	1	0	0	...	336	14	11	0	29500	...	329	10	2	0	0	0
Elton, J. F. ...	... ...	0	0	...	64	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	64	6	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	64	6	3	0	0	0
Erskine, Sir John D. ...	... ...	0	0	...	13	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	4	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	4	8	0	0	0
E'Souza, Antonio DeLima,—share account of Monica Fernandez,—account of Joseph Francis Antonio Fernandez ...	19 Dec. 55	0	1000	...	239	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	259	15	5	0	0	...	1	7	7	0	1000	...	258	7	10	0	0	0
Evans, John,—account of Mrs. Sophia Evans, the widow and universal legatee under the deceased's Will ...	29 April 70	0	0	...	116	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	902	4	0	0	0	...	1018	6	1	0	0	...	348	10	0	0	0	...	669	12	1	0	0	0
Every, Thomas Lloyd ...	20 Dec. 58	0	1500	...	438	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	0	0	0	1500	...	468	5	2	0	0	...	0	15	0	0	1500	...	467	6	2	0	0	0
Ezekiel, Salloy Solomon ...	12 Sept. 67	0	0	...	390	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	390	15	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	390	15	5	0	0	0
F.																																					
Fagan, Christopher Weston,—share account of Mrs. H. E. Fagan ...	8 June 57	0	73000	...	0	0	0	43	6	8	0	0	...	1460	0	0	0	73000	...	1416	9	4	0	0	...	1332	12	0	0	7300	...	83	13	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Miss M. A. Fagan ...	Ditto	0	49700	...	0	0	0	249	5	7	0	0	...	1005	0	0	0	49700	...	755	10	5	0	0	...	906	2	9	0	49700	...	0	0	0	150	8	4
——, share account of Miss Elleanor Fagan ...	Ditto	0	49700	...	0	0	0	510	0	1	0	0	...	1013	0	0	0	49700	...	502	15	11	0	0	...	913	10	11	0	49700	...	0	0	0	410	11	0
——, share account of Christopher Weston Fagan ...	Ditto	0	49400	...	36	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	996	12	0	0	49400	...	1033	0	3	0	0	...	917	4	0	0	49400	...	115	12	3	0	0	0
——, Reverend Frederick Christopher ...	28 May 66	0	0	...	47	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	9	9	0	0	0
——, Lieutenant Hornby, of 56th Native Infantry	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	0	0	...	106	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	106	2	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	106	2	10	0	0	0
Fairweather, Jane,—account life interest for Mrs. Eliza Jane Fairweather ...	9 May 68	0	20500	...	0	0	0	40	7	2	0	0	...	410	0	0	0	20500	...	369	8	10	0	0	...	197	8	2	0	20500	...	172	0	8	0	0	0
Farquharson, Ensign Charles Martin ..	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	161	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	161	1	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	161	1	3	0	0	0
Faticante, Paolo ...	14 Feb. 56	0	2200	...	35	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	79	15	0	0	0	...	1	12	7	0	2200	...	78	2	5	0	0	0
Fawcett, Mathew ..	20 Sept. 70	0	1500	...	119	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	1518	10	8	0	1500	...	1638	5	6	0	1500	...	1629	2	3	0	0	...	9	3	3	0	0	0
Fawcus, John ...	Taken charge 12 July 70	0	0	...	370	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	370	6	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	370	6	3	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
F.																							
Fegredo, Joseph,—share account of the children of John Fegredo ...	9 May 66	0	3000	...	288 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	348 7 7	0	0	...	116 7 8	0	3000	...	231 15 11	0 0 0
Fell, John Withington Adams,—share account of John Forbes ..	14 Aug. 58	0	500	...	299 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 4 0	0	500	...	310 9 8	0	0	...	1 2 4	0	500	...	309 7 4	0 0 0
Fenn, Samuel ...	14 Nov. 68	0	25600	...	0 0 0	1812 15 8	0	0	...	2743 13 3	0	25600	...	930 13 7	0	0	...	1791 4 5	0	25600	...	0 0 0	860 6 10
Fentum, Charles Rench ...	12 June 61	0	0	...	12 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 1 11	0 0 0
Fenwick, Major Alexander Brothwaite ...	24 Nov. 64	0	0	...	36 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 6 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 6 2	0 0 0
Fergusson, John Tait ...	26 Nov. 69	0	0	...	617 8 7	0 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	600	...	617 8 7	0	0	...	603 0 9	0	600	...	14 7 10	0 0 0
Ferrao, Mrs. Rosalia Abrew	... ...	0	500	...	234 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	244 7 9	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	243 2 9	0 0 0
Ferrier, Walter,—realty account ...	5 Apl. 69	0	0	...	8 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 9 5	0 0 0
Fenney, Farrier Major William ..	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 3 9	0	0	...	43 3 9	0	0	...	43 3 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Finche, George ...	21 Oct. 57	0	0	...	70 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 1 7	0 0 0
Finley, Captain Joseph Lawrence ..	17 May 65	0	700	...	128 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	142 3 11	0	0	...	1 1 4	0	700	...	141 2 7	0 0 0
Fisher, Captain William Pemberton ...	2 Nov. 65	0	0	...	13 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 10 4	0 0 0
——, James,—share account of Joseph Fisher ...	Ditto	0	0	...	412 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	412 1 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	412 1 2	0 0 0
FitzGerald, Pensioner Serjeant Thomas,—share account of Gerald Dean Garde FitzGerald ...	16 Sept. 62	0	800	...	0 0 0	8 3 2	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	7 12 10	0	0	...	110 14 8	0	800	...	0 0 0	103 1 10
——, Edmond ...	7 Feb. 71	0	700	...	41 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	725 11 4	0	700	...	767 6 10	0	700	...	194 9 9	0	0	...	572 13 1	0 0 0
Foley, Mrs. E ...	18 Mar. 44	0	0	...	28 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 5 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 5 7	0 0 0
Forbes, Ensign James Keith	17 Jan. 45	0	0	...	35 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 1 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 1 10	0 0 0
——, Richard ...	20 Jan. 57	0	7000	...	130 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	152 8 0	0	7000	...	282 13 11	0	0	...	4 6 7	0	7000	...	278 7 4	0 0 0
Forsyth, William ...	8 Jan. 60	0	1500	...	107 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	144 13 8	0	0	...	1 10 0	0	1500	...	143 3 8	0 0 0
Francis, Captain Robert Branaby ...	3 May 59	0	0	...	369 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	369 8 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	369 8 11	0 0 0

——, Joseph ...	3 Nov. 61	0	0	...	129	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	129	5	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	129	5	7	0	0	0
Franks, J ...	... ...	0	0	...	148	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	148	7	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	148	7	10	0	0	0
Fraser, Frederick Ranken ...	5 July 58	0	0	..	28	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	1	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	1	7	0	0	0
——, Major W. ...	19 May 58	0	1200	...	200	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	224	8	6	0	0	...	2	2	2	0	1200	...	222	6	4	0	0	0
——, Duncan Edward ...	11 Feb. 67	0	0	...	0	0	0	1142	6	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1142	6	9
——, immoveable property account ...	Ditto	0	18400	...	689	9	11	0	0	0	0	1700	...	1539	2	0	0	20100	...	2228	11	11	0	0	...	2013	0	8	0	20100	...	215	11	3	0	0	0
——, Thomas ...	22 Mar. 67	0	0	...	107	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	4	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	4	10	0	0	0
Frederick, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Octavius ...	17 Feb. 62	0	35200	...	0	0	0	55	10	9	0	0	...	704	0	0	0	35200	...	643	5	3	0	0	...	625	14	1	0	35200	...	22	7	2	0	0	0
Freeander, Robert Vear ...	29 Nov. 69	0	0	...	14	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	12	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	12	6	0	0	0
——, share account of V. E. C. G. Freeander ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	55	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	75	7	2	0	0	...	1	8	7	0	1000	...	73	14	7	0	0	0
——, share account of Miss Emily Freeander ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	65	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	85	8	5	0	0	...	1	8	7	0	1000	...	83	15	10	0	0	0
French, Richard Alexander	9 July 64	0	7100	...	504	2	10	0	0	0	0	500	...	120	0	0	0	7600	...	624	2	10	0	7600	...	624	2	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, Thomas ...	6 Oct. 69	0	0	...	289	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	289	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	289	1	9	0	0	0
Frost, Miss Emmalia,—share account of the late Miss Ann Frost ..	17 Mar. 58	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	9	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	9	3
Fuller, Major Abraham Richard ...	29 May 68	0	0	117*	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	...	15732	11	0	0	0	117*	15732	11	0	0	0	117*	15570	1	0	0	0	...	162	10	0	0	0	0
Fulton, Captain G. W. W...	17 Mar. 58	0	0	...	39	6	5	0	0		0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	6	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	6	5	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Lydia,—account for the repairs of monument ...	... ...	0	3700	...	0	0	0	111	6	4	0	0	...	74	0	0	0	3700	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	5	3	2	0	3700	...	0	0	0	42	9	6
——, Lieutenant Sidney Mckervell ...	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	746	2	7	0	500	...	746	2	7	0	0	...	518	3	11	0	500	...	227	14	8	0	0	0
Furnell, Lieutenant William Henry,—legacy account of Mrs. Jane Repton, formerly Jane Herring, Harry Furnell Herring, and Emily Furnell Herring ...	4 May 50	0	2500	...	0	0	0	458	15	8	0	0	...	62	8	0	0	2500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	117	12	0	0	2500	...	0	0	0	514	3	8
Fussel, Mrs. Eliza Amie, *alias* Mrs. King ...	23 Mar. 68	0	0	...	328	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	328	7	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	328	7	6	0	0	0
G.																																					
Gale, Miss Fannella Catherine Ann ...	7 May 50	0	900	...	59	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	77	10	6	0	0	...	0	15	0	0	900	...	76	11	6	0	0	0
Gallagher, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	10 Aug. 70	0	1500	...	0	0	0	179	11	4	0	0	...	37	8	0	0	1500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	4	0	0	1500	...	0	0	0	146	7	4
Galloway, Arthur,—legacy account of the children ...	9 June 65	0	38100	...	493	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	848	0	0	0	38100	...	1341	13	2	0	0	...	768	8	1	0	38100	...	573	5	1	0	0	0
Gambier, Lieut. C. H. F. ...	18 Feb. 59	0	0	...	109	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	109	12	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	109	12	11	0	0	0
Gammell, Lieutenant-Colonel Abrew ...	14 Sept. 70	0	1700	...	468	0	5	0	0	0	0	500	...	34	0	0	0	2200	...	502	0	5	0	0	...	503	13	8	0	2200	...	0	0	0	1	13	3
Garbett, Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert,—share account of Louisa F. E. Garbett ...	8 Sept. 59	0	2200	...	149	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	0	0	0	2200	...	193	11	4	0	0	...	2	7	2	0	2200	...	191	4	2	0	0	0
Garnault, Captain Henry William ...	28 Feb. 71	0	0	10†	3710	3	6	0	0	0	0	3500	...	349	15	0	0	3500	10†	4060	2	6	0	0	10†	3575	9	11	0	3500	...	484	8	7	0	0	0

* Delhie and London Bank Limited Shares.

† Muttuck Tea Company Limited Shares

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G.																							
Garner, Assistant Surgeon Hartwell Samuell,—share account of Elizabeth Mary Garner, only child of the deceased ...	22 Dec. 58	0	34300	...	98 0 3	0 0 0	0	800	...	711 8 0	0	35100	...	809 8 3	0	0	...	825 5 10	0	35100	...	0 0 0	15 13 7
Garrett, Robert Birch,—share account of Mrs. H. E. Garrett ...	8 Sept. 58	0	37200	...	660 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	791 4 0	0	37200	...	1451 6 11	0	0	...	727 7 0	0	37200	...	733 15 11	0 0 0
——, share account of R. V. Garrett ...	Ditto	0	15700	...	371 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	314 0 0	0	15700	...	685 5 7	0	0	...	285 8 0	0	15700	...	399 13 7	0 0 0
——, share account of T. M. Garrett ...	Ditto	0	15700	...	371 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	314 0 0	0	15700	...	685 5 7	0	0	...	285 8 0	0	15700	...	399 13 7	0 0 0
——, Zacharia ...	20 Mar. 67	0	4000	...	0 0 0	184 4 10	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	245 1 7	0	4000	...	0 0 0	349 6 5
Garside, Richard ...	22 Apl. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	643 0 0	0	0	...	643 0 0	0	0	...	9 10 4	0	0	...	633 5 8	0 0 0
Gaskell, Thomas Windslow...	Ditto	0	0	...	905 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	905 12 3	0	0	...	905 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gawen, Reverend James,—share account of Emily Gawen, only child of the deceased ...	2 Apl. 67	0	13500	...	0 0 0	29 3 11	0	0	...	303 12 0	0	13500	...	274 8 3	0	0	...	275 3 11	0	13500	...	0 0 0	0 11 10
Gee, Assistant Surgeon Adolphus John ...	3 Aug. 59	0	0	...	160 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	160 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	160 7 10	0 0 0
Gerrard, Samuel William ...	26 Feb. 70	0	0	...	147 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 14 6	0 0 0
Gibb, Serjeant William ...	... ...	0	0	...	40 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 10 10	0	0	...	40 10 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gibbs, William John ...	10 Mar. 65	0	0	...	8 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 0	0 0 0
Gibbon, Captain William Minto ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	143 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	143 1 7	0 0 0
Giblin, John,—share account of a son ...	15 Aug. 60	0	3500	...	0 0 0	34 7 3	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	3500	...	50 8 9	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	3500	...	0 0 0	34 7 3
Gibbings, Captain Arthur ...	8 Sept. 59	0	0	...	49 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 1 3	0 0 0
Gibson, Sub-Condr. Samuel,—share account of the four children ...	24 Feb. 68	0	1300	...	0 0 0	21 2 8	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	4 13 4	0	0	...	1 12 6	0	1300	...	3 0 10	0 0 0
Gilbert, Major Edmond Kerr Otho ...	12 Sept. 70	0	2000	...	320 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	360 9 9	0	0	...	2 11 7	0	2000	...	357 14 2	0 0 0

Gilchrist, James,—account of the Trustees for payment to the Court of Chancery...	17 Apl. 69	0	0	88*	246 15 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	155627 2 2	0	0	88*	155874 1 6	0	0	88*	149486 3 8	0	0	...	6387 13 10	0 0 0
Giles, Christopher ..	18 Apl. 71	0	1000	...	29 15 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	1019 11 8	0	1000	...	1049 11 5	0	1000	...	1049 11 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gillett, Captain Edward ...	8 July 70	0	6800	...	160 9 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	6845 0 11	0	6800	..	7005 10 0	0	6800	...	705 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gillmor, Ensign Richard Hooker ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	431 0 2	0	0	...	431 0 2	0	0	...	21 11 0	0	0	...	409 5 2	0 0 0
Gilmore, Alexander ...	Taken charge. 5 July 70	0	0	...	266 11 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	266 11 0	0	0	...	31 13 5	0	0	...	234 13 7	0 0 0
Gilmour, Henry ...	10 Mar. 70	0	0	...	171 4 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	171 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	171 4 8	0 0 0
Goad, Lieutenant Charles Reilly, of 56th Native Infantry ...	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	0	0	...	90 15 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	90 15 3	0 0 0
Goddard, William ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	3000	...	3291 6 9	0	3000	...	3291 6 9	0	0	...	3051 6 9	0	3000	...	240 0 0	0 0 0
Goodall, Edward ...	19 Mar. 68	0	1700	...	614 8 3	0 0 0		0	600	...	681 5 0	0	2300	...	1295 13 3	0	0	...	953 8 1	0	2300	...	342 5 2	0 0 0
——— Senior,—personalty account,—share account of the late Delia Goodall and Miss Caroline Goodall, children of the deceased ...	5 Sept. 68	0	1300	...	0 0 0	2 9 6		0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	23 6 6	0	0	...	1 12 6	0	1300	...	21 10 0	0 0 0
Goode, Mrs. Henrietta,—legacy account of Alice Maitland ...	10 Mar. 68	0	2600	...	103 10 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	52 6 8	0	2600	...	156 0 10	0	0	...	38 2 0	0	2600	...	117 14 10	0 0 0
———, Charles Bowelsworth	24 Feb. 68	0	1300	30†	177 11 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	125 14 0	0	1300	30†	303 9 3	0	0	...	2 14 3	0	1300	30†	300 11 0	0 0 0
Gordon, Captain George ...	11 Mar. 46	0	7400	...	532 4 9	0 0 0		0	500	...	76 4 0	0	7900	...	708 8 9	0	0	...	516 4 7	0	7900	...	192 4 2	0 0 0
———, Edward ...	21 Mar. 71	0	500	...	53 2 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	13 15 0	0	500	...	67 1 4	0	0	...	16 3 11	0	500	...	50 12 5	0 0 0
Gowan, James ...	7 May 67	0	28700	...	374 0 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	658 12 0	0	28700	...	1032 12 10	0	0	...	976 0 8	0	28700	...	56 12 2	0 0 0
Graham, Lieutenant James...	3 July 60	0	1500	...	57 11 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	37 8 0	0	1500	...	95 3 10	0	0	...	1 10 0	0	1500	...	93 9 10	0 0 0
Grahame, William Luke ...	26 Oct. 70	0	0	...	295 5 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	295 5 0	0	0	...	216 15 8	0	0	...	78 5 4	0 0 0
Granger, Serjeant Henry ..	6 Dec. 66	0	1500	...	268 10 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	41 4 0	0	1500	...	309 14 2	0	0	...	1 11 10	0	1500	...	308 2 4	0 0 0
Grainger, Conductor George	26 Feb. 39	0	0	...	378 1 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	378 1 1	0	0	...	3 7 4	0	0	...	374 9 9	0 0 0
Grant, David ...	5 June 67	0	500	...	178 4 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	190 12 9	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	189 11 9	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	1800	...	2064 12 9	0	1800	...	2064 12 9	0	0	...	1873 7 4	0	1800	...	191 5 5	0 0 0
Gray, Dr, Robert ...	25 Feb. 70	0	0	...	302 2 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	302 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	302 2 4	0 0 0
Green, Captain James ...	9 Dec. 45	0	0	...	85 9 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 9 3	0 0 0
———, W. A. ...	23 Mar. 65	0	0	...	445 12 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	445 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	445 12 0	0 0 0
Greenway, Charles Coverdale ...	16 Dec. 46	0	0	...	91 0 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 0 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 0 6	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs. M. F. Greenway ...	6 May 60	0	29800	...	394 10 1	0 0 0		0	1000	...	626 4 0	0	30800	...	1020 14 1	0	0	...	1051 0 10	0	30800	...	0 0 0	30 2 9
———, Samuel Richard	6 July 61	0	7000	...	271 10 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	138 0 0	0	7000	...	411 10 3	0	0	...	5 2 8	0	7000	...	406 7 7	0 0 0
———, William Farquharson ...	29 July 63	0	8600	...	219 3 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	185 0 0	0	8600	...	406 3 4	0	0	...	5 4 10	0	8600	...	400 14 6	0 0 0
———, Amelia ...	27 Mar. 68	0	1500	...	155 12 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	185 12 3	0	0	...	1 8 2	0	1500	...	184 4 1	0 0 0
———, Edward Francis	6 May 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	2600	...	2666 9 8	0	2600	..	2666 9 8	0	0	...	2621 10 11	0	2600	...	44 14 9	0 0 0
Gregory, Peter John ...	... ...	0	0	...	256 13 11	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	256 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	256 13 11	0 0 0
Griffin, Major Frederick Cockburn ...	10 Jan. 70	0	0	...	178 4 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	178 4 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	178 4 7	0 0 0
Grimes, William ...	28 Sept. 66	0	15400	...	88 3 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	312 8 0	0	15400	...	400 11 6	0	0	...	8 9 0	0	15400	...	392 2 6	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares. † Sundry Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G.																							
Groeme, Capt. P. St. George	12 Sept. 66	0	0	...	691 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	691 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	691 3 0	0 0 0
Grose, Henry ...	Taken charge 16 Feb. 71	0	0	...	412 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	412 6 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	412 6 6	0 0 0
Grubb, George Penrose Ridgway ...	21 June 72	0	0	...	1305 10 5	0 0 0	0	3000	...	3258 6 2	0	3000	...	4564 0 7	0	0	...	5232 1 7	0	3000	...	0 0 0	668 1 0
Guise, Captain Henry John		0	0	...	123 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 0 11	0 0 0
Gunning, Lieutenant R. ...	23 Dec. 63	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0
H,																							
Halfhide, Robert Sampson,—share account of Robert Hamilton Halfhide ...	21 Sept. 58	0	0	...	80 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 11 7	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	0	...	65 11 7	0 0 0
———, gift for the benefit of the children ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	49 5 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	49 5 11
Hall, William Josiah ...	27 June 68	0	0	...	32 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 0 3	0 0 0
Hallas, Serjeant John ..	14 June 71	0	0	...	2373 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2373 14 5	0	0	...	2373 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs Davis ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	899 6 6	0	900	...	899 6 6	0	0	...	916 7 11	0	900	...	0 0 0	17 1 5
———, share account of Miss Hallas ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	899 6 8	0	900	...	899 6 8	0	0	...	916 7 11	0	900	...	0 0 0	17 1 3
Halliday, Dr. Alexander,—trust for Miss Jane Smith	3 Jan. 55	0	15900	...	0 0 0	274 3 7	0	0	...	318 0 0	0	15900	...	43 12 5	0	0	...	292 1 0	0	15900	...	0 0 0	248 4 7
———, trust for Miss Mary Smith, now Mrs. Dixon ...	3 Jan. 53	0	10600	...	22 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	212 0 0	0	10600	...	234 3 9	0	0	...	211 11 7	0	10600	...	22 8 2	0 0 0
———, Captain William Leonard ...	7 July 59	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0
Hamilton, James Keith ...	4 July 63	0	0	...	181 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	181 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	181 6 0	0 0 0
———, Hon'ble Mrs. Marcellina Antonia,—legacy account of Mrs. M. H. Cleave and children ...	3 Dec. 58	0	7100	...	140 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 8 0	0	7100	...	287 8 10	0	0	...	147 7 11	0	7100	...	140 0 11	0 0 0

———, legacy account of Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta ...	Ditto	0	2500	...	197	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	0	0	0	2500	...	252	6	7	0	0	...	2	14	5	0	2500	...	249	8	2	0	0	0
———, H. ...	7 July 59	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	2	0	0	0
———, John ..	14 Mar. 59	0	1700	...	248	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	282	15	1	0	0	...	1	9	3	0	1700	...	281	5	10	0	0	0
Hammond, Henry,—share account of Mrs. Hammond, widow of the deceased ..	14 Sept. 67	0	2000	...	95	11	6	0	0	0	0	1000	...	421	3	3	0	3000	...	516	14	9	0	0	...	403	1	10	0	3000	...	113	12	11	0	0	0
———, share account of the children ...	Ditto	0	5200	...	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	...	1203	0	11	0	5200	...	1202	4	1	0	5200	...	1202	4	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, share account of Harry Hammond, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3900	...	976	6	0	0	3900	...	976	6	0	0	0	...	976	8	0	0	3900	...	0	0	0	0	2	0
Haram, Miss Eliza M. ...	13 Dec. 65	0	5000	...	548	3	2	0	0	0	0	500	...	100	0	0	0	5500	...	648	3	2	0	0	...	508	4	7	0	5500	...	139	14	7	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of Robert Haram ..	7 Oct. 71	0	1000	...	395	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	0	0	0	1000	...	420	14	4	0	0	...	2	12	0	0	1000	..	418	2	4	0	0	0
Hare, George Washington,—legacy account of Mrs. E. Watkins ...	20 July 60	0	24400	...	50	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	491	8	0	0	24400	...	542	7	0	0	0	...	455	10	11	0	24400	...	86	12	1	0	0	0
Hardcastle, Captain Edward Junius ...	... ...	0	0	..	128	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	128	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	128	2	4	0	0	0
Hardwick, Major General Thomas .	22 Oct. 61	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	2	4	0	0	0
Hargrave, Joshua ..	22 July 67	0	0	...	146	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	146	10	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	146	10	9	0	0	0
———, share account of Laura Matilda Portlack, daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hargrave, by her second husband .	Ditto	0	0	...	358	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	358	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		358	8	10	0	0	0
Harmston, John Thomas ..	26 Nov. 70	0	60400	..	582	11	11	0	0	0	0	3100	...	2740	0	1	0	63500	...	3322	12	0	0	0	...	3165	2	0	0	63500	...	157	10	0	0	0	0
Harper, John Finlay ...	27 July 70	0	0	...	337	1	7	0	0	0	0	1200	...	1049	8	10	0	1200	...	1386	10	5	0	0	...	1341	13	11	0	1200	...	44	12	6	0	0	0
Harrington, Captain Hasting Edward ...	10 Apl. 62	0	0	...	107	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	12	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	12	7	0	0	0
Harrison, Lieutenant William Lee Steere ...	28 Nov. 61	0	600	...	108	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	8	0	0	600	...	124	9	5	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	600	...	123	7	5	0	0	0
Hart, Alexander,—share account of George Hart ...	23 Apl. 50	0	0	...	202	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	202	2	0	0	0	...	20	7	0	0	0	...	181	11	0	0	0	0
——, Captain and Brevet-Major S. ...	... ..	0	0	...	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	8	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	8	2	0	0	0
Hartigan, John ...	5 Jan. 71	0	4200	...	1611	6	11	0	0	0	0	1500	...	84	0	0	0	5700	...	1695	6	11	0	0	...	1515	14	11	0	5700	...	179	8	0	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Eliza ...	9 Jan. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	13	7
Haslewood, Major Walter Key ...	15 Dec. 70	0	500	...	11	1	7	0	0	0	0	1000	...	1030	0	0	0	1500	...	1041	1	7	0	0	...	1044	14	1	0	1500	...	0	0	0	3	12	6
Hathorne, Hugh C. V. ..	31 July 69	0	0	...	115	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	115	6	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	115	6	2	0	0	0
Hawes, Lieutenant George Henry ...	15 May 58	0	2300	...	252	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	59	8	0	0	2300	...	311	13	4	0	0	...	2	3	3	0	2300	...	309	10	1	0	0	0
Hawkins, William ...	19 May 70	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	...	1	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawks, Lieut. John Shaftoe	7 July 45	0	6600	...	0	0	0	224	7	8	0	0	...	132	0	0	0	6600	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	128	10	7	0	6600	...	0	0	0	221	2	3
Hay, James ...	2 Feb. 62	0	7700	...	324	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	160	4	0	0	7700	...	485	1	1	0	0	...	11	2	3	0	7700	...	473	14	10	0	0	0
——, John Duncan ...	30 July 58	0	0	...	603	0	10	0	0	0	0	600	...	0	0	0	0	600	...	603	0	10	0	0	...	607	9	0	0	600	...	0	0	0	4	8	2

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H.																							
Hayes, James,—share account of the children ...	12 Feb. 62	0	0	...	196 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 11 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	196 11 3	0 0 0
Hayton, John Lazenby ...	28 Oct. 53	0	13900	...	162 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	278 0 0	0	13900	...	440 14 1	0	0	...	250 12 11	0	13900	...	190 1 2	0 0 0
Hayward, Conductor W. ...	Ditto	0	0	...	195 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 4 2	0 0 0
Heathcote, Dr. Thomas Godfrey ...	7 Jan. 59	0	0	...	51 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 10 4	0 0 0
———, share account of four children of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1200	...	138 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1200	...	168 6 4	0	0	...	30 5 0	0	1200	...	138 1 4	0 0 0
Heberden, Alfred Charles ...	18 June 58	0	3500	...	424 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 8 0	0	3500	...	506 14 8	0	0	...	2 11 11	0	3500	...	504 2 9	0 0 0
Hely, Veterinary Surgeon Forbes Augustus ...	... ...	0	0	...	259 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	259 2 8	0	0	...	259 2 8	0	0	..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Henderson, Lieutenant John Wright, of 56th Native Infantry ...	... ...	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 10	0 0 0
———, David Henry	Taken charge 2 April 50	0	0	...	216 5 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	216 5 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	216 5 6	0 0 0
———, Veterinary Surgeon Charles ...	27 June 60	0	500	...	297 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	309 13 1	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	308 12 1	0 0 0
———, Lieut. David ...	... ...	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0
———, John ...	27 Aug. 67	0	0	...	139 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	139 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	139 2 1	0 0 0
Henman, Walter ...	14 Mar. 71	0	1000	...	0 0 0	7 15 7	0	0	...	1028 13 7	0	1000	...	1020 14 0	0	1000	...	1028 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Henshawe, Daniel James ...	11 Jan. 56	0	3900	...	1109 10 11	0 0 0	0	1500	...	287 8 0	0	5400	...	1397 2 11	0	0	...	1515 1 8	0	5400	...	0 0 0	117 14 9
Herritage, Mrs. Julien ...	16 Dec. 61	0	0	...	424 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	424 7 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	424 7 9	0 0 0
Herklots, John Diederick ...	3 Sept. 69	0	0	...	659 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	233450 9 0	0	0	...	234110 8 9	0	0	...	230648 10 11	0	0	...	3461 13 10	0 0 0
———, share account of D. G. Herklots ...	Ditto	0	0	...	528 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	528 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	528 14 0	0 0 0
Hewis, Henry H. ...	Taken charge 2 Apl. 50	0	0	...	406 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	406 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	406 1 9	0 0 0
Hickman, Captain Thomas ...	8 Apl. 59	0	1300	...	88 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	114 15 2	0	0	...	2 3 10	0	1300	...	112 11 4	0 0 0
Higgins, James William ...	5 Apl. 65	0	0	...	123 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 1 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 1 2	0 0 0
———, George ..	12 Jan. 55	0	74300	...	0 0 0	299 6 8	0	0	...	1842 8 0	0	74300	...	1543 1 4	0	0	...	1455 2 5	0	74300	...	87 14 11	0 0 0

———, Mrs. Amelia,—share account of John James Higgins ...	13 Oct. 62	0	0	...	116	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	116	15	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	116	15	1	0	0	0
———, share account of George Arthur Higgins ...	Ditto	0	0	...	116	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	116	15	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	116	15	1	0	0	0
———, Joseph ...	2 Feb. 63	0	4500	...	432	3	7	0	0	0	0	500	...	97	8	0	0	5000	...	529	11	7	0	0	...	511	11	12	0	5000	...	18	0	5	0	0	0
Higgs, George Arden,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 65	0	5000	...	247	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	125	0	0	0	5000	...	372	15	1	0	0	...	124	4	0	0	5000	.	248	11	1	0	0	0
Hildebrand, Lieutenant Edward Humfray ...	Taken charge 5 Dec. 59	0	0	...	147	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	147	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	147	3	0	0	0	0
Hill, Mrs. Mary Ann,—legacy account of Frederick Janson ...	8 May 62	0	500	...	86	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	500	...	99	13	1	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	500	.	86	1	1	0	0	0
——, George ...	1 Dec. 64	0	600	...	201	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	213	6	8	0	0	...	1	0	11	0	600	..	212	5	9	0	0	0
Hillersdon, Major William Reade ...	27 Apl. 58	0	0	...	128	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	128	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	128	2	4	0	0	0
———, legacy to Fanny Waterfield ...	Ditto	0	8700	...	0	0	0	1478	3	8	0	0	...	1863	10	2	0	8700	...	385	6	6	0	1500	...	176	0	7	0	7200	..	209	5	11	0	0	0
Hime, Reverend Maurice William ..	10 June 70	0	0	...	640	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	640	12	10	0	0	..	322	0	5	0	0	...	318	12	5	0	0	0
Hogg, Andrew,—share account of Jane Isabella Hogg ...	12 July 60	0	0	...	0	0	0	81	9	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	81	9	3
——, Charles Swinton ...	9 Dec. 70	0	0	710*	2114	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	71964	2	11	0	0	710*	74078	12	8	0	0	135*	73239	2	8	0	0	575*	839	10	0	0	0	0
Holm, Harold ...	5 Mar. 70	0	2800	...	0	0	0	2038	11	0	0	0	...	42869	11	10	0	2800	...	43831	0	10	0	2800	...	40814	13	5	0	0	..	16	3	5	0	0	0
Holmes, John,—share account of John James Holmes Anderson ..	16 Jan. 63	0	500	...	87	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	..	97	9	2	0	0	...	1	1	10	0	500	...	96	7	4	0	0	0
———, Captain Thomas John	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	...	2238	14	0	0	1600	...	2238	14	0	0	0	...	2004	11	2	0	1600	...	234	2	10	0	0	0
Holroyd, Henry,—share account of Mrs. Elizabeth Grey ...	14 Mar. 59	0	6300	...	355	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	126	0	0	0	6300	...	481	0	8	0	0	...	5	12	6	0	6300	..	475	4	2	0	0	0
———, share account of Henry Graham Taylor ..	Ditto	0	6200	...	495	7	3	0	0	0	0	500	...	124	0	0	0	6700	...	619	7	3	0	0	...	510	11	1	0	6700	...	108	12	2	0	0	0
Homfray, Lieutenant Robert Popkin ...	20 May 59	0	0	...	109	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	109	1	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0		109	1	4	0	0	0
Honeywood, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John ...	19 Apl. 70	0	2500	...	86	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	132	0	0	0	2500	...	218	5	8	2500	0	...	218	5	8	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hooper, Henry ...	2 Aug. 65	0	4000	...	296	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	80	0	0	0	4000	...	376	8	4	0	0	...	2	11	3	0	4000	.	373	13	1	0	0	0
Hormusjee, Kai Khoosro ..	23 Sept. 69	0	28000	...	803	12	11	0	0	0	0	3000	...	2795	4	0	0	31000	...	3599	0	11	0	0	...	3118	5	5	0	31000		480	11	6	0	0	0
Hornby, George William ...	5 June 67	0	0	...	0	0	0	403	14	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	67	6	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	471	4	10
Hottinger, Apothecary Frederick ...	5 Dec. 60	0	0	...	0	0	0	164	6	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	164	6	2
———, account of sundry legatees ...	Ditto	0	0	...	25	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	2	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	25	2	5	0	0	0
Hovenden, Lieut.-Colonel J. St. J. ...	16 Aug. 70	0	500	...	122	13	0	0	0	0	0	500	...	620	0	0	0	1000	...	742	13	0	0	0	...	740	4	9	0	1000	..	2	8	3	0	0	0
Houston, Lieutenant Alexander Cruickshank ...	2 Apl. 56	0	4700	...	135	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	108	4	0	0	4700	...	244	3	11	0	0	...	3	4	10	0	4700	.	240	15	1	0	0	0

* Sundry Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	R. As. P.
H.																							
Howard, Mrs. Isabella,—share account of the children ..	17 Sept. 64	0	600	...	306 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	318 5 4	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	317 1 7	0 0 0
——, William ..	28 Mar. 65	0	500	...	0 0 0	120 0 5	0	0	...	378 2 6	0	500	...	258 2 1	0	0	...	122 9 3	0	500	...	35 8 10	0 0 0
Howell, Arthur ..	20 Apl. 70	0	0	...	172 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	172 4 0	0 0 0
Hughes, John,—share account of Harriet Stephen Hughes ..	2 Oct. 62	0	0	..	20 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	20 11 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Mary Ann Hughes ..	Ditto	0	0	...	26 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 10 3	0 0 0
——, Sub-Conductor James Lewis ...	3 Dec. 65	0	0	...	909 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 15 0	0	0	...	939 6 0	0	0	...	0 7 2	0	0	...	938 14 10	0 0 0
——, Charles ..	2. June 70	0	700	...	0 0 0	19 10 1	0	0	...	698 8 8	0	700	...	678 14 7	0	700	...	678 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Frederick Hubert .	14 Mar. 71	0	1200	...	121 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1200	...	159 7 9	0	0	...	2 10 2	0	1200	...	156 13 7	0 0 0
——, John,—share account of Eliza Ann Harris ...	2 Oct. 62	0	0	...	0 0 0	26 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	26 11 2
Humfray, Brigade-Major Samuel Peter Crokat ..	8 July 39	0	0	...	10 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 2	0 0 0
——, Captain Alexander ...	...	0	0	...	364 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	364 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	364 3 3	0 0 0
Humphreys, Lieutenant Mavyn Archibald ..	21 May 58	0	0	...	343 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	343 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	343 13 4	0 0 0
Hunt, Sergeant Major James,—legacy account of the children ..	4 May 58	0	1200	...	0 0 0	47 4 4	0	0	...	25 8 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 3	0	1200	...	0 0 0	23 8 7
Hunter, Charles Marley,—legacy account of Charles Hunter, Ann Margaret Hunter, and George Phillip Hunter ..	6 Jan. 59	0	23500	...	0 0 0	1963 6 1	0	0	...	521 8 0	0	23500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	512 2 4	0	23500	...	0 0 0	1954 0 5
——, Lieutenant-Colonel John,—legacy account of widow and six children ...	9 June 65	0	0	...	8524 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8524 6 4	0	0	...	7108 3 9	0	0	...	1416 2 7	0 0 0
——, John Ross ..	... ...	0	0	...	11 0 [illegible]	0 0 0	0	0	...	380 3 6	0	0	...	391 4 0	0	0	...	5 11 2	0	0	...	385 8 10	0 0 0

——, Mrs. Louisa Maria...	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1445	0	11	0	0	...	1445	0	11	0	0	...	1031	4	11	0	0	...	413	12	0	0 0 0
Hutcheon, Alexander ...	Taken charge 18 Oct. 70	0	600	...	102	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	630	7	6	0	600	...	733	6	2	0	600	...	685	6	2	0	0	...	48	0	0	0 0 0
Hyde, Apothecary William...	23 Mar 60	0	0	...	46	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	11	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	46	11	6	0 0 0
——, Henry ..	12 Jan 71	0	700	...	46	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	723	5	0	0	700	...	769	6	1	0	700	..	757	6	6	0	0	...	11	15	7	0 0 0
I.																																			
Inglis, John,—life interest account for widow and children ..	1 Dec. 68	0	3000	66*	0	0	0	25	2	9	0	0	...	2700	0	0	0	3000	66*	2674	13	3	0	0	...	2745	14	10	0	3000	66*	0	0	0	71 1 7
——, share account of Master W. J. L Inglis, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	0	0	0	40	12	8	0	0	...	343	4	6	0	0	...	305	7	10	0	0	...	204	12	0	0	0	...	100	11	10	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss M. E. L. Inglis, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	452	1	5	0	0	0	0	700	...	360	4	6	0	700	...	812	5	11	0	0	...	915	11	9	0	700	...	0	0	0	103 5 10
——, share account of Miss S. F. L. Inglis, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	462	4	5	0	0	0	0	700	...	346	4	6	0	700	...	808	8	11	0	0	...	920	7	0	0	700	...	0	0	0	111 14 1
Innes, Lieutenant General Peter ...	7 Sept. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	14000	...	17133	12	6	0	14000	...	17127	12	6	0	0	...	17085	13	11	0	14000	...	41	14	7	0 0 0
Irvine, Clarence Hamilton ..	10 June 68	0	1700	...	0	0	0	37	15	0	0	0	...	34	0	0	0	1700	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	140	3	9	0	1700	...	0	0	0	144 2 9
Irwin, Lieutenant Thomas Somerville ..	17 Dec. 70	0	0	22†	22	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	22†	22	15	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	22†	22	15	7	0 0 0
J.																																			
Jack, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander,—share account of Charles Jack .	18 May 50	0	1400	...	435	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	28	0	0	0	1400	..	463	0	7	0	0	...	1	13	5	0	1400	...	461	3	2	0 0 0
Jacks, Sergeant William ...	13 April 60	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1 4 0
Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth ..	17 Oct. 37	0	2000	...	439	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	0	0	0	2000	.	479	6	0	0	0	...	3	2	0	0	2000	...	476	4	0	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Stewart Hare . .	9 May 59	0	0	...	127	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	127	7	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	7	10	0 0 0
——, Sergeant William	14 July 34	0	6100	...	99	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	6684	4	1	0	6100	...	6783	5	11	0	6100	...	6678	6	10	0	0	...	104	15	1	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Philip Hayes ..	8 May 58	0	0	...	27	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	4	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	4	5	0 0 0
——, share account of Erice Sutherland Jackson	Ditto	0	2900	...	130	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	58	0	0	0	2900	...	188	13	4	0	0	...	3	0	10	0	2900	...	185	12	6	0 0 0
——, Alexander ...	7 July 67	0	1200	...	0	0	0	15	7	1	0	0	...	727	7	1	0	1200	.	712	0	0	0	700	...	2	7	7	0	500	.	709	8	5	0 0 0
——, Henry ...	2 Nov. 65	0	0	30‡	57	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	30‡	57	9	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	e	0	30‡	57	9	5	0 0 0
——, Samuel ..	15 June 69	0	500	...	39	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	..	10	0	0	0	500	..	49	3	6	0	0	..	0	15	5	0	500	...	48	4	1	0 0 0
——, Dr Isaac ...	25 April 55	0	0	...	5	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	9	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	9	2	0 0 0
——, Dr. William ...	12 Mar. 55	0	0	...	36	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	2	9	0 0 0
——, Captain A. ..	... ...	0	0	...	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	5	0 0 0
Jacobs, Mrs. Sophia,—share account of the children by her second marriage ...	28 Mar. 66	0	800	...	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	5	8	0	800	...	0	0	0	3 7 8

* Bank of Bengal Shares. † Lahore Chronicle Press Shares. ‡ Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
J.																							
Jameson, James Wardrop,—share account of the daughters of the deceased ...	...	0	2100	...	205 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2100	...	255 14 0	0	0	...	2 11 0	0	2100	...	253 3 0	0 0 0
Jamison, Dr. James,—account of the executor and executrix under his Will ...	15 June 60	0	74500	...	0 0 0	345 12 4	0	0	...	1490 0 0	0	74500	...	1144 3 8	0	0	...	1360 14 0	0	74500	...	0 0 0	216 10 4
Jaques, W. H.,—share account of the late Mrs. Isabella Jaques ...	23 Dec. 63	0	500	...	99 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	109 8 3	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	108 6 5	0 0 0
Jebb, Nicholas ..	11 Nov. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 1 0	0	6400	...	49 7 4	0	6400	...	34 6 4	0	0	...	752 15 6	0	6400	...	0 0 0	718 9 2
Jenings, Lieutenant-Colonel George Bingham ..	5 July 70	0	5500	...	387 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	110 0 0	0	5500	...	497 10 4	0	0	...	590 7 2	0	5500	...	0 0 0	92 12 10
Johns, Edwin Johns ...	19 May 71	0	0	...	432 10 7	0 0 0	0	500	...	406 13 3	0	500	...	839 7 10	0	0	...	621 6 0	0	500	...	218 1 10	0 0 0
Johnson, Quarter-Master Sergeant John, of Artillery,—share account of the children of the late William Johnson ...	26 Aug. 50	0	0	...	327 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	327 14 4	0	0	...	32 14 8	0	0	...	294 15 8	0 0 0
———, William ..	4 May 68	0	0	...	237 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 5 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 5 9	0 0 0
———, Veterinary Surgeon William ...	20 Jan. 71	0	25100	50*	0 0 0	33 1 11	0	4000	...	6027 12 0	0	29100	50*	5994 10 1	0	0	50*	5767 0 10	0	29100	...	227 9 3	0 0 0
———, Henry ...	13 Dec. 70	0	500	...	19 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	29 1 10	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	28 2 5	0 0 0
———, John Charles ...	4 Jan. 72	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3500	...	3913 13 0	0	3500	...	3913 13 0	0	0	...	3617 8 9	0	3500	...	296 4 3	0 0 0
Johnston, Captain Joseph,—share account of Miss J. E. Johnston ...	11 Dec. 26	0	1100	...	0 0 0	55 10 10	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 7	0	1100	...	0 0 0	59 11 5
———, share account of W. S. Johnston ...	Ditto	0	800	...	178 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	194 2 11	0	0	...	25 10 10	0	800	...	168 8 1	0 0 0
———, Charles Kenroth...	12 Oct. 65	0	0	...	307 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	307 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	307 15 0	0 0 0
———, Major-General Francis James Thomas ...	... ...	0	0	...	1 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 5	0 0 0
Johnstone, John Vivian ...	8 Mar. 71	0	0	...	181 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	181 5 7	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	166 2 0	0 0 0
Jolly, Walter James ...	30 June 68	0	0	...	27 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 4	0 0 0

Jones, Augustine ...	21 Nov. 43	0	0	...	208	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	208	10	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	208	10	3	0 0 0
——, Charles Melton ...	1 Oct. 58	0	30000	...	31	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	640	0	0	0	30000	...	671	15	3	0	0	...	596	9	2	0	30000	...	75	6	1	0 0 0
——, John Moore ...	8 Dec. 57	0	500	...	84	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	94	9	7	0	0	...	0	15	5	0	500	...	93	10	2	0 0 0
——, William Henry,—account of legacy for Elizabeth Charlotte Jones ...	11 Sept. 63	0	500	...	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	20	0	3	0	0	...	1	1	10	0	500	...	18	14	5	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Elizabeth ..	9 Aug. 65	0	0	...	203	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	203	8	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	203	8	1	0 0 0
——, William,—share account of Bhuttoo ...	Ditto	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0 0 0
——, share account of Begum ...	Ditto	0	0	..	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	0	0 0 0
——, George Moran ...	23 Feb 71	0	0	...	135	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	1042	12	6	0	0	...	1177	13	8	0	0	...	16	6	3	0	0	...	1161	7	5	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Anna Maria ...	13 Mar. 72	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2286	11	6	0	0	...	2286	11	6	0	0	...	135	2	9	0	0	...	2151	8	9	0 0 0
Judah, Nasseem Ezekiel ...	21 July 69	0	18700	...	211	2	11	0	0	0	0	600	...	419	0	0	0	19300	...	630	2	11	0	0	...	611	5	3	0	19300	...	18	13	8	0 0 0
——, legacy account to A. H. Judah, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	56700	...	1912	6	3	0	0	0	0	4000	...	7362	13	11	0	60700	...	9275	4	2	0	0	...	7601	14	3	0	60700	...	1673	5	11	0 0 0
——, legacy account to Miss F. Judah, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	3200	...	0	0	0	1449	9	6	0	0	...	1037	9	0	0	3200	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	419	15	4	0	3200	...	0	0	0	831 15 10
K.																																			
Kaloss, Arratoon .	20 Dec. 60	0	0	..	24	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	3	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	3	6	0 0 0
——, account of sundry legatees under the Will of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	10000	...	656	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	250	0	0	0	10000	...	906	11	9	0	0	...	464	0	0	0	10000	...	442	11	9	0 0 0
——, share account of the children of the late Hanonojee Jacob ...	Ditto	0	0	...	24	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	3	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	3	5	0 0 0
——, share account of the Wardens of the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth in Calcutta ...	Ditto	0	9800	...	728	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	216	0	0	0	9800	...	944	1	3	0	0	...	424	4	4	0	9800	...	519	12	11	0 0 0
Kavanagh, John J. ...	Taken charge 17 Dec. 68	0	0	...	133	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	133	12	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	133	12	1	0 0 0
Keelan, Mrs. Eliza L.,—share account of William Brophy Robert Luke Keelan ...	21 July 61	0	1000	...	155	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	0	0	0	1000	...	175	10	4	0	0	...	1	8	7	0	1000	...	174	1	9	0 0 0
Kelly, John Hugh ..	14 Sept. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1900	...	2640	8	8	0	1900	...	2640	8	8	0	0	...	2496	7	4	0	1900	...	144	1	4	0 0 0
——, George Lloyd Ashburnham ...	... ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	...	891	9	0	0	700	...	891	9	0	0	0	...	724	12	9	0	700	...	166	12	3	0 0 0
Kemp, Henry Chapman,—share account of the children ...	7 Aug. 54	0	0	...	204	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	204	7	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	204	7	7	0 0 0
Kempland, Captain George...	17 Jan. 59	0	0	...	106	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	106	2	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	106	2	10	0 0 0
Kennedy, John Gordon,—share account of the widow of the deceased ...	9 July 65	0	1200	...	54	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	78	0	8	0	0	...	1	11	6	0	1200	...	76	5	2	0 0 0

* Agra Bank Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
K.																							
Kennedy, John Gordon,—share account of Anna Jane, James Thomas David, Mary Louisa Berresford, and Edward Henry Kennedy, four children of the deceased ...	9 July 65	0	2400	...	138 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	186 5 4	0	0	...	2 11 0	0	2400	...	183 10 4	0 0 0
Kenny, Thomas Irvin ...	25 Apl. 68	0	0	...	24155 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24155 3 8	0	0	...	18899 9 3	0	0	...	5255 10 5	0 0 0
Kerr, Lieutenant Kenneth Malcolm Eliot ..	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	271 14 4	0	0	...	271 14 4	0	0	...	19 1 2	0	0	...	252 13 2	0 0 0
Kerswell, William Peek ..	27 July 70	0	0	...	202 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	87 4 3	0	0	...	290 0 2	0	0	...	290 0 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kidby, Charles,—legacy account of Mrs. E Quinnell	.....	0	600	...	26 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	38 10 5	0	0	...	0 14 0	0	600	...	37 12 5	0 0 0
King, Arthur Kayne ...	22 July 58	0	2000	...	129 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 8 0	0	2000	...	176 10 9	0	0	...	1 14 5	0	2000	...	174 12 4	0 0 0
—, Mrs. Elizabeth Augustus, Amelia,—share account of C. A. King, son of the deceased ..	9 June 68	0	0	...	142 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	142 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	142 6 8	0 0 0
Kight, Veterinary Surgeon F.	21 Jan. 65	0	0	...	11 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	11 5 2	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 5 2	0 0 0
Kirk, Mrs. Charles Louisa ..	14 June 64	0	1500	...	176 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	206 8 7	0	0	..	1 7 3	0	1500	...	205 1 4	0 0 0
Kirke, Lieutenant St. George	19 July 64	0	0	...	408 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	408 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	408 11 7	0 0 0
Knight, Assistant Surgeon Richard Chalmer ...	10 Oct. 70	0	2400	...	82 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 0 0	0	2400	...	130 2 2	0	0	...	1 14 6	0	2400	...	128 3 8	0 0 0
——, William ...	Taken charge 7 Dec. 64	0	0	...	13 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	13 13 6	0 0 0
Knox, Assistant Surgeon James ...	18 Apl. 71	0	1000	...	217 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	205 15 0	0	1000	...	423 14 2	0	0	...	19 4 1	0	1000	...	404 10 1	0 0 0
Kriess, Reverend Frederick Augustus,—share account of the children ...	11 June 58	0	2900	...	32 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 8 0	0	2900	...	92 9 10	0	0	...	61 8 0	0	2900	...	31 1 10	0 0 0
Kyte, Henry ...	13 Aug. 54	0	0	...	92 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	92 8 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	92 8 0	0 0 0
L.																							
Laing, William,—share account of Miss Isabella Laing ...	16 July 59	0	10600	...	13 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	252 0	0	10600	...	265 12 1	0	0	...	223 9 0	0	10600	...	42 3 1	0 0 0

——, share account of Master Alexander Lloyd Laing	Ditto	0	10600	...	4 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	252 0 0	0	10600	...	256 0 6	0	0	...	223 9 1	0	10600	...	32 7 5	0 0 0
Lambton, Lieutenant-Colonel William ..	8 June 62	0	1100	...	32 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	54 15 3	0	0	...	2 0 7	0	1100	...	52 14 8	0 0 0
Lancaster, James .	1 Feb. 71	0	0	.	401 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	401 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	401 7 8	0 0 0
Lang, Alexander Smith ..	7 Dec. 70	0	1300	*10	281 7 9	0 0 0	0	900	...	635 15 0	0	2200	10*	917 6 9	0	0	10*	917 3 2	0	2200	...	0 3 7	0 0 0
Latham, R. C. ...	Taken charge 21 Aug. 58	0	0	...	8 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	8 13 9	0 0 0
Laughton, Colonel John ..	10 Dec. 63	0	1000	...	274 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	294 2 6	0	0	..	1 3 10	0	1000	..	292 14 8	0 0 0
Law, Sergeant James,—share account of the children ..	5 Dec. 58	0	1700	...	422 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 4 0	0	1700	...	461 11 8	0	0	..	1 2 0	0	1700	..	460 9 8	0 0 0
——, William Alexander, (c.s)	... ...	0	0	...	0 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 9 8	0 0 0
Lawrence, Engine Driver Henry James ..	18 Oct. 70	0	0	...	453 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	..	1 5 5	0	0	...	451 2 1	0	0	..	454 12 1	0	0	..	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lawson, Charles ..	29 Jan. 72	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	1045 5 4	0	600	.	1045 5 4	0	0	...	649 5 3	0	600	..	396 0 1	0 0 0
L'Estrange, Lieut. Frederick	18 Mar. 56	0	4000	...	406 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	486 7 8	0	0	...	2 11 2	0	4000	...	483 12 6	0 0 0
Ledger, Charles ..	18 Mar. 71	0	0	...	449 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	41 10 9	0	0	...	491 5 8	0	0	...	17 9 7	0	0	...	473 12 1	0 0 0
Leggatt, Edward ..	28 Sept. 69	0	0	...	278 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	..	228 3 0	0	0	...	506 3 0	0	0	..	46 15 11	0	0	...	459 3 1	0 0 0
Leighton, David ..	5 Jan. 71	0	0	...	247 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	254 10 5	0	0	...	254 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Leondy, Mrs. Angelica George ..	17 May 42	0	9300	...	72 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	611 4 0	0	9300	...	683 13 6	0	0	...	1068 2 7	0	9300	...	0 0 0	384 5 1
LePelly, Carey ...	Taken charge 7 Apl. 64	0	0	...	193 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	193 5 9	0	0	.	0 0 0	0	0	..	193 5 9	0 0 0
Leslie, Asst. Surgeon William Henry,—share account of Walter Vernon Leslie ...	6 Dec. 66	0	2800	...	137 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	..	56 0 0	0	2800	...	193 3 7	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	137 3 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Henry William Leslie .	Ditto	0	2800	...	137 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	193 3 7	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	137 3 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Laura Gertrude Leslie ..	Ditto	0	2800	...	137 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	193 3 6	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	2800	...	136 3 6	0 0 0
Levi, Mrs. Shinnee David Solomon ..	18 Mar. 71	0	1600	...	57 9 10	0 0 0	0	3300	...	3493 0 3	0	4900	...	3550 10 1	0	0	...	3515 3 3	0	4900	...	35 6 10	0 0 0
Levinge, Hon'ble Edward Parkins ..	17 Mar. 65	0	0	...	4621 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4621 13 11	0	0	...	4621 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lewin, Major Granville Frederick John ..	15 July 68	0	700	...	0 0 0	316 3 0	0	0	...	4304 2 2	0	700	...	3987 15 2	0	700	...	3987 15 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Frederick Caloner ..	20 July 70	0	0	...	287 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	287 5 11	0	0	...	287 5 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lewis, Gabriel ..	20 Nov. 70	0	8000	...	0 0 0	343 11 7	0	0	...	382 9 0	0	8000	...	38 13 5	0	0	...	548 5 9	0	8000	...	0 0 0	509 8 4
Lidiard, Richard ...	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	36 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 14 5	0 0 0
——, account of life interest for Ann Sarson ...	Ditto	0	9500	...	64 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	9500	...	301 10 0	0	0	...	238 8 0	0	9500	...	63 2 0	0 0 0
——. account of life interest for Lucinda May Lidiard	Ditto	0	13500	...	0 0 0	42 9 6	0	0	...	317 8 0	0	13500	...	274 14 6	0	0	...	309 4 0	0	13500	...	0 0 0	34 5 6
——, account of legacy for Thomas William Lidiard, Junior ...	Ditto	0	0	...	356 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 6 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Thomas William Lidiard Junior ...	Ditto	0	0	...	356 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 6 0	0 0 0
Limrick, Mrs. Margaret ..	10 Aug. 41	0	5600	...	143 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 0 0	0	5600	..	255 11 7	0	0	...	7 7 7	0	5600	...	248 4 0	0 0 0

* Bengal Tea Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P	Sa. Rs	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
L.																							
Limrick, Reverend Paul ..	11 Dec. 45	0	13300	...	264 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	3314 4 0	0	13300	...	3608 4 11	0	0	...	473 4 11	0	13300	...	3135 0 0	0 0 0
Lindsay, Mrs. Catherine ..	11 Mar. 54	0	7700	...	214 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1162 12 0	0	7700	...	377 1 11	0	0	...	2 4 0	0	7700	...	374 13 1	0 0 0
Linsley, William Henry,—account of Joseph Rider and Reverend William Coates, Trustees under the Will	12 Mar. 61	0	64200	...	343 0 11	0 9 0	0	0	...	1470 4 0	0	64200	...	1813 4 11	0	0	...	1342 5 9	0	64200	...	470 15 2	0 0 0
Littlefield, John,—share account of Catherine Henrietta Raleigh .	30 Aug. 64	0	900	...	0 0 0	408 6 7	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 8	0	900	...	0 0 0	391 14 3
———, share account of Elizabeth, John, Robert, and Mary Ann Bowden	Ditto	0	3200	...	101 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	.	165 12 8	0	0	...	203 4 9	0	3200	...	0 0 0	37 8 1
Llewellen, Dr. C., of 40th Native Infantry ..	.. ...	0	0	...	0 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0 0 0
Lockwood, Robert .	8 June 68	0	600	...	73 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	.	12 0 0	0	600	...	85 4 0	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	600	...	84 3 2	0 0 0
Logman, Mrs. Mary .	2 Mar. 68	0	8000	...	386 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	8000	...	386 12 1	0	8000	...	386 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of the charities under the Will of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	9700	...	2419 11 1	0	9700	...	2419 11 1	0	2000	...	2053 4 8	0	7700	...	366 6 5	0 0 0
Lloyd, Major Frederick,—legacy to Mr Arthur Lloyd, son of the deceased .	14 Jan. 57	0	2100	...	85 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	..	42 0 0	0	2100	...	127 15 0	0	0	...	42 0 0	0	2100	...	85 15 0	0 0 0
Lucas, Gregory,—legacy for Mrs. E. A. Gregory,—share account of the children	19 Feb. 41	0	12000	...	1 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	.	245 11 6	0	12000	...	247 3 6	0	3000	...	240 0 0	0	9000	...	7 3 6	0 0 0
Lumsden, George ..	17 Feb. 68	0	12600	..	35 2 1	0 0 0	0	1500	...	16634 0 0	0	14100	...	1669 2 1	0	14100	...	15027 2 3	0	0	...	1641 15 10	0 0 0
Lynch, Miss Elizabeth ..	23 June 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	185 14 0	0	3000	...	1397 8 1	0	3000	...	1211 10 1	0	0	...	1066 1 8	0	3000	...	145 8 5	0 0 0
M.																							
McCallum, Reverend John,—share account of Miss Regina Cameron McCallum	26 Oct 70	0	5200	...	237 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	0	... 104 0 0	0	5200	...	341 7 4	0	0	...	104 0 0	0	5200	...	237 7 4	0 0 0

McCarthy, William ...	27 June 65	0	0	...	457	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	457	0	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	457	0	4	0	0	0
———, R. ...	20 Sept. 70	0	4300	25*	456	14	2	0	0	0	0	2400	...	2385	2	0	0	6700	25*	2842	0	2	0	0	...	2447	10	11	0	6700	25*	394	5	3	0	0	0
———, Mrs. K. ...	7 Nov. 70	0	0	25†	21	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	25†	21	7	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	25†	21	7	2	0	0	0
McDonald, Peter ...	28 Oct. 72	0	0	...	1734	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	12	0	0	0	...	1734	13	2	0	0	...	1732	11	2	0	0	...	2	2	0	0	0	0
———, of Moulmein ...	Taken charge 3 Sept. 64	0	0	...	195	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	195	14	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	195	14	7	0	0	0
———, Francis ...	2 May 60	0	4500	...	126	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	105	0	0	0	4500	...	231	10	2	0	0	...	3	4	3	0	4500	...	228	5	11	0	0	0
———, Dr. John Banatyne,—share account of Miss Catherine Helen McDonald ...	22 June 59	0	1100	...	53	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	75	2	1	0	0	...	1	9	7	0	1100	...	73	8	6	0	0	0
———, John ..	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1399	13	7	0	0	...	1399	13	7	0	0	...	21	12	0	0	0	...	1378	1	7	0	0	0
McDowell, Lieut. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe ...	21 Aug. 59	0	0	...	134	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	134	10	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	134	10	1	0	0	0
McEwan, Alexander,—share account of Leela McEwan, daughter of the deceased..	9 Dec. 68	0	1100	...	17	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	0	0	0	1100	...	39	1	9	0	0	...	48	6	9	0	1100	...	0	0	0	9	5	0
McFarlane, John ...	20 Nov. 70	0	0	...	417	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	417	11	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	417	11	7	0	0	0
McGill, Dr. Edward ..	13 Aug. 70	0	8900	124‡	119	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	12614	0	4	0	8900	124‡	12733	7	6	0	8900	19‡	12172	14	1	0	0	105†	560	9	5	0	0	0
———, Gunner John ...	22 Mar. 71	0	0	...	89	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	89	15	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	89	15	3	0	0	0
———, Reverend F. A. ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	4	10	0
McIntosh, Daniel ...	7 Dec. 69	0	900	...	197	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	0	0	0	900	...	215	8	2	0	0	...	111	11	3	0	900	...	103	12	11	0	0	0
McIntyre, William Robert,—share account of William Clayton McIntyre, son of the deceased ...	14 Aug. 67	0	1900	...	52	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	0	0	0	1900	...	90	8	7	0	0	...	27	3	3	0	1900	...	63	5	4	0	0	0
———, share account of Gilbert Hogg McIntyre, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1900	...	52	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	0	0	0	1900	...	90	8	7	0	0	...	27	3	3	0	1900	...	63	5	4	0	0	0
———, share account of Caroline Margaret McIntyre, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	1900	...	48	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	0	0	0	1900	...	86	11	8	0	0	...	22	3	3	0	1900	...	64	8	5	0	0	0
McKay, Band Master William	22 Nov. 55	0	500	...	168	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	178	15	6	0	0	...	0	13	0	0	500	...	178	2	6	0	0	0
McKeown, John,—share account of Francis John Everingham McKeown ...	25 Dec. 58	0	800	...	0	0	0	72	12	6	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	6	2	0	800	...	0	0	0	58	2	8
———. share account of William Henry Everingham McKeown ...	Ditto	0	800	...	0	0	0	127	8	6	0	0	...	16	0	0	0	800	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	6	2	0	800	...	0	0	0	112	14	8
McLaughlin, George ...	16 Apl. 68	0	500	...	12[illegible]	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	137	7	4	0	0	...	0	15	5	0	500	...	136	7	11	0	0	0
McLean, Captain Wellwood George Moultrie ...	15 July 58	0	0	...	442	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	442	2	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	442	2	1	0	0	0
McLeod, George Gordon ..	22 Feb. 70	0	0	...	3941	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3941	14	11	0	0	...	3941	14	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullan, W. ...	5 Apl. 71	0	1800	3§	0	0	0	22	6	5	0	3200	...	3471	9	7	0	5000	3§	3149	3	2	0	0	...	3262	1	1	0	5000	3§	187	2	1	0	0	0
———, Major Charles Noble ...	20 Mar. 64	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	...	1224	11	3	0	1000	...	1224	11	3	0	0	...	1247	9	3	0	1000	...	0	0	0	22	14	0
McNamara, Mrs. Mary ...	Ditto	0	2700	...	250	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	54	0	0	0	2700	...	304	14	6	0	0	...	2	1	0	0	2700	...	302	13	6	0	0	0
McNaughton, Donald ..	14 Sept. 70	0	700	...	49	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	700	...	63	8	5	0	0	...	2	1	4	0	700	...	61	7	1	0	0	0
McPherson, William,—account of life interest of Mrs. C. E. McPherson, now Mrs. Rollo ...	26 April 67	0	6800	...	30	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	..	149	12	0	0	6800	...	180	10	4	0	0	...	149	12	0	0	6800	...	30	14	4	0	0	

* Indian Life Assurance Company's Shares. Indian Life Assurance Company Limited Shares. ‡ Sundry Shares. § Great Eastern Hotel Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
M.																							
McPherson, William,—share account of the children ..	26 Apl. 67	0	3800	...	0 0 0	7 9 3	0	0	...	82 4 0	0	3800	...	74 10 9	0	0	...	82 4 0	0	3800	...	0 0 0	7 9 3
Mabert, William ...	21 Apl. 68	0	0	...	51 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 8 1	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 55, Wellesley Street ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	774 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	407 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1182 5 7
Mace, Frederick,—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mrs. C Blick ..	28 Mar. 52	0	15200	...	0 0 0	3 8 5	0	0	...	304 0 0	0	15200	...	300 7 7	0	0	...	274 4 8	0	15200	...	26 2 11	0 0 0
Macdonald, Duncan Forbes	19 May 70	0	500	...	828 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	500	...	868 3 5	0	0	...	10 6 7	0	500	...	857 12 10	0 0 0
Macdonell, Colonel Alexander Anthony ...	5 Jan. 71	0	28700	...	0 0 0	82 6 3	0	0	...	574 0 0	0	28700	...	491 9 9	0	0	...	15 3 9	0	28700	...	476 6 0	0 0 0
Mackinon, Charles ..	12 Mar. 44	0	0	...	25 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 11 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 11 9	0 0 0
Mackenzie, Dr. H.	...	0	0	..	2 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 10 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 10 0	0 0 0
MacLeod, Alexander Donald	12 May 65	0	0	50*	0 0 0	0 1 6	0	0	...	1499 15 0	0	0	50*	1499 13 6	0	0	50*	98 4 11	0	0	...	1401 8 7	0 0 0
———, share account of Sarah Mackenzie, only child of the late Charles MacLeod ...	Ditto	0	2600	...	466 15 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	52 0 0	0	3100	...	518 15 5	0	0	...	502 1 9	0	3100	...	16 13 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Charles Bryan and Isabella Hodgson, now Mrs. Isabella Gaun, children of the late Christiana Hodgson ...	Ditto	0	1800	...	257 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	293 14 3	0	0	...	2 3 3	0	1800	...	291 11 0	0 0 0
Macansh, Mrs. Frances Christiana Sophia ..	15 Feb. 66	0	0	...	2099 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2099 2 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2099 2 11	0 0 0
MacIvier, Assistant Surgeon James Robertson ..	14 Sept. 70	0	8300	...	5 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	164 8 0	0	8300	...	169 15 6	0	0	...	478 9 6	0	8300	...	0 0 0	308 10 0
Macnaughton, Sir W. H. ..	... ...	0	0	...	13 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 6 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 6 7	0 0 0
Mactier, Thomas Binny,—share account of S. C. Mactier ...	8 June 60	0	0	...	27 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 13 10	0 0 0

———, share account of the children of the late Mrs. Bailey, formerly Isabella Mactier ...	Ditto	0	14200	...	39 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	305 0 0	0	14200	...	344 14 4	0	0	...	13 15 4	0	14200	...	330 15 0	0 0 0
Mailer, Robert ...	Taken charge 19 Nov. 69	0	500	...	0 0 0	293 3 0	0	0	...	501 4 5	0	500	...	208 1 5	0	500	...	208 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mansell, Mrs. Sophia Caroline ...	5 July 71	0	0	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3200	...	824 1 6	0	3200	...	824 1 6	0	0	...	357 2 8	0	3200	...	466 14 10	0 0 0
Manser, Serjeant John,—share account of R. Manser, only child of the deceased	29 Mar. 67	0	6700	...	0 0 0	129 3 8	0	0	...	134 10 0	0	6700	...	5 6 4	0	0	...	134 10 0	0	6700	...	0 0 0	129 3 8
Manuk, Gavork,—legacy to the Armenian School at Calcutta ..	23 Aug. 61	0	32400	...	0 0 0	33 3 5	0	0	...	648 0 0	0	32400	...	614 12 7	0	0	..	39 14 5	0	32400	...	574 14 2	0 0 0
———, legacy to the convent Aminah Perjetseh at Ispahan ...	Ditto	0	11200	...	286 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	224 0 0	0	11200	...	510 10 9	0	0	...	436 12 10	0	11200	...	73 13 11	0 0 0
———, legacy to the convent Arseh Meatson at Arrarat	Ditto	0	88300	...	334 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	63712 10 2	0	88300	...	64046 12 6	0	61700	...	63963 0 10	0	26600	...	83 11 8	0 0 0
———, legacy to the convent for females at Ispahan ..	Ditto	0	5300	...	194 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 0 0	0	5300	...	300 2 7	0	0	...	205 12 2	0	5300	...	94 6 5	0 0 0
———, legacy to the convent at Jelusigam ...	Ditto	0	10800	...	408 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	216 0 0	0	10800	...	624 9 6	0	0	...	13 11 9	0	10800	...	610 13 9	0 0 0
———, Zorab Malcolm,—personalty account ...	3 Aug. 66	0	0	...	1803 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1803 6 3	0	0	...	1803 6 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Johannes Malcolm ...	... ...	0	0	...	376 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	376 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	376 2 3	0 0 0
Marcus, John Paul, Senior,—legacy to Emaumun ...	18 Mar. 65	0	4100	...	158 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 0 0	0	4100	...	243 4 5	0	0	...	1 7 0	0	4100	...	241 13 5	0 0 0
———, George Thomas,—realty account ...	23 April 61	0	73300	...	0 0 0	1642 8 11	0	9000	...	15976 13 3	0	82300	...	14334 4 4	0	0	...	2132 5 9	0	82300	...	12201 14 7	0 0 0
———, John Paul, senior ...	18 Mar. 65	0	0	...	159 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	159 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	159 15 0	0 0 0
Marks, Charles Henry ...	.. ...	0	0	...	13 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 2	0 0 0
Marley, Captain C. H. ..	25 Sept. 69	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	6171 9 10	0	0	...	6171 9 10	0	0	...	4994 8 7	0	0	...	1177 1 3	0 0 0
Marshall, Dr. John ..	19 June 54	0	9900	...	0 0 0	9 15 11	0	0	...	198 0 0	0	9900	...	188 0 1	0	0	...	197 12 10	0	9900	...	0 0 0	9 12 9
———, Mrs. Caroline (formerly Daly), account of the legacy to William Francis Pudintian Murray, and father mother of the deceased ...	18 June 54	0	6300	...	60 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	146 0 0	0	6300	...	206 2 4	0	0	...	6 8 1	0	6300	...	199 10 3	0 0 0
———, Serjeant William Shields,—share account of the four children ...	10 Mar. 66	0	5800	...	0 0 0	15 8 1	0	0	...	116 0 0	0	5800	...	100 7 11	0	0	...	116 0 0	0	5800	...	0 0 0	15 8 1
Martin, Charles Ray ...	31 May 31	0	0	...	153 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	153 11 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	153 11 5	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Eliza ..	14 April 60	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	29 6 9	0 0 0
———, Allan C. ...	3 Aug. 70	0	2500	...	32 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	587 15 0	0	2500	...	620 13 4	0	0	...	306 4 8	0	2500	...	314 8 8	0 0 0
———, Phillip ..	23 Sept. 71	0	1300	...	0 0 0	2 11 1	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	1300	...	49 4 11	0	0	...	143 6 1	0	1300	...	0 0 0	94 1 2
———, Lieutenant R. ...	... ...	0	0	...	3 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 0 1	0 0 0
Mason, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Henry Monk ...	... ...	0	0	...	303 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	303 15 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	303 15 5	0 0 0

* British India Tea Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Masson, William Puttney ..	3 May 70	0	25000	...	235 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	337 8 0	0	25000	...	572 8 9	0	0	...	335 14 0	0	25000	...	236 10 9	0 0 0
Masters, Mrs. Ann	6 Sept. 67	0	0	...	131 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	131 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	131 14 10	0 0 0
Mathews, Revd. Isaac Constantine,—share account of Elizabeth Matilda Maria Mathews ...	18 Aug. 68	0	1800	...	110 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	146 13 9	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	110 13 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Theodore Mathews ...	Ditto	0	1800	...	110 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	146 13 9	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	110 13 9	0 0 0
———, share account of St John Frederick Mathews	Ditto	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	146 13 10	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0
———, share account of Isaac Humphries Mathews	Ditto	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	146 13 10	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	110 13 10	0 0 0
———, William ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	1009 12 9	0	500	...	1009 12 9	0	0	...	515 3 1	0	500	...	494 9 8	0 0 0
Matheson, Alexander,—share account of Robert Matheson ..	20 Feb. 60	0	500	...	147 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	157 0 0	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	155 14 2	0 0 0
Maxwell, Colonel James,—share account of George Maxwell ...	10 July 62	0	5800	...	148 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	118 8 0	0	5800	...	267 4 6	0	0	...	4 11 4	0	5800	...	262 9 2	0 0 0
———, share account of David Maxwell ..	Ditto	0	5800	...	139 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	118 8 0	0	5800	...	258 6 11	0	0	...	5 6 0	0	5800	...	253 0 11	0 0 0
Mawson, John ...	20 Dec. 64	0	1000	...	108 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	128 6 4	0	0	...	1 3 10	0	1000	...	127 2 6	0 0 0
Mead, Henry ...	Taken charge 16 Oct. 62	0	0	...	31 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 7 8	0 0 0
Medley, J. ...	10 Dec. 69	0	500	...	160 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	170 4 4	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	169 4 11	0 0 0
Meek, J S ...	15 Jan. 70	0	0	...	263 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 0 0	0	0	...	413 3 0	0	0	...	413 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mellor, Mrs. Eleanor,— personalty account ..	24 Apl. 67	0	0	...	1181 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1181 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1181 1 9	0 0 0
———. account of the Bungalow No. 3, Tank Place, Coolie Bazar ...	Ditto	0	0	...	47 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 9 3	0	0	...	44 11 3	0	0	...	2 14 0	0 0 0
Melvill, Philip,—share account of the children ...	14 Aug. 64	0	24300	...	177 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	486 0 0	0	24300	...	663 0 6	0	0	...	444 10 4	0	24300	...	218 6 2	0 0 0

Melville, William ...	4 Nov. 46	0	600	...	361 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	373 15 1	0	0	...	1 7 7	0	600	...	372 7 6	0 0 0
———, on account Asiatic Annuity Company ...	Ditto	0	7300	...	403 2 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	157 12 0	0	7800	...	560 14 10	0	0	...	509 5 11	0	7800	...	51 8 11	0 0 0
———, on account annuity for Mrs. Sarah Waterman ...	14 Nov. 46	0	500	...	4 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	500	...	24 3 10	0	0	...	1 13 0	0	500	...	22 6 10	0 0 0
———, on account annuity of Capt. E. D. Watson ...	Ditto	0	0	...	311 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	533 3 4	0	0	...	844 11 2	0	0	...	533 3 4	0	0	...	311 7 10	0 0 0
———, Alexander Brodie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps	19 May 71	0	0	...	58 15 3	0 0 0	0	1700	...	2009 15 3	0	1700	...	2068 14 6	0	0	...	1929 14 6	0	1700	...	139 0 0	0 0 0
Mercer, G. G. ...	13 May 71	0	13000	...	0 0 0	212 0 11	0	0	...	487 8 0	0	13000	...	275 7 1	0	0	...	65 1 10	0	13000	...	210 5 3	0 0 0
Meredith, James,—share account of Mr. E. J. Meredith, only son of the deceased ...	24 Nov. 63	0	3200	...	114 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	178 7 4	0	0	...	64 0 0	0	3200	...	114 7 4	0 0 0
Meyers, Mrs. Mariam,—share account of the late Mrs. E. S. Aviet, daughter of the deceased ...	4 Sept. 61	0	1000	...	5 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	30 14 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	5 14 0	0 0 0
———, Ferdinand ...	6 Sept. 65	0	0	...	86 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 2 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	86 2 7	0 0 0
Middleton, John ...	11 May 65	0	3900	50*	557 10 8	0 0 0	0	600	...	78 0 0	0	4500	50*	635 10 8	0	0	50*	611 10 0	0	4500	...	24 0 8	0 0 0
———, Joseph Richard, —annuity account of Miss Middleton ...	Ditto	0	8300	...	0 0 0	132 5 8	0	0	...	186 12 0	0	8300	...	54 6 4	0	0	...	216 15 9	0	8300	...	0 0 0	162 9 5
———, Joseph Richard	Ditto	0	10400	10†	289 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	238 0 0	0	10400	10†	527 3 0	0	0	10†	16 11 1	0	10400	...	510 7 11	0 0 0
Milford, Henry ...	19 May 40	0	0	...	12 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 0	0 0 0
Millard, Captain William Stallard ...	12 Oct. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	20000	274‡	126397 7 3	0	20000	274‡	126397 7 3	0	0	103‡	109897 1 9	0	20000	171‡	16500 5 6	0 0 0
Miller, Lieutenant George { Taken charge 15 Aug. 62		0	0	...	290 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	290 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	290 11 8	0 0 0
———, John Cains ...	18 June 67	0	1700	...	504 3 8	0 0 0	0	500	...	34 0 0	0	2200	...	538 3 8	0	0	...	500 13 11	0	2200	...	37 5 9	0 0 0
Mills, Thomas Whitehead,—share account of Misses Sarah and Clara Mills, daughters of the deceased	13 Dec. 65	0	2000	...	0 0 0	1 3 1	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	38 12 11	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	0 0 0	1 3 1
———, George Henry,—separate account ...	11 Jan. 67	0	0	...	28 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 14 0	0 0 0
Milner, Mrs. Mary ...	22 June 70	0	1300	...	0 0 0	120 7 7	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	540 11 1	0	1300	...	0 0 0	635 2 8
Minos, Pegose,—share account of Mrs. E. S. Aviet ...	28 Feb. 61	0	900	...	0 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	17 4 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Mitchell, Miss Isabella,—share account of Georgiana Mitchell ...	14 Jan. 64	0	1500	...	310 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 0 0	0	1500	...	345 3 0	0	0	...	2 1 10	0	1500	...	343 1 2	0 0 0
Moir, Colonel George ...	26 Aug. 71	0	5500	...	81 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	5587 9 1	0	5500	...	5669 3 10	0	5500	...	5669 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Monk, Pay-Master R. ...	... ...	0	0	...	2 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 9	0 0 0
Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel George James ...	20 Feb. 61	0	0	...	95 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 1 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 1 1	0 0 0
Montreaux, Michael Francis	6 Sept. 65	0	1700	...	231 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 8 0	0	1700	...	268 6 5	0	0	...	1 9 9	0	1700	...	266 12 8	0 0 0
Moodie, Aflock ...	20 Dec. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	501 6 0	0	0	...	501 6 0	0	0	...	507 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	6 5 1
Moore, Mrs. Catherine Ann	4 Nov. 58	0	0	...	190 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	190 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	190 9 8	0 0 0

* Sylhet and Cachar Shares.

† Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company's Shares.

‡ Sundry Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
M.																							
Moore, Mrs. Catherine Ann,—share account of L.B. Chew	4 Nov. 58	0	1700	...	68 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 8 0	0	1700	...	110 10 4	0	0	...	42 8 0	0	1700	...	68 2 4	0 0 0
——, account of legacy for Mary Norah Best ...	Ditto	0	0	...	33 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 3 5	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Richard Leonard Wallis ...	Ditto	0	3100	...	129 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 0 0	0	3100	...	191 11 8	0	0	...	64 4 0	0	3100	...	129 7 8	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Isabella Rachael Townshend ...	Ditto	0	3600	...	88 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	3600	...	160 13 8	0	0	...	3 9 7	0	3600	...	157 4 1	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Susan ...	15 Feb. 43	0	7300	...	417 8 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	151 0 0	0	7800	...	568 8 10	0	0	...	525 0 6	0	7800	...	43 8 4	0 0 0
——, William Richard ...	19 Aug. 67	0	0	...	10 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 3	0 0 0
——, William Jenkins ...	... ...	0	0	...	33 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 15 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	33 15 1	0 0 0
——, Assistant Surgeon Thomas,—legacy account of the children ...	22 July 58	0	32000	...	0 0 0	122 14 5	0	0	...	640 0 0	0	32000	...	517 1 7	0	0	...	586 14 0	0	32000	...	0 0 0	69 12 5
——, E. P. ...	7 June 71	0	0	...	694 11 6	0 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	600	...	694 11 6	0	0	...	876 6 1	0	600	...	0 0 0	181 10 7
Moreaux, Hippolyte (Mariner)	17 Apl. 71	0	600	...	83 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	131 14 6	0	600	...	215 13 1	0	600	...	215 13 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Morgan, Dr. Nathaniel ...	11 Sept. 49	0	0	...	52 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 13 8	0 0 0
Morinet, Alphonse Rami,—legacy account of Francis Alphonse Morinet ...	18 Sept. 60	0	12600	...	134 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	290 0 0	0	12600	...	424 13 0	0	0	...	12 6 2	0	12600	...	412 6 10	0 0 0
Moreino, S. ...	28 Jan. 69	0	0	...	40 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 11 2	0	0	...	40 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 10	0 0 0
Morris, Thomas ...	3 Oct. 61	0	500	...	307 6 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	321 2 2	0	0	...	1 1 3	0	500	...	320 0 11	0 0 0
——, H. H. ...	4 May 68	0	0	...	430 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	430 15 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	430 15 8	0 0 0
Morton, Dr. James,—account of life interest for Mathew	1 Aug. 70	0	8000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	160 0 0	0	8000	...	159 4 0	0	0	...	160 0 0	0	8000	...	0 0 0	0 12 0
——, legacy account of the children ...	Ditto	0	55100	...	281 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	3200 0 0	0	55100	...	348 0 9	0	0	...	3400 12 4	0	55100	...	80 4 5	0 0 0
Moses, George ...	12 July 68	0	2000	...	275 2 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	315 2 6	0	0	...	1 11 7	0	2000	...	313 6 11	0 0 0
Mosse, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 9 0	0	0	...	16 9 0	0	0	...	0 4 0	0	0	...	16 5 0	0 0 0
Moultrie, George Edward ...	29 June 66	0	0	...	6 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 11 0	0 0 0

———, share account of Kathleen Moultrie ...	Ditto	0	600	...	248 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	260 14 10	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	259 11 1	0 0 0
———, C. B.,—share account of Ernest M. Herbert, W. F., and Miss Kathleen Moultrie, brothers and sister of the deceased ...	5 June 69	0	0	...	299 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	299 6 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	299 6 11	0 0 0
Munro, Captain R. ...	... ...	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 13 7	0 0 0
———, Qr-Master Daniel ...	21 Mar 71	0	500	...	47 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	47 10 10	0	0	...	16 15 10	0	500	...	30 11 0	0 0 0
Murphy, Ensign John ...	... ...	0	0	...	78 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 11 10	0	0	...	78 11 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mutt, O. H. ...	29 Apl. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	198 11 11	0	2000	...	2633 7 1	0	2000	...	2434 11 2	0	0	...	2376 3 3	0	2000	...	58 7 11	0 0 0
Myers, Launcelot,—share account of the children ...	2 Aug. 65	0	1600	...	96 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 8 0	0	1600	...	132 13 2	0	0	...	35 8 0	0	1600	...	97 5 2	0 0 0
N.																							
Nagle, Gunner John,—life interest account of Mrs. J. Nagle, widow of the deceased ...	19 June 63	0	2000	...	352 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2000	...	402 14 10	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2000	...	352 14 10	0 0 0
Need, Walter Wadell ..	23 Feb. 58	0	4100	...	473 3 7	0 0 0	0	500	...	100 0 0	0	4600	...	573 3 7	0	0	...	500 2 8	0	4600	...	73 0 11	0 0 0
Neil, James,—share account of James Wells and Florence Elizabeth Neil, children of the deceased ..	21 Aug. 68	0	4800	...	78 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	96 0 0	0	4800	...	174 11 6	0	0	...	174 11 3	0	4800	...	0 0 3	0 0 0
Nelson, William ..	23 Nov. 68	0	5300	...	27 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 0 0	0	5300	...	133 8 7	0	0	...	42 6 5	0	5300	...	91 2 2	0 0 0
Newbatt, C. H. ...	Taken charge 9 May 71	0	0	...	123 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 2 0	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	107 14 5	0 0 0
Newitt, W. H. ...	Taken charge. 15 Jan. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	12 8 10
Nicholson, Thomas ...	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	298 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	298 0 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	298 0 1	0 0 0
Nic terlein, Frederick ...	20 Dec. 67	0	0	...	166 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3000 0 0	0	0	...	3166 14 0	0	0	...	4625 1 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	1458 3 6
— ———, realty account...	Ditto	0	56400	...	0 0 0	483 1 3	0	500	...	1128 0 0	0	56900	...	644 14 9	0	0	...	526 2 5	0	56900	...	118 12 4	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs. A. M. Nichterlein, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	5962 2 11	0 0 0	0	7000	...	1110 0 0	0	7000	...	7072 2 11	0	0	...	7004 13 4	0	7000	...	67 5 7	0 0 0
———, share account of Master Frederick James Nichterlein, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	231200	...	175 4 0	0 0 0	0	12000	...	12114 0 0	0	243200	..	12289 4 0	0	0	...	12408 5 1	0	243200	...	0 0 0	119 1 1
Nolan, Mrs. Isabella C.,—share account of Anna Maria Hackett, Arthur Herbert Nolan, and Allen Earnest Nolan, children of the deceased ..	23 Nov. 61	0	0	...	187 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 4 2	0 0 0
Norgate, Colonel Charles ...	9 Feb. 65	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	11*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Norman, Alfred,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	13 Dec. 65	0	500	...	68 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	506 3 7	0	500	...	574 15 5	0	500	...	143 15 2	0	0	...	431 0 3	0 0 0
Norris, Conductor William...	15 Dec. 70	0	0	...	496 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	496 14 4	0	0	...	496 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

* North-Western Bank Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	R. As. P.
N.																							
Norris, Conductor William,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	15 Dec. 70	0	1000	...	0 0 0	9 1 8	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	10 14 4	0	0	...	2 1 2	0	1000	...	8 13 2	0 0 0
Northam, Miss Ann ..	19 June 62	0	1500	...	485 8 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	42 8 0	0	2000	...	528 0 4	0	0	...	508 13 0	0	2000	...	19 3 4	0 0 0
Norval, Dr. Joseph,—account of sundry next of kin ...	12 Feb. 62	0	0	...	20 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 15 6	0 0 0
O.																							
O'Brien, James Lloyd ..	18 Nov. 57	0	0	...	38 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 3 6	0 0 0
O'Connell, John W. ..	9 Jan. 69	0	0	...	52 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 2 0	0	0	...	25 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Major Morgan James ..	15 Dec. 70	0	1200	..	40 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1215 3 3	0	1200	...	1255 11 2	0	1200	...	1115 11 2	0	0	...	110 0 0	0 0 0
Odell, Captain William,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	12 Jan. 61	0	5200	...	0 0 0	8 4 10	0	0	...	131 0 0	0	5200	...	122 11 2	0	0	...	6 10 5	0	5200	...	116 0 9	0 0 0
O'Dowda, Lieutenant Robert Charles ...	15 July 58	0	0	...	80 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 1 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 1 6	0 0 0
O'Grady, Patrick ...	25 Mar. 71	0	700	...	0 0 0	77 14 9	0	0	...	307 2 8	0	7000	...	229 3 11	0	0	...	378 0 5	0	7000	...	0 0 0	148 12 6
O'Hanlon, Patrick,—share account of the children of the late H M. O'Hanlon .	24 Mar. 51	0	0	6*	4995 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	6*	4995 2 0	0	0	6*	4995 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of the children of Revd. W. M. O'Hanlon ...	Ditto	0	18100	18†	0 0 0	46 14 5	0	0	...	1082 0 0	0	18100	18†	1035 1 7	0	0	...	1051 10 4	0	18100	18†	0 0 0	16 8 9
Oliver, Captain Edward Dubby ...	Taken charge 18 Nov. 65	0	0	...	112 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 2 1	0 0 0
Onslow, Henry Phillips,—share account of the child of the deceased ...	3 Oct. 63	0	500	...	312 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	325 0 11	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	500	...	323 12 11	0 0 0
Orchard, Mrs. Maria Esperanza ...	23 Oct. 56	0	500	...	471 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 4 0	0	500	...	482 13 9	0	0	...	0 15 8	0	500	...	481 14 1	0 0 0
Ord, William Christopher ...	13 June 56	0	11600	...	236 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	217 0 0	0	11600	...	483 3 3	0	0	...	7 11 4	0	11600	...	475 7 11	0 0 0

O'Reilly, John ..	21 Aug 27	0	2600	...	128 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	180 13 7	0	0	...	3 13 7	0	2600	...	177 0 0	0 0 0
Ormsby, Private James ...	Taken charge 23 Nov. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	61 15 0	0	0	...	61 15 0	0	0	...	34 3 10	0	0	...	27 11 2	0 0 0
Orr, Patrick James,—share account of Miss Louisa Fanny Orr, daughter of the deceased ...	15 June 58	0	19100	...	51 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	382 0 0	0	19100	...	433 6 8	0	0	...	16 12 10	0	19100	...	416 9 10	0 0 0
——, William Ector,—life interest account of the widow of the deceased ...	9 Nov. 68	0	15800	10†	0 0 0	119 0 9	0	0	...	316 0 0	0	15800	10†	196 15 3	0	0	10†	287 8 0	0	15800	...	0 0 0	90 8 9
O'Shaughnessy, Serjeant Terence,—legacy account of Miss Mary Ellen O'Shaughnessy, daughter of the deceased ...	11 Mar. 68	0	1000	...	318 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	338 12 2	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	337 3 7	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Francis O'Shaughnessy, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	26 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 12 3	0 0 0
——, legacy account of William O'Shaughnessy, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	26 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 12 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 12 2	0 0 0
Ouseley, Lieut.-Colonel John Ralph, late in the 57th N.I.	8 April 50	0	0	...	44 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 15 10	0 0 0
Owen, Conrad Travers ...	Taken charge 23 Feb. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 9 6	0	0	...	154 9 6	0	0	...	154 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
P.																							
Page, Mrs. Eliza Ann,—share account of Alfred Page, son of the deceased ...	27 Oct. 68	0	500	...	5 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	15 0 2	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	13 14 4	0 0 0
——, share account of Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	500	...	5 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	506 6 6	0	500	...	511 6 8	0	500	...	511 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Benjamin (the younger),—share account of Alfred Page, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	500	...	2 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	12 12 1	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	11 10 3	0 0 0
——, share account of Sarah Page, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	71 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1012 13 1	0	1000	...	1084 13 0	0	1000	...	1084 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Miss Mary Ann,—share account of Alfred Page, nephew of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	500	...	23 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	33 12 5	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	32 10 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Sarah Page, niece of the deceased	Ditto	0	500	...	23 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	506 6 6	0	500	...	530 2 10	0	500	...	530 2 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Palmer, John ...	31 Aug. 54	0	47000	...	306 13 1	0 0 0	0	1000	...	985 8 0	0	48000	...	1292 5 1	0	0	...	1043 13 8	0	48000	...	248 7 5	0 0 0
——, William Samuel ...	3 Aug. 70	0	500	...	0 0 0	4 14 10	0	0	...	547 10 5	0	500	...	542 11 7	0	500	...	540 2 11	0	0	...	2 8 8	0 0 0
Parker, Captain Sir George (*Baronet*) ...	17 Jan. 59	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

† Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company's Shares

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. As. P.
P.																							
Parker, Captain Sir George, (*Baronet*),—legacy account of Miss Eliza Emma Marshall Parker ...	17 Jan. 59	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Gertrude Parker ...	Ditto	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 9 1	0 0 0
——, John ...	13 Dec. 65	0	1000	...	347 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	372 2 10	0	0	...	1 6 0	0	1000	...	370 12 10	0 0 0
Parks, Mrs. Dinah ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 68	0	800	...	104 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	120 5 9	0	0	...	74 6 8	0	800	...	45 15 1	0 0 0
Parry, John ...	8 Jan. 67	0	0	...	221 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	221 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	221 0 0	0 0 0
Parsons, Robert Frederick	Taken charge 12 Mar. 70	0	0	...	456 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	456 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	456 1 7	0 0 0
Paterson, Major Francis Stuart	28 Sept. 60	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0
——, Dr. John James ...	11 Dec. 37	0	0	...	28 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 9 9	0 0 0
Patrick, Captain Francis,—legacy account of Begum Jaun ...	23 May 43	0	13000	...	0 0 0	99 10 0	0	0	...	277 8 0	0	13000	...	177 14 0	0	0	...	18 12 6	0	13000	...	159 1 6	0 0 0
Patterson, John James ...	... ...	0	1000	...	265 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	290 7 5	0	0	...	1 6 0	0	1000	...	289 1 5	0 0 0
Pattle, Lieutenant William	Taken charge 14 Apl. 58	0	0	...	213 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	213 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	213 0 9	0 0 0
Paul, Ruttna ...	28 July 56	0	22000	...	342 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	440 0 0	0	22000	...	782 11 10	0	0	...	417 14 8	0	22000	...	364 13 2	0 0 0
Paxton, David,—share account of the children of the deceased in the life policy	10 Aug. 65	0	2700	...	691 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	758 14 10	0	2700	...	1453 13 6	0	700	...	1381 8 4	0	2000	...	69 5 2	0 0 0
Payne, Manuel,—share account of John Hogan Payne, heir-at-law ...	21 Oct. 51	0	2500	...	413 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	463 8 10	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	2500	...	462 4 10	0 0 0
Peachey, Thomas ...	30 Mar. 70	0	2500	...	365 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	415 5 3	0	0	...	159 11 9	0	2500	...	255 9 6	0 0 0
Pearce, Alfred James ...	Taken charge 14 Nov. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	824 15 1	0	500	...	824 15 1	0	0	...	583 13 8	0	500	...	241 1 5	0 0 0
Pearch, James,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	1 Oct. 58	0	900	...	87 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	913 6 2	0	900	...	1001 2 6	0	900	...	1001 2 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

——, share account of Edward and Eliza Emily Pearch, son and daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	666 4 6	0	600	...	666 4 6	0	0	...	605 14 11	0	600	...	60 5 7	0 0 0
Peard, Mrs. Anne ...	29 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	76400	...	5114 15 6	0	76400	...	5114 15 6	0	5000	...	5128 1 7	0	71400	...	0 0 0	13 2 1
Pell, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	... ...	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	500	0	...	0 0 0	12 15 6
Pemberton, James Jeremiah, —legacy account of Ann C. Pemberton, daughter of the deceased ...	9 Sept. 65	0	2000	...	191 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2000	...	241 9 3	0	0	...	2 12 0	0	2000	...	238 13 3	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Lucy Kate Pemberton, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2000	...	236 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	2152 12 4	0	2000	...	2389 5 7	0	2000	...	37 11 2	0	0	...	2351 10 5	0 0 0
Perkins, Lieutenant Henry George ...	12 April 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	11 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	11 7 4
Perry, Frederick George ...	5 April 71	0	0	...	316 8 6	0 0 0	0	3000	...	2674 0 0	0	3000	...	2990 8 6	0	0	...	3081 2 11	0	3000	...	0 0 0	90 10 5
Peskett, Surgeon Major William ...	Taken charge 28 June 70	0	800	...	143 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	852 12 10	0	800	...	996 2 8	0	800	...	996 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Peters, Captain Caitano Eugenio ..	29 May 55	0	500	...	0 0 0	1058 12 8	0	0	...	243 13 0	0	500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	62 7 1	0	500	...	0 0 0	877 6 9
——, Mrs. Catherine ...	16 Mar. 71	0	3000	...	0 0 0	45 3 6	0	0	...	120 0 0	0	3000	...	74 12 6	0	0	...	76 4 2	0	3000	...	0 0 0	1 7 8
——, Mrs. A. M. ...	Taken charge Nov. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	316 6 5	0	0	...	316 6 5	0	0	...	105 2 0	0	0	...	211 4 5	0 0 0
Phillimore, Captain William Thornton ...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	...	45 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 6 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 6 9	0 0 0
Pigou, John ...	22 Dec. 40	0	0	...	98 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 13 0	0 0 0
Plum, Captain Edward Charles (Mariner) ...	28 Jan. 51	0	6400	...	171 10 1	0 0 0	0	12000	...	6450 1 10	0	6400	...	6621 11 11	0	6400	...	6621 11 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pogose, Abraham Nicholas...	6 May 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	1312 11 3	0	0	...	14040 0 9	0	12000	...	12727 5 6	0	0	...	12680 11 5	0	12000	...	46 10 1	0 0 0
Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Vallette ...	15 Feb. 69	0	0	4*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	4*	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	4*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pope, Serjeant John ...	Taken charge 7 Sept. 60	0	0	...	195 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 11 8	0 0 0
Popham, Major-Genl. George Munro ...	4 Sept. 38	0	14400	...	72 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	288 0 0	0	14400	...	360 14 0	0	0	...	288 0 0	0	14400	...	72 14 0	0 0 0
Pote, Charles ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 60	0	0	...	94 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	94 1 9	0 0 0
Potter, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	Taken charge 20 Apl. 57	0	500	...	304 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	317 7 5	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	316 6 5	0 0 0
Poulson, John,—life interest account of Mrs. E. A. Poulson, widow and legatee under the will of the deceased ...	18 Nov. 67	0	3000	...	0 0 0	7 6 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	52 10 0	0	0	...	52 10 0	0	3000	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Powell, Edwin Plantaganet..	18 May 60	0	500	...	208 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	221 12 8	0	0	...	2 1 4	0	500	...	219 11 4	0 0 0
Powys, Lieutenant John ..	15 Dec. 58	0	0	3†	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	3†	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	3†	0 0 0	0 0 0
Preston, Miss Emma Victoria ...	Taken charge 21 June 70	0	800	...	0 0 0	19 7 4	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	800	...	0 0 0	4 9 2
Price, Joseph ...	14 Aug. 49	0	0	...	25 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 8 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 8 9	0 0 0

* Oudh Banking Corporation Limited Shares.

† Per Cent. Annuity £600.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
P.																							
Price, John Graham,—share account of Miss R. K. Price, sister of the deceased	3 Apl. 69	0	1000	...	111 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	131 8 7	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	130 0 0	0 0 0
——, Rose Randall ...	12 Sept. 66	0	0	...	447 14 10	0 0 0	0	600	...	227 6 0	0	600	...	675 4 10	0	0	...	606 7 8	0	600	...	68 13 2	0 0 0
Pryse, Revd. William ...	7 Jan. 71	0	1200	...	0 0 0	133 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	120	...	0 0 0	110 4 9
Q.																							
Quinlan, Dr. Patrick ...	Taken charge 7 Jan. 67	0	0	...	7 3 0	0 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 0	0 0 0
R.																							
Raikes, George Davy,—share account of Revd. Francis Walter, Henry Campbell, Emma Finch, and Lawra Georgiana Raikes ...	11 Jan. 58	0	25500	...	0 0 0	22 11 0	0	0	...	635 0 0	0	25500	...	612 5 0	0	0	...	578 0 0	0	25500	...	34 5 0	0 0 0
Raleigh, Lieutenant Walter Frederick Keppel, of 7th Light Cavalry ...	Taken charge 23 Dec. 58	0	0	...	300 14 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	300 14 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	300 14 2	0 0 0
Ralph, James ...	27 Apl. 58	0	0	...	356 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 9 6	0 0 0
Ramsay, Cornet James Andrew	20 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2053 8 2	0	2000	...	2053 8 2	0	0	...	2212 15 6	0	2000	...	0 0 0	159 7 4
Randolph, Henry ...	5 Jan. 53	0	700	...	438 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 4 0	0	700	...	457 15 10	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	700	...	457 0 10	0 0 0
——, account of legatees	Ditto	0	500	...	212 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	222 8 11	0	0	...	0 13 0	0	500	...	221 11 11	0 0 0
——, Henry Pritchard...	10 Aug. 55	0	0	...	134 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	134 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	134 9 11	0 0 0
Rayson, Paul,—share account of Isabella Emblyn and Anna Rayson, daughters of the deceased ..	24 Nov. 63	0	1000	...	395 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	415 8 8	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	414 0 1	0 0 0
——, share account of John Elliott Rayson, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	1300	...	0 0 0	240 7 10	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 6	0	1300	...	0 0 0	216 4 4
——, share account of Thomas Ellis Rayson, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1200	...	0 0 0	622 3 4	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 11 6	0	1200	...	0 0 0	609 14 10

Read, Captain James ...	9 June 70	0	2800	...	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	...	56	0	0	0	2800	...	55	5	10	0	0	...	3	6	5	0	2800	...	51	15	5	0	0	0
Reason, Edwin ...	1 June 58	0	500	...	269	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	500	...	283	1	8	0	0	...	1	1	4	0	500	...	282	0	4	0	0	0
Reband, Mrs. Mary ...	Taken charge 1 Oct. 50	0	500	...	281	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	291	2	10	0	0	...	0	13	0	0	500	...	290	5	10	0	0	0
Rebeiro, Lyon ...	Taken charge 21 Apl. 70	0	0	...	220	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	914	3	0	0	0	...	230	13	3	0	0	...	221	1	5	0	0	...	9	11	10	0	0	0
Reid, Captain Hugh Atkins	27 June 50	0	5000	...	18	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	100	0	0	0	5000	...	118	9	5	0	0	...	99	14	2	0	5000	...	18	11	3	0	0	0
——, Peter ...	11 July 63	0	0	...	72	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	72	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	72	4	3	0	0	0
Reilly, Apothecary John ..	29 Aug. 70	0	1000	37*	100	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1143	13	0	0	1000	37*	1244	5	9	0	0	12†	224	1	11	0	1000	25*	1020	3	10	0	0	0
Remmington, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Freeman ...	27 May 62	0	0	...	334	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	334	8	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	334	8	4	0	0	0
Reveley, Lieut. Mathew Hugh ...	Taken charge 10 May 69	0	0	...	233	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	233	15	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	233	15	8	0	0	0
Richardson, George,—share account of William Richardson, son of the deceased...	10 Nov. 59	0	2100	...	486	7	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	61	8	0	0	2600	...	517	15	1	0	0	...	509	14	3	0	2600	...	38	0	10	0	0	0
Richmond, Thomas ...	... ...	0	0	...	42	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	42	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	42	1	9	0	0	0
Rider, Jacob ...	2 Oct 7	0	0	...	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	70	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	70	0	0	0	0	0
Ridsdale, Dr. George ..	10 Dec. 62	0	500	...	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	45	5	0	0	0	...	0	15	5	0	500	...	44	5	7	0	0	0
Riley, Lieutenant-General Stephen Davis,—legacy account of Mrs. Mary Ann Madge and her children and grandchildren ...	5 July 67	0	91100	...	0	0	0	209	1	6	0	0	...	2277	8	0	0	91100	...	2068	6	6	0	0	...	2069	2	6	0	91100	...	0	0	0	0	12	0
——, legacy account of Mrs. Louisa Alice Turner and children ...	Ditto	0	45500	...	0	0	0	346	9	6	0	0	...	1137	8	0	0	45500	...	790	14	6	0	0	...	1030	5	6	0	45500	...	0	0	0	239	7	0
——, legacy account of Julia Oram ...	Ditto	0	9100	...	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	227	8	0	0	9100	...	246	10	1	0	0	...	227	8	0	0	9100	...	19	2	1	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Miss Isabella Matilda Cameron	Ditto	0	9100	...	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	227	8	0	0	9100	...	246	10	1	0	0	...	227	8	0	0	9100	...	19	2	1	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Mrs. Louisa A. Turner and youngest son Stephen D. R. D. Turner ...	Ditto	0	600	...	30	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	42	4	9	0	0	...	1	3	9	0	600	...	41	1	0	0	0	0
——, share account of the children of William Riley, a pre-deceased brother of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	219500	...	0	0	0	987	15	7	0	1500	...	223914	9	4	0	221000	...	222926	9	9	0	221000	...	222926	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ritchie, Ensign Thomas James ...	Taken charge 6 Aug. 59	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	85	4	3	0	0	0
Ritson, Captain William ...	11 Sept. 55	0	600	...	443	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	8	0	0	600	...	459	11	4	0	0	...	1	2	0	0	600	...	458	9	4	0	0	0
Roach, James Holloway,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	21 May 68	0	1200	...	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	1200	...	69	1	0	0	0	...	1	11	6	0	1200	...	67	5	6	0	0	0
——, Mary Ann ...	Taken charge 27 May 71	0	600	...	40	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	0	0	0	600	...	52	13	4	0	0	...	27	3	2	0	600	...	25	10	2	0	0	0
——, Phillip Halloway ...	12 Aug. 67	0	0	...	14	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	15	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	15	10	0	0	0
——, share account of Miss Rebecca Roach, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1900	...	218	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	0	0	0	1900	...	256	11	4	0	0	...	2	4	3	0	1900	...	254	7	1	0	0	0

* Sundry Shares.

† Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
R.																							
Robertson, Alexander ...	Taken charge 1 June 70	0	0	...	42 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 5 0	0	0	...	42 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, John ...	5 Apl. 59	0	0	...	372 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 0 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	372 0 5	0 0 0
Robinson, Charles ...	9 Aug. 67	0	1000	...	0 0 0	74 1 5	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 10	0	1000	...	0 0 0	55 5 3
———, Captain J. S. ..	... ...	0	0	...	33 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 13 7	0 0 0
———, William,—share account of Miss Margaret Jane Robinson, daughter of the deceased ...	6 Sept. 64	0	500	...	10 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	20 4 2	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	19 2 4	0 0 0
Robson, John Smith ...	13 Feb. 54	0	1200	...	70 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	94 1 0	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	1200	...	93 2 0	0 0 0
Roche, C. Bagot ...	2 Aug. 65	0	1300	...	141 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1300	...	173 12 4	0	0	...	1 8 10	0	1300	...	172 3 6	0 0 0
———, Serjeant Garrett Meany ...	20 Mar. 71	0	5600	...	0 0 0	282 15 2	0	0	...	129 0 0	0	5600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	63 12 2	0	5600	...	0 0 0	217 11 4
Roderick, Anthony William	Taken charge 4 May 69	0	0	...	357 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	357 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	357 14 3	0 0 0
Rodgers, George ...	18 Mar. 45	0	2000	...	411 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 12 0	0	2000	...	455 0 4	0	0	...	3 5 0	0	2000	...	451 11 4	0 0 0
———, Robert,—account of legacy to St. Patrick's Church at Moulmein ...	16 May 66	0	1100	...	158 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	180 14 9	0	0	..	1 9 7	0	1100	...	179 5 2	0 0 0
———, share account of Henry Christopher Rodgers, son of the deceased	Ditto	0	4500	...	462 12 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	120 0 0	0	5000	...	582 12 3	0	0	...	512 4 7	0	5000	...	70 7 8	0 0 0
———, share account of Julia Genuine Rodgers, daughter of the deceased..	Ditto	0	4500	...	433 2 9	0 0 0	0	500	...	120 0 0	0	5000	...	553 2 9	0	0	...	512 4 7	0	5000	...	40 14 2	0 0 0
Rodrigues, Mrs. Catherine..	14 May 50	0	2000	...	199 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 12 0	0	2000	...	242 14 4	0	0	...	1 2 0	0	2000	...	241 12 4	0 0 0
Roelofsz, Ebenezer ...	Taken charge 7 Dec. 68	0	0	...	10 4 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 4 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 4 11	0 0 0
Rogers, George ...	8 Feb. 45	0	0	...	30 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 7	0 0 0
———, Conductor George Joseph ...	18 April 71	0	600	...	438 8 8	0 0 0	0	2200	...	2171 4 5	0	2800	...	2609 13 1	0	0	...	3576 10 2	0	2800	...	0 0 0	966 13 1
Rondo, Joseph ...	18 May 46	0	0	...	0 0 0	174 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	174 2 1
———, account of sundry legatees ...	Ditto	0	9600	...	40 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 8 0	0	9600	...	228 2 9	0	0	...	12 14 11	0	9600	...	225 3 10	0 0 0

Roofe, Riding Master William	13 Apl. 41	0	1300	...	186 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0	1300	...	215 4 10	0	0	...	2 6 10	0	1300	...	212 14 0	0 0 0
Roper, Henry ...	11 May 58	0	3800	...	40 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 12 0	0	3800	...	129 7 4	0	0	...	2 13 4	0	3800	...	126 10 0	0 0 0
Rose, F. ...	Taken charge 21 Aug 58	0	0	...	19 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 2 8	0 0 0
Ross, Alexander Benjamin,—(personalty account) ...	5 Jan. 71	0	1600	...	0 0 0	724 8 2	0	0	...	32 0 0	0	1600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 8 9	0	1600	...	0 0 0	694 0 11
——, realty account ...	Ditto	0	3500	...	545 9 11	0 0 0	0	2200	...	2435 6 0	0	5700	...	2980 15 11	0	0	...	2992 8 0	0	5700	...	0 0 0	11 8 1
——, Robert Balerma ...	Taken charge 3 Feb. 71	0	0	...	99 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	99 14 6	0 0 0
Rossetto, Domeine ..	24 Sept. 69	0	7000	..	318 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	7137 4 8	0	7000	..	7456 3 11	0	7000	...	7396 13 11	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0
Rozario, Thomas ...	Taken charge 21 Oct. 67	0	0	...	183 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	..	183 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	183 6 0	0 0 0
Russell, Captain Claud William ...	3 Nov. 58	0	0	...	388 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	388 14 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	388 14 1	0 0 0
Rutledge, Major Francis ..	13 Sept. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	10300	...	409 0 5	0	10300	...	409 0 5	0	0	...	850 12 5	0	10300	...	0 0 0	441 12 0
Ryan, Mrs. Bridget ...	25 Nov. 57	0	500	...	464 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	477 5 8	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	476 4 8	0 0 0
——, Serjeant Joseph ..	26 May 65	0	3200	...	277 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	..	79 0 0	0	3200	...	356 15 11	0	0	...	2 10 0	0	3200	...	354 5 11	0 0 0
Ryley, John Charles ...	26 Sept. 71	0	8000	2*	169 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	209 15 0	0	8000	2*	379 8 6	0	0	2*	237 15 10	0	8000	...	141 8 8	0 0 0
S.																							
Saabye, Hans Henry Ede (Mariner) ...	16 Aug. 71	0	700	...	2292 15 4	0 0 0	0	2300	..	111 10 9	0	3000	...	2404 10 1	0	0	...	2502 6 10	0	3000	...	0 0 0	97 12 9
Sainte, Antoine Francois,—legacy account of Paul Auguste Sainte, son of the deceased ...	4 June 58	0	43500	...	323 15 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1077 4 0	0	44500	...	1401 3 0	0	0	..	1683 5 1	0	44500	...	0 0 0	282 2 1
Salew, Color Serjeant John	30 June 70	0	0	...	310 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	310 12 8	0	0	...	310 12 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of William Joseph Salew, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	621 9 5	0 0 0	0	600	..	0 0 0	0	600	...	621 9 5	0	0	...	606 9 6	0	600	...	14 15 11	0 0 0
Salmon, Captain Mordaunt Money ...	Taken charge 20 Apl. 59	0	0	...	123 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 0 11	0 0 0
Salter, Charles Henry,—share account of Ella Augusta Salter, daughter of the deceased ...	5 Oct. 49	0	2000	...	251 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	292 15 11	0	0	...	79 1 11	0	2000	...	212 14 0	0 0 0
Sanderson, Alexander ...	2 Nov. 55	0	500	...	252 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	262 6 1	0	0	...	0 13 0	0	500	...	261 9 1	0 0 0
Sands, Alexander ...	Taken charge 28 Sept. 58	0	0	...	85 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	85 14 3	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 14 3	0 0 0
Sandys, Ensign John Dalrymple ...	Taken charge 9 Jan. 71	0	0	...	248 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 8 10	0	0	...	248 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sarkies, Petruse Johannes ...	3 Aug 69	0	4000	...	398 9 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 0 0	0	4000	...	478 9 6	0	0	...	2 11 3	0	4000	...	475 14 3	0 0 0
Satchwell, John Adrian Vanrenen ..	29 June 58	0	500	...	231 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 12 0	0	500	...	245 8 10	0	0	..	1 2 5	0	500	...	244 6 5	0 0 0
Saunders, Paterson Tandy ..	29 June 70	0	18000	...	0 0 0	133 6 11	0	0	...	4561 15 2	0	18000	...	4428 8 3	0	3800	...	3582 12 4	0	14200	..	845 11 11	0 0 0
Savage, Major George William ...	21 June 70	0	1200	...	0 0 0	897 11 7	0	0	...	1210 0 7	0	1200	...	312 5 0	0	1200	...	312 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Scolfield, John ...	Taken charge 26 Apl. 69	0	0	...	157 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	157 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	157 13 11	0 0 0
Scott, David ...	Taken charge 29 Oct. 66	0	0	...	232 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	232 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	232 7 11	0 0 0

* Dehra Doon Tea Company Limited Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
S.																							
Scott, George Leal Tiernan..	14 Aug. 67	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 15 4	0	0	...	13 15 4	0	0	...	7 3 0	0	0	...	6 12 4	0 0 0
——, share account of J. E. Scott, J. G. Scott, and A. C. Scott, brothers and sister of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1500	...	148 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 12 4	0	1500	...	185 3 4	0	0	...	1 15 5	0	1500	...	183 3 11	0 0 0
——, Apothecary James George,—account of the widow and children of the deceased ...	18 May 61	0	0	...	56 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 1 10	0	0	...	56 1 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Alice C. Scott, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	10800	...	244 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	239 15 5	0	10800	...	484 3 2	0	0	...	186 2 6	0	10800	...	298 0 8	0 0 0
——, share account of James Edlin Scott, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	10400	...	373 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	88 9 1	0	10400	...	462 8 6	0	10400	...	462 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of James George Scott, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	10800	...	0 0 0	303 11 3	0	0	...	239 15 5	0	10800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	328 12 6	0	10800	...	0 0 0	392 8 4
——, Major John Augustus	16 Feb. 70	0	6000	...	0 0 0	118 5 6	0	0	...	78 0 0	0	6000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	96 5 10	0	6000	...	0 0 0	136 11 4
——, Mrs. Julia Frances ...	10 Mar. 70	0	3500	...	103 15 1	0 0 0	0	18100	...	20792 15 0	0	21600	...	20896 14 1	0	0	...	20904 1 10	0	21600	...	0 0 0	7 3 9
——, Ensign Montague Alexander,—share account of William Wilkinson Scott	9 Sept. 61	0	500	...	355 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	365 6 9	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	364 4 11	0 0 0
——, William ...	29 June 47	0	500	...	432 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	442 3 11	0	0	...	0 13 0	0	500	...	441 6 11	0 0 0
——, Colonel William ...	24 June 34	0	1100	...	351 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	373 4 6	0	0	...	2 0 7	0	1100	...	371 3 11	0 0 0
Seddon, Felix John Vaughan	23 Jan. 66	0	0	30*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	30*	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	30*	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of William Robert Morgan, a son of Mrs. Eliza Morgan, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2000	...	307 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	347 3 4	0	0	...	16 10 9	0	2000	...	330 8 7	0 0 0
Sefton, Samuel Henry ...	Taken charge 6 Sept. 70	0	0	...	377 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	384 15 6	0	0	...	367 13 6	0	0	...	17 2 0	0 0 0
Serle, Lieut. Edward Gambier	12 Feb. 69	0	0	...	1434 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1057 7 0	0	0	...	2491 11 0	0	0	...	671 14 5	0	0	...	1819 12 7	0 0 0

Serrao, Anthony ...	12 June 51	0	1300	...	380 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	26 0 0	0	1300	.	406 2 3	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	1300	...	405 3 3	0 0 0
Sexton, Serjeant Patrick,—account of J. A. Sexton and T. B. Sexton, sons of the deceased ..	10 Dec. 66	0	0	...	200 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 15 7	0 0 0
——, share account of the children of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	7500	...	263 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 0 0	0	7500	...	413 14 6	0	0	...	6 12 0	0	7500	...	407 2 6	0 0 0
——, share account of the widow of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	4100	...	165 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 0 0	0	4100	...	247 13 10	0	0	...	3 15 4	0	4100	...	243 14 6	0 0 0
Shaw, Lieutenant Alexander	23 Nov. 59	0	500	...	301 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	313 13 2	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	312 12 2	0 0 0
——, James ...	Taken charge 2 Aug. 66	0	0	...	176 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	176 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	176 6 0	0 0 0
——, William ...	Taken charge 22 April 65	0	0	...	137 4 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 4 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 4 1	0 0 0
Sheehan, Mrs. Eliza,—share account of Thomas O'Brien, son of the deceased ...	1 Oct. 58	0	14200	...	258 1 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	284 0 0	0	14700	...	542 1 4	0	0	...	508 6 10	0	14700	...	33 10 6	0 0 0
Sherman, James Hawes ...	12 Apl. 58	0	0	...	399 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	399 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	399 5 4	0 0 0
Sherriff, Lieutenant David Francis ...	9 Mar. 59	0	0	...	106 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 2 3	0 0 0
Sherrington, Thomas ...	25 Nov. 62	0	600	...	46 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	58 13 5	0	0	...	1 0 11	0	600	...	57 12 6	0 0 0
Shilstone, William Nelson,—realty account ...	10 July 67	0	1200	...	387 1 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	303 10 0	0	1700	...	690 11 4	0	0	...	546 15 7	0	1700	...	143 11 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Richard William Shilstone, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2000	...	56 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	2000	...	56 1 8	0	2000	...	56 1 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of William Nelson Shilstone, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	2500	...	225 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	2500	...	285 8 0	0	0	...	103 1 10	0	2500	...	182 6 2	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Louisa Magdaline Shilstone, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	2500	...	108 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	..	60 0 0	0	2500	...	168 13 0	0	0	...	3 1 10	0	2500	...	165 11 2	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Ellen Mary Shilstone, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2500	...	108 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	2500	...	168 13 1	0	0	...	3 1 10	0	2500	...	165 11 3	0 0 0
——, share account of Walter Arthur Augustus Shilstone, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	2000	...	134 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2000	...	184 1 5	0	0	...	2 12 0	0	2000	...	181 5 5	0 0 0
Shircore, Mrs. Elizabeth Aratoon Manook,—share account of Miss Voskum A. M. Shircore, daughter of the deceased ..	14 Feb. 56	0	3300	...	55 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 0 0	0	3300	...	132 2 3	0	0	...	403 13 0	0	3300	...	0 0 0	271 10 9
Short, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth ...	Taken charge 8 July 70	0	0	...	437 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	437 7 7	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	422 4 0	0 0 0
——, Joseph ...	14 Mar. 71	0	600	...	369 0 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	381 0 7	0	0	...	1 0 11	0	600	...	379 15 8	0 0 0

* Agra Bank Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. As. P.
S.																							
Shouldham, Mrs. Charlotte,—share account of Arthur J. Shouldham, son of the deceased ...	10 Aug. 70	0	9400	...	31 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	9635 4 1	0	9400	...	9666 8 6	0	9400	...	9666 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Amelia W. Shouldham, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	4200	...	58 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 0 0	0	4200	...	112 4 6	0	0	...	2 14 11	0	4200	...	109 5 7	0 0 0
Shuter, Richard Valpey ..	13 Feb. 43	0	500	...	229 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	242 5 5	0	0	...	1 8 0	0	500	...	240 13 5	0 0 0
Siddons, Major George Richard ...	17 Feb. 57	0	25100	...	172 7 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	519 8 0	0	25100	...	691 15 7	0	0	...	462 6 0	0	25100	...	229 9 7	0 0 0
Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander ...	21 Feb. 70	0	500	{7* 4†}	343 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	615 1 2	0	500	{7* 4†}	958 13 9	0	500	{7* 4†}	958 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant John Robert ...	24 Nov. 58	0	0	...	206 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 12 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	206 12 7	0 0 0
Skene, George Alexander ...	21 Nov. 42	0	500	...	383 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	393 9 3	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	392 4 3	0 0 0
Slade, Edward,—share account of Miss Annie Slade, daughter and only child of the deceased ...	28 July 57	0	7800	...	23 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	8137 5 3	0	7800	...	8161 4 9	0	7800	...	8161 4 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Capt. John,—share account of the seven children of Mrs. Anne Swaffield,—the pre-deceased half sister of the deceased ...	22 Nov. 65	0	900	...	170 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 0 0	0	900	...	188 7 3	0	0	...	1 7 8	0	900	...	186 15 7	0 0 0
Slater, Mrs. Harriet Lydia	19 Mar. 57	0	3400	...	0 0 0	225 11 4	0	0	...	330 4 0	0	3400	...	104 8 8	0	0	...	298 7 1	0	3400	...	0 0 0	193 14 5
Smalley, Lieutenant Robert Thornton ...	Taken charge 4 Aug. 59	0	0	...	82 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	82 7 11	0 0 0
Smallpiece, Ensign Charles	8 Nov. 54	0	1500	...	435 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	465 8 3	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	1500	...	464 8 3	0 0 0
Smeaton, George ...	25 Nov. 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2224 5 3	0	2000	...	2224 5 3	0	0	...	2171 15 2	0	2000	...	52 6 1	0 0 0
Smelt, Henry ..	30 July 50	0	0	...	21 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 3 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 3 8	0 0 0
Smith, Mrs. Agnes ...	Taken charge 16 Feb. 69	0	600	...	171 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	183 6 4	0	0	...	1 0 11	0	600	...	182 5 5	0 0 0

——, Captain Brenton Haliburton ...	Taken charge 24 April 66	0	0	...	13 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 10 9	0 0 0
——, Captain Bruce Neilson ...	8 Aug. 66	0	0	...	191 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	191 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	191 7 4	0 0 0
——, David ...	15 Dec. 58	0	500	...	257 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 4 0	0	500	...	269 3 8	0	0	...	0 15 8	0	500	...	268 4 0	0 0 0
——, George (Chief Officer of the Ship *Ismail*) ...	Taken charge 11 May 66	0	0	...	217 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	217 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	217 12 3	0 0 0
——, Color Serjeant Edward George ...	5 Feb. 70	0	0	...	1 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 8 0	0	0	...	1 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant-Colonel George Acklom ...	27 Mar. 58	0	3000	..	2 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0	3000	...	72 5 0	0	0	...	3 6 10	0	3000	...	68 14 2	0 0 0
——, George Edward,—legacy account of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	13 Sept. 65	0	21800	...	171 15 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	610 8 0	0	25300	...	782 7 2	0	0	...	897 12 10	0	25300	...	0 0 0	115 5 8
——, George Maccallan Gow ...	18 Jan. 58	0	500	...	141 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	151 1 11	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	150 2 6	0 0 0
——, John ...	Taken charge 7 July 68	0	0	...	317 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	317 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	317 10 8	0 0 0
——, John (Mariner),—share account of William Longmire, son of the deceased ..	21 Dec. 61	0	700	...	232 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	246 7 10	0	0	...	13 4 9	0	700	...	233 3 1	0 0 0
——, John L. ...	Taken charge 15 Sept. 63	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0 0 0
——, Qr.-Master Joseph ...	Taken charge 1 Feb. 71	0	0	...	181 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	181 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	181 8 10	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Mary ...	2 May 68	0	0	...	414 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	414 10 0	0	0	...	414 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Richard, George, and William Smith, children of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	1689 11 8	0 0 0	0	1200	...	0 0 0	0	1200	...	1689 11 8	0	0	...	1627 1 0	0	1200	...	62 10 8	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Mary (formerly Herklots) ...	16 Aug. 70	0	2000	...	96 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	160 0 0	0	2000	...	256 3 0	0	2000	...	256 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Peter ...	14 July 69	0	0	...	127 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 15 10	0	0	...	127 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Serjeant-Major E. Smith ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	58 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	83 4 0	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	1000	...	81 8 0	0 0 0
——, Captain Rowland Mainwaring ...	Taken charge 28 Mar. 58	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0
——, Theodore Francis William ...	9 Jan. 71	0	2900	...	0 0 0	182 6 3	0	0	...	58 0 0	0	2900	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 2 11	0	2900	...	0 0 0	186 9 2
Smyth, Mrs. Jane,—legacy account of the orphans at the Entally Convent ..	24 Sept. 60	0	6000	...	91 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	136 4 0	0	6000	...	227 5 5	0	0	...	139 1 0	0	6000	...	88 4 5	0 0 0
——, Sub-Conductor Patrick ...	8 Nov. 54	0	8400	...	369 0 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	171 12 0	0	8900	...	540 12 10	0	0	...	518 1 9	0	8900	...	22 11 1	0 0 0
——, Thomas William,—share account of C. R., C. W., and J. C. Smyth, sons of the deceased ...	6 Oct. 63	0	600	...	42 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	54 1 9	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	52 14 0	0 0 0
Southward, Thomas ...	6 June 71	0	2000	...	0 0 0	7 14 6	0	0	...	40 0 0	0	2000	...	32 1 6	0	0	...	16 15 2	0	2000	...	15 2 4	0 0 0

East Indian Railway Company's Consolidated Stock £360.

† Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st Dec. 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
S.																							
Spears, Thomas ...	11 Nov. 68	0	0	...	0 0 0	103 3 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	103 3 6
——, legacy account of Anna Spears ..	Ditto	0	19600	...	227 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	441 4 0	0	19600	...	668 11 2	0	0	...	317 4 4	0	19600	...	351 6 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Catherine Spears ...	Ditto	0	19600	...	227 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	441 4 0	0	19600	...	668 11 0	0	0	...	317 4 4	0	19600	...	351 6 8	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Isabella Spears ...	Ditto	0	19600	...	225 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	441 4 0	0	19600	...	666 11 3	0	0	...	317 4 4	0	19600	...	349 6 11	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Margaret Spears ...	Ditto	0	19600	...	282 15 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	403 4 0	0	19600	...	686 3 8	0	0	...	317 2 8	0	19600	...	369 1 0	0 0 0
——, legacy account of William Spears ..	Ditto	0	19600	...	282 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	403 4 0	0	19600	...	686 3 7	0	0	...	317 2 8	0	19600	...	369 0 11	0 0 0
——, legacy account of John Spears ...	Ditto	0	12300	...	0 0 0	419 0 5	0	0	...	257 4 0	0	12300	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	192 4 7	0	12300	...	0 0 0	354 1 0
Speirs, Mrs. Helen (*alias* Bibee Bunnoo) ...	22 June 60	0	1500	...	453 12 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	30 0 0	0	2000	...	483 12 4	0	0	...	507 13 1	0	2000	...	0 0 0	24 0 9
Speke, Lieutenant Edward...	14 Sept. 58	0	0	...	144 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 2 8	0 0 0
Spencer, Brevet-Maj. Robert	4 May 58	0	0	...	207 13 3	0 0 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	207 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	207 13 3	0 0 0
Spottiswoode, Lieutenant Lambert Loveday ...	Taken charge 6 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	236 4 9	0	0	...	236 4 9	0	0	...	18 12 4	0	0	...	217 8 5	0 0 0
Squires, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth ...	7 Nov. 54	0	0	...	37 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 11 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	37 11 5	0 0 0
Stack, William Plunkett,—share account of Annie Stack, daughter of the deceased ...	4 June 63	0	13500	...	273 6 11	0 0 0	0	500	...	279 0 0	0	14000	...	552 6 11	0	0	...	518 0 10	0	14000	...	34 6 1	0 0 0
Stafford, Miss Eliza ...	Taken charge 18 Jan. 67	0	500	...	72 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	85 3 3	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	84 2 3	0 0 0
Staunton, Michael Stokes ...	7 Dec. 59	0	500	...	142 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	155 3 8	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	154 2 8	0 0 0
Stedman, George Gabriel ...	8 June 60	0	0	...	248 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	248 4 3	0 0 0
Stevens, Boyle Grant ..	11 May 67	0	0	...	0 0 0	248 2 7	0	0	...	248 2 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Henry Boyle Stevens, son of the deceased .	Ditto	0	1400	...	20 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	48 11 7	0	0	...	119 0 5	0	1400	...	0 0 0	70 4 10

———, share account of Catherine Mary Amelia Stevens, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1400	...	20 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	48 11 7	0	0	...	119 0 4	0	1400	...	0 0 0	70 4 9
———, Major James ..	14 July 69	0	2000	...	0 0 0	49 14 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	2000	...	10 2 0	0	0	...	2 0 5	0	2000	...	8 1 7	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Elizabeth Pearse	Ditto	0	1100	...	22 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	44 6 9	0	0	..	1 9 7	0	1100	...	42 13 2	0 0 0
———, Major James,—legacy account of Miss Jane Pearse ..	Ditto	0	2200	...	47 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	91 8 5	0	0	...	2 8 1	0	2200	...	89 0 4	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Susan Pearse ...	Ditto	0	22 0	...	47 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2200	...	91 8 5	0	0	...	2 8 1	0	2200	...	89 0 4	0 0 0
———, Robert ...	16 Dec. 70	0	0	...	667 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	667 11 11	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	0	...	665 15 11	0 0 0
Stevenson, Isabella,—legacy account of W. F. Stevenson, son of the deceased ...	21 May 63	0	4000	...	272 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	3991 10 8	0	4000	...	4264 1 0	0	4000	...	4264 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stewart, Serjeant James ...	21 Aug. 48	0	8300	...	187 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	174 12 0	0	8300	...	362 5 3	0	0	...	11 1 9	0	8300	...	351 3 6	0 0 0
———, Surg.-Maj. Haldane	19 Dec. 71	0	1000	...	194 8 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	214 8 11	0	0	...	1 3 10	0	1000	...	213 5 1	0 0 0
———, Wilson ...	Taken charge 9 Sept. 70	0	500	...	32 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	42 1 5	0	0	...	1 15 5	0	500	...	40 2 0	0 0 0
Stobo, Captain James ...	Taken charge 2 July 63	0	0	...	69 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 5 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 5 5	0 0 0
Stockwell, George ...	5 July 57	0	21600	...	0 0 0	23 14 0	0	0	...	432 0 0	0	21600	...	408 2 0	0	0		54 6 2	0	21600	...	353 11 10	0 0 0
Stonehouse, George Harris (Indigo Planter) ...	24 Dec. 41	0	500	...	462 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	472 6 1	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	471 1 1	0 0 0
Stowell, Christopher Sweedland,—share account of Creasy Sweedland Stowell	12 June 55	0	4700	...	12 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	102 12 0	0	4700	...	115 3 5	0	0	..	102 12 0	0	4700	...	12 7 5	0 0 0
Streatfield, Lieutenant Herbert Philip ..	... ..	0	0	...	101 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	101 15 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	101 15 2	0 0 0
Stretton, George ...	Taken charge 4 June 70	0	0	..	401 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	401 10 0	0	0	...	401 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stroyan, Stuart .	28 Feb. 60	0	1500	...	85 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	115 12 8	0	0	...	1 8 2	0	1500	..	114 4 6	0 0 0
Struthers, Brevet-Major William	5 Feb. 49	0	500	...	262 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	272 9 5	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	271 4 5	0 0 0
Stuart, Quarter-Master Serjeant Michael ...	14 Sept. 40	0	1200	...	203 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	..	227 2 0	0	0	...	2 2 2	0	1200	...	224 15 10	0 0 0
Stubbs, Charles,—share account of Emma Riley and Flora Stubbs, sisters of the deceased ..	19 May 69	0	600	...	65 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	603 5 9	0	600	...	608 5 9	0	600	...	334 4 3	0	0	...	334 1 6	0 0 0
Sturgeon, Thomas Church	22 June 71	0	10000	...	0 0 0	149 2 0	0	0	...	200 0 0	0	10000	...	50 14 0	0	0	..	552 3 3	0	10000	...	0 0 0	501 5 3
Sturt, Richard Rocke ...	20 June 54	0	1000	...	300 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	325 5 3	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	1000	...	324 5 3	0 0 0
Sullivan, Michael Mayne...	Taken charge 14 Sept. 70	0	0	...	173 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	173 12 1	0	0	...	2 14 0	0	0	...	170 14 1	0 0 0
Sutherland, Charles,—share account of C. G. Sutherland ...	1 Dec. 59	0	45000	...	629 9 8	0 0 0	0	1700	...	1123 0 0	0	46700	...	1752 9 8	0	0	...	1765 13 7	0	46700	...	0 0 0	13 3 11
———, Lieutenant-Colonel John ..	4 June 49	0	700	..	413 15 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	457 15 2	0	0	..	15 7 2	0	700	...	442 8 0	0 0 0
———, Patrick ...	23 Mar. 65	0	1500	...	374 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	406 13 9	0	0	...	1 7 10	0	1500	...	405 5 11	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	R. As. P.
S.																							
Sutherland, Samuel ..	5 July 67	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	499 15 0	0	0	...	414 9 0	0	0	...	85 6 0	0 0 0
———, Assistant Surgeon William,—share account of Collin and William Sutherland, sons of the deceased	3 Oct. 63	0	0	...	98 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 1 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 1 2	0 0 0
Swan, Henry,—share account of Henry William Swan, son of the deceased ..	23 Jan. 66	0	16600	...	0 0 0	29 4 0	0	0	...	332 0 0	0	16600	...	302 12 0	0	0	...	14 0 5	0	16600	...	288 11 7	0 0 0
Swetenham James Robert	23 Jan. 69	0	0	.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 11	0	0	...	7 3 11	0	0	...	0 1 9	0	0	...	7 2 2	0 0 0
Swinden, William Weldon, personalty account ..	30 June 63	0	0	.	41 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	41 9 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	41 9 1	0 0 0
———, realty account ...	Ditto	0	0	..	247 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 12 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Emma Florence Swinden, daughter of the deceased .	Ditto	0	1400	...	238 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	266 12 5	0	1400	...	266 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of John Ripley Swinden, son of the deceased .	Ditto	0	1400	...	238 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	266 12 5	0	0	...	1 13 5	0	1400	...	264 15 0	0 0 0
Sydenham, John .	14 Feb. 70	0	16500	...	366 11 2	0 0 0	0	700	...	330 0 0	0	17200	...	696 11 2	0	0	...	736 1 9	0	17200	...	0 0 0	39 6 7
T.																							
Tabernacle, Henry William,—share account of Miss Harrietta Helen Tabernacle ...	2 Feb. 64	0	600	...	145 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	157 6 0	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	156 2 3	0 0 0
Tait, W. R. ...	Taken charge	0	0	.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	17 Feb. 70	0	11800	...	0 0 0	743 14 10	0	0	...	312 12 0	0	11800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	465 5 11	0	11800	...	0 0 0	866 8 9
Tanner, William Fraser ..	27 Sept. 64	0	6000		456 12 1	0 0 0	0	500	...	120 0 0	0	6500	..	576 12 1	0	0	...	509 14 9	0	6500		66 13 4	0 0 0
Tapp, Henry Thomas,—realty account ..	6 Sept. 65	0	700	...	259 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	273 5 11	0	0	...	1 1 4	0	700	...	272 4 7	0 0 0
———, personalty account ...	Ditto																						

Taylor, Captain John Henry George ...	21 May 58	0	2400	...	109 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 0	0	2400	...	158 10 10	0	0	...	1 13 10	0	2400	...	156 13 0	0 0 0
———, Elkanah ..	21 Feb. 68	0	0	...	18 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 1	0 0 0
———, John ..	23 Aug. 70	0	1700	...	339 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 0 0	0	1700	...	373 5 4	0	0	...	4 7 2	0	1700	...	368 14 2	0 0 0
———, Luke ..	22 June 70	0	2300	...	144 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	190 11 0	0	0	...	5 10 0	0	2300	...	185 1 0	0 0 0
Tedford, Mrs. Honoria ...	12 Jan. 61	0	10000	...	39 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	207 8 0	0	10000	...	246 9 7	0	0	...	5 11 10	0	10000	...	240 13 9	0 0 0
Temple, Captain Algar Boudin ...	4 June 63	0	0	...	77 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 2 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 2 9	0 0 0
———, Henry George ...	27 June 68	0	31000	...	0 0 0	46 11 2	0	0	...	632 8 0	0	31000	...	595 12 10	0	0	...	2595 8 9	0	31000	...	0 0 0	2009 11 11
———, Mrs. Emily ...	5 Apl. 70	0	0	...	84 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 11 10	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	0	...	83 7 10	0 0 0
Terry, John William ...	Taken charge 1 Aug. 70	0	0	...	52 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 6 10	0	0	...	120 14 2	0	0	...	37 8 10	0	0	...	83 5 4	0 0 0
Thoman, Mariam Chatoor,—share account of Thakooee ..	9 Mar. 56	0	500	...	35 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	500	...	35 12 4	0	500	...	35 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel John Nelson,—realty account of Robert Edward Nelson Thomas ..	6 June 65	0	3500	...	328 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	77 8 0	0	3500	..	406 4 0	0	0	...	3 13 3	0	3500	...	402 6 9	0 0 0
———, Lieut. Walter Harrington ...	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	13 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 15 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 15 11	0 0 0
———, David,—share account of James Thomas..	18 Nov. 57	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0
———, share account of Michael William Thomas...	Ditto	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0
———, share account of the next of kin of the late John Thomas ..	Ditto	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0
———, share account of the two daughters of the late Henry Thomas ..	Ditto	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	281 3 10	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin ...	31 Mar. 70	0	0	...	256 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	256 7 3	0	0	...	106 0 6	0	0	...	150 6 9	0 0 0
———, Daniel ...	Taken charge 10 Aug. 71	0	9300	43*	1221 4 10	0 0 0	0	8500	...	26661 14 1	0	17800	43*	27883 2 11	0	17800	23‡	8699 6 11	0	0	20§	19183 12 0	0 0 0
Thompson, William Francis (c. s.) ...	30 June 43	0	0	...	53 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 12 3	0 0 0
———, William ...	2 May 67	0	0	50†	1 12 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	999 15 0	0	0	50†	1001 11 3	0	0	...	999 15 0	0	0	50†	1 12 3	0 0 0
———, Revd. James Charles ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	7600	50*	6124 9 9	0	7600	50*	6124 9 9	0	0	17*	5947 5 1	0	7600	33*	177 4 8	0 0 0
Thomson, Dr. William J. ..	18 May 42	0	1100	...	16 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 4 0	0	1100	...	39 15 4	0	0	...	2 1 7	0	1100	...	37 13 9	0 0 0
———, George Nathaniel Alves ...	17 Aug. 70	0	1500	...	129 15 0	0 0 0	0	6000	...	6205 14 0	0	7500	...	6335 13 0	0	0	0	6607 15 2	0	7500	...	0 0 0	272 2 2
———, Captain Henry George ...	Taken charge 8 Aug. 70	0	0	...	369 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	369 12 4	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	...	369 12 4	0 0 0
———, Captain James ..	15 Dec. 70	0	2500	...	398 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	448 15 7	0	0	0	2 0 0	0	2500	...	446 15 7	0 0 0
———, Major John Robert ...	17 April 71	0	23200	...	218 5 10	0 0 0	0	600	...	594 0 0	0	23800	...	812 5 10	0	0	0	766 1 1	0	23800	...	46 4 9	0 0 0
Thornhill, Henry Bensley ...	9 May 58	0	8900	...	291 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	190 8 0	0	8900	...	481 14 9	0	0	0	5 6 10	0	8900	...	476 7 11	0 0 0
Thornton, Henry ...	18 May 67	0	0	...	3 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 3	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 3	0 0 0
Thrall, Edward ...	10 June 68	0	0	...	416 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	416 12 4	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	...	416 12 4	0 0 0

* Sundry Shares. † Bonded Warehouse Association Shares. ‡ East Indian Railway Shares. § East India Coal Company's Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. As. P.
T.																							
Thriepland, Thomas,—share account of Miss Lucy Thriepland ...	23 Feb. 58	0	4200	...	390 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 12 0	0	4200	...	496 15 6	0	0	...	4 15 3	0	4200	..	492 0 3	0 0 0
Tiernan, Serjeant-Major Edward Ethelred,—legacy account of Edward Ethelred Tiernan ...	8 Feb. 65	0	700	...	17 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	31 7 10	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	...	30 3 1	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Georgiana Letitia Mary Tiernan ...	Ditto	0	700	...	17 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	31 8 0	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	..	30 3 3	0 0 c
——, legacy account of Charles Roger Gallagher.	Ditto	0	700	...	22 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	36 4 8	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	...	34 15 11	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Mary Anne Gallagher ..	Ditto	0	700	...	22 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	36 4 8	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	...	34 15 11	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Teresa Gallagher ..	Ditto	0	700	...	22 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	36 4 8	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	...	34 15 11	0 0 0
Toogood, William ...	Taken charge 26 June 60	0	0	...	5 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 15 0	0 0 0
Tormey, W. James,—share account of Miss Isabella Harding ..	13 Feb. 67	0	8300	...	456 15 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	180 12 0	0	8800	...	637 11 4	0	0	...	514 6 11	0	8800	...	123 4 5	0 0 0
Tosh, James,—share account of Louisa Tosh ...	21 Oct. 51	0	6500	...	0 0 0	96 10 7	0	0	...	1637 9 4	0	6500	...	1540 14 9	0	1500	...	1502 6 0	0	5000	...	38 8 9	0 0 0
Tregent, Henry ...	7 Jan. 71	0	5000	...	3 12 10	0 0 0	0	1400	...	7992 4 1	0	6400	...	7996 0 11	0	6400	...	7996 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Treston, Edward,—account realization of the North-Western Bank shares and dividends ...	28 May 55	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3
——, Mrs. E. .	... ...	0	2300	...	360 15 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 0	0	2300	...	406 15 3	0	0	...	1 14 0	0	2300	...	405 1 3	0 0 0
Trevor, Edward Taylor ..	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	2351 12 7	0	1000	...	2351 12 7	0	1000	...	2066 10 6	0	0	...	285 2 1	0 0 0
Tripp, Benjamin Capel,—share account of Samuel Samner Tripp, brother of the deceased ...	Taken charge 18 June 60	0	0	...	184 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	184 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	184 4 3	0 0 0

Tritton, Major William Mills	22 July 61	0	600	...	193 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	208 15 5	0	0	...	1 1 7	0	600	...	207 13 10	0 0 0
Tucker, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Tudor ..	30 July 58	0	9500	...	453 6 10	0 0 0	0	600	...	202 8 0	0	10100	...	655 14 10	0	0	...	614 3 8	0	10100	...	41 11 2	0 0 0
Tully, Mrs. Maria ..	15 Dec. 56	0	2000	...	454 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 12 0	0	2000	...	498 2 4	0	0	...	1 13 6	0	2000	...	496 4 10	0 0 0
Turnbull, John Law ..	18 June 61	0	0	...	455 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	455 6 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	455 6 6	0 0 0
———, separate account...	Ditto	0	6900	...	537 9 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	174 4 0	0	7400	...	711 13 6	0	0	...	507 8 7	0	7400	...	204 4 11	0 0 0
———, share account of Hannah, Emma, Eliza Cooke, and Lucy Hyde Turnbull, sisters of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	504 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	504 7 8	0	0	...	126 1 11	0	0	...	378 5 9	0 0 0
Turner, William,—share account of J. L. Turner ..	14 May 63	0	1000	...	251 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	1000	...	251 10 0	0	1000	...	251 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Benjamin C. ..	6 Apl. 65	0	0	...	188 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	188 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	188 9 2	0 0 0
———, Captain Athill,—share account of James Turner .	25 Jan. 58	0	4800	...	0 0 0	2 8 4	0	0	...	121 12 0	0	4800	...	119 3 8	0	0	...	121 12 0	0	4800	...	0 0 0	2 8 4
———, Mrs. Elizabeth, *alias* Miss Mary Jane George	Taken charge 24 Mar. 71	0	0	...	481 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	481 4 3	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	466 0 8	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant W. ...	... ...	0	0	...	1 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 7	0	0	...	1 4 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tweedie, Miss Lucy Maria...	9 Jan. 71	0	3300	...	64 13 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	67 13 4	0	3300	...	132 11 1	0	3300	...	132 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tydd, Arthur George,—realty account ...	8 Oct. 68	0	0	...	0 0 0	3 4 0	0	0	...	19 4 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of the children ...	Ditto	0	1300	...	76 5 9	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1331 0 3	0	2300	...	1407 6 0	0	1300	...	1396 2 5	0	1000	...	11 3 7	0 0 0
U.																							
Urquhart, Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline ...	1 June 70	0	1900	...	94 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	38 0 0	0	1900	...	132 2 10	0	0	...	337 15 3	0	1900	...	0 0 0	205 12 5
V.																							
Valentine, Major Edward ..	27 Aug. 70	0	1700	...	122 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1716 5 9	0	1700	...	1838 12 10	0	1700	...	1838 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vassilion, Constantine ..	29 Aug. 66	0	0	...	3 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 1	0	0	...	3 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Virginia Aurora Vassilion ..	Ditto	0	1500	...	435 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	468 2 5	0	0	...	62 15 8	0	1500	...	405 2 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Amelia Jane Vassilion ...	Ditto	0	1500	...	398 11 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	431 3 11	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	398 11 11	0 0 0
———, share account of Charles Edward Vassilion	Ditto	0	1500	...	409 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	32 8 0	0	1500	...	441 15 0	0	0	...	32 9 1	0	1500	...	409 5 11	0 0 0
Vaughan, Frederick Mayhew, share account of Charles Nelson Vaughan, son of the deceased ...	1 May 67	0	0	...	330 4 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	330 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	330 4 2	0 0 0
Vanqulin, John ...	27 May 50	0	0	...	19 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 9 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 9 9	0 0 0
———, account of Esther Sophia Vanqulin,—legatee under the Will of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	0	...	9 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 12 10	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P	Sa. Rs	Co Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs	Co. Rs		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
V.																							
Vanqulin, Miss Margaret Victor,—share account of Esther Sophia Vanqulin ..	27 May 50	0	800	...	96 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	...	112 7 2	0	0	...	1 5 8	0	800	...	111 1 6	0 0 0
Verboon, Richard ..	13 Feb. 71	0	30000	...	0 0 0	554 11 8	0	0	...	1512 9 9	0	30000	...	957 14 1	0	500	...	1038 15 9	0	29500	...	0 0 0	81 1 8
Vrignon, Francis,—trust account ..	5 July 29	0	2600	...	429 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	481 11 4	0	0	...	3 13 7	0	2600	...	477 13 9	0 0 0
W.																							
Waddy, Capt. William Poole	8 Sept. 60	0	1300	...	241 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 4 0	0	1300	...	269 1 6	0	0	...	1 5 6	0	1300	...	267 12 0	0 0 0
Walcot, Brevet-Captain William Henry ..	... ...	0	2500	...	491 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	2766 11 7	0	2500	...	3258 1 3	0	2500	...	3016 2 9	0	0	...	241 14 6	0 0 0
Walker, John ..	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	54000	...	41 8 11	0	54000	...	41 8 11	0	0	...	2142 6 3	0	5400	...	0 0 0	2100 13 4
——, Captain Samuel Cooper ..	7 July 70	0	1400	...	54 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1418 9 11	0	1400	...	1472 12 1	0	1400	...	1472 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, George ..	15 Jan. 70	0	9300	...	0 0 0	1348 3 7	0	0	...	168 0 0	0	9300	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	159 5 9	0	9300	...	0 0 0	1339 9 4
——, share account of Mrs. Mary Walker, widow of the deceased .	Ditto	0	0	...	895 14 0	0 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	800	...	895 14 0	0	0	...	810 13 4	0	800	...	85 0 8	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Catherine Walker, daughter of the deceased..	Ditto	0	0	...	8261 14 8	0 0 0	0	8000	...	0 0 0	0	8000	..	8261 14 8	0	0	...	7978 11 7	0	8000	...	283 3 1	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of the deceased .	Ditto	0	26600	...	6663 10 8	0 0 0	0	7100	...	464 0 0	0	33700	...	7127 10 8	0	0	...	7611 15 8	0	33700	...	0 0 0	484 5 0
——, share account of George Walker, son of the deceased .	Ditto	0	26600	...	6663 10 8	0 0 0	0	6600	...	332 0 0	0	33200	...	6965 10 8	0	0	...	7145 1 6	0	33200	...	0 0 0	149 6 10
Wallace, Robert,—account for the next of kin ..	8 Mar. 57	0	0	...	356 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	356 9 5	0 0 0
——, Captain Alfred James	Taken charge 22 Aug. 70	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7
Waller, Joseph Gabriel ...	10 July 60	0	500	...	78 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	500	...	90 15 0	0	0	...	1 1 0	0	500	...	89 14 0	0 0 0
Wallis, William ...	24 Oct. 51	0	0	...	145 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	145 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	145 9 4	0 0 0

———, account of life interest for John Wallis ...	Ditto	0	45600	...	1074 8 6	0 0 0	0	1100	...	912 0 0	0	46700	...	1986 8 6	0	0	...	1946 6 5	0	46700	...	46 2 1	0 0 0
———, account of life interest for Mrs. Ann Preston, share account of William Preston ...	Ditto	0	7500	...	253 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 0 0	0	7500	...	403 2 4	0	0	...	150 0 0	0	7500	...	253 2 4	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Ellen Louisa Tweedie, one of the children of Mrs. Lydia Tweedie ...	Ditto	0	7200	...	548 12 1	0 0 0	0	600	...	144 0 0	0	7800	...	692 12 1	0	0	...	609 12 6	0	7800	...	82 15 7	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss Mary Llewelyn Tweedie, one of the children of Mrs. Lydia Tweedie	Ditto	0	7200	...	548 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 0 0	0	7200	...	692 12 1	0	0	...	144 4 9	0	7200	...	548 7 4	0 0 0
———, Revd. Arthur William ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	5300	...	5539 6 10	0	5300	...	5539 6 10	0	0	...	5793 9 9	0	5300	...	0 0 0	254 2 11
Walsh, Pension Serjt. John	16 July 62	0	1500	...	234 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	264 13 10	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	1500	...	263 13 10	0 0 0
———, Serjeant Michael ...	28 June 71	0	1600	...	315 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	1892 14 5	0	1600	...	2208 14 0	0	1600	...	1194 13 9	0	0	...	1014 0 3	0 0 0
Walter, Dr. Hopkins ...	... ...	0	0	...	2 10 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 10 2	0	0	...	2 10 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Walters, William ...	Taken charge 12 Feb. 70	0	0	...	163 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	163 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	163 9 8	0 0 0
Ward, James Townsend	Taken charge 20 Aug. 62	0	0	...	89 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	89 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	89 8 0	0 0 0
———, Capt. Andrew George	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4500	...	172 6 10	0	4500	...	172 6 10	0	0	...	212 1 10	0	4500	...	0 0 0	39 11 0
Warden, Col. Robert Palmer	10 Aug. 69	0	0	...	1001 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1001 1 8	0	0	...	1 6 0	0	0	...	999 11 8	0 0 0
Warnekey, *alias* Renter Adolphe Charles ...	18 Dec. 66	0	2000	...	367 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2000	...	417 13 8	0	0	...	35 3 0	0	2000	...	382 10 8	0 0 0
Warwick, Lieut. Francis ...	3 May 61	0	8600	...	0 0 0	33 7 1	0	0	...	174 8 0	0	8600	...	141 0 11	0	0	...	5 0 10	0	8600	...	136 0 1	0 0 0
Waters, Thomas Paine ...	Taken charge 2 July 70	0	700	...	51 14 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	704 14 8	0	700	...	756 12 9	0	700	...	756 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Watkins, Asst.-Surgeon J.	10 Apl. 62	0	0	...	229 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	229 12 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	229 12 6	0 0 0
———, John ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	15 3 7
Watson, Dr. James ...	1 July 64	0	0	...	12 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 8 0	0 0 0
———, share account of James Stewart Pa ner ...	Ditto	0	500	...	0 0 0	0 13 1	0	0	...	11 4 0	0	500	...	10 6 11	0	0	...	1 2 5	0	500	...	9 4 6	0 0 0
Watts, Mrs. Norah,—share account of the three children ...	25 Jan. 55	0	0	...	432 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	432 13 10	0	0	...	216 1 11	0	0	...	216 11 11	0 0 0
Weatherburn, Thomas,—legacy account of Miss Margaret Ann Weatherburn ..	15 May 68	0	1500	...	151 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	181 10 6	0	0	...	1 14 5	0	1500	...	179 12 1	0 0 0
Weaver, John ...	4 Mar. 51	0	0	...	53 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	53 13 7	0 0 0
Webster, John Albert ...	15 Dec. 69	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 7 7	0	0	...	3 7 7	0	0	...	0 0 10	0	0	...	3 6 9	0 0 0
Weir, John,—share account of Jane and Maria Weir, children of the deceased...	1 Sept. 69	0	600	...	0 0 0	180 13 7	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 9	0	600	...	0 0 0	170 1 4
Welch, James,—life interest to Louisa Margaret Onslow ...	8 Aug. 61	0	40500	...	376 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	922 8 0	0	40500	...	1299 6 9	0	0	...	843 0 0	0	40500	...	456 6 9	0 0 0
Weld, Lieut.-Colonel George	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2348 15 6	0	2000	...	2348 15 6	0	0	...	2023 14 5	0	2000	...	325 1 1	0 0 0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
W.																							
Weldon, Henry ...	Taken charge 19 Dec. 70	0	0	...	317 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	317 7 5	0	0	...	15 3 7	0	0	...	302 3 10	0 0 0
Welldon, E ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	439 2 8	0	0	...	439 2 8	0	0	...	439 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wells, Alfred ...	Taken charge 8 July 67	0	0	...	76 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 9 11	0 0 0
Wellsteed, John Bishop ...	7 Jan. 66	0	0	...	114 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	114 14 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	114 14 9	0 0 0
Welton, John (Inspector) ..	16 Apl. 56	0	1700	...	379 6 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 12 0	0	1700	...	417 2 4	0	0	...	1 11 1	0	1700	...	415 7 3	0 0 0
Wemyss, Mrs. Amy,—legacy to Robert Wemyss Tod, otherwise called Wemyss Tod ..	15 Aug. 61	0	15400	...	259 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	382 0 0	0	15400	...	641 10 1	0	0	...	329 2 1	0	15400	...	312 8 0	0 0 0
———, legacy to John Green Beanland's five children ..	Ditto	0	13900	...	0 0 0	178 14 3	0	0	...	347 8 0	0	13900	...	168 9 9	0	0	...	350 11 10	0	13900	...	0 0 0	182 2 1
———, annuity account of Mrs. Agnes Campbell ..	Ditto	0	8600	...	613 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	236 8 0	0	8600	...	849 12 9	0	0	...	427 9 9	0	8600	...	422 3 0	0 0 0
Weston, Bazar Serjeant Joseph ...	Taken charge 29 July 70	0	0	...	451 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	451 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	451 10 8	0 0 0
Westropp, Geo. Daven Court	30 June 70	0	1500	...	15 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 10 3	0	1500	...	83 14 10	0	0	...	245 14 5	0	1500	..	0 0 0	116 15 7
Wharton, Mrs. H. ...	Taken charge 5 June 57	0	0	...	60 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 7 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 7 2	0 0 0
Wheatley, Lieutenant Charles Edward ...	19 Nov. 59	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 10 3	0 0 0
Whelan, Serjeant James ...	3 Feb. 60	0	4100	...	167 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 0 0	0	4100	...	264 2 3	0	0	...	3 2 3	0	4100	...	261 0 0	0 0 0
Whish, Lieut.-Genl. Sir William Samson, K.C.B. ...	6 Sept. 53	0	0	...	144 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 11 8	0 0 0
Whitaker, Dr. J. H.,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	Taken charge 8 Oct. 68	0	0	...	234 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	234 10 10	0	0	...	234 10 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
White, William ...	8 June 60	0	2000	...	396 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 0 0	0	2000	...	441 13 5	0	0	...	1 12 10	0	2000	...	440 0 7	0 0 0
———, Patrick William ...	4 Sept. 70	0	1000	...	0 0 0	41 14 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 10	0	1000	...	0 0 0	24 1 10

———, Cornelius ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	58 13 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	58 13 11
———, Surgeon-Major John	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4000	...	4091 9 9	0	4000	...	4091 9 9	0	0	...	4081 11 7	0	4000	...	9 14 2	0 0 0
Wildig, Captain Henry Park	22 June 58	0	0	...	0 0 0	77 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	77 15 4
Wilford, Colonel Francis ...	16 May 37	0	600	...	99 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	111 0 6	0	0	...	1 7 7	0	600	...	109 8 11	0 0 0
———, share account of Mrs. Matilda Warden ..	Ditto	0	8500	...	842 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	8500	...	842 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	8500	...	842 0 11	0 0 0
Wilkins, Joseph ...	18 Feb. 59	0	1100	...	357 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1100	...	382 9 10	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	1100	...	381 4 10	0 0 0
Willetts, William ...	3 Jan. 56	0	21100	...	80 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	444 8 0	0	21100	...	524 11 7	0	0	...	11 8 8	0	21100	...	513 2 11	0 0 0
Williams, Mrs. Nancy ...	30 May 45	0	2700	...	328 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	112 14 6	0	2700	...	440 15 11	0	0	...	29 4 0	0	2700	...	411 11 11	0 0 0
———, Thomas Scourfield,—account for the next of kin of the deceased ...	26 May 56	0	3500	...	378 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 0 0	0	3500	...	448 3 9	0	0	...	3 7 8	0	3500	...	444 12 1	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen ...	24 Nov. 58	0	0	...	106 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	106 4 5	0 0 0
———, J. Rowland Roope	20 Sept. 70	0	1100	...	0 0 0	44 8 9	0	0	...	1368 6 1	0	1100	...	1323 13 4	0	1100	...	68 0 1	0	0	...	1255 13 3	0 0 0
Williamson, Captain William,—share account of Miss Alice Williamson, only child of the deceased ...	14 June 71	0	67500	...	0 0 0	599 6 9	0	0	...	1529 0 0	0	67500	...	929 9 3	0	0	...	1398 12 1	0	67500	...	0 0 0	469 2 10
———, Charles John ..	24 Feb. 70	0	0	...	1767 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1767 4 0	0	0	...	1767 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, Lieut. H. S. ...	14 June 71	0	0	...	309 4 8	0 0 0	0	600	...	681 9 3	0	600	...	990 13 11	0	0	...	786 11 4	0	600	...	204 2 7	0 0 0
Willis, Reverend Finch De Auyers ..	22 June 70	0	2100	...	207 6 9	0 0 0	0	2100	...	3234 11 2	0	4200	...	3942 1 11	0	3700	...	3896 13 5	0	500	...	45 4 6	0 0 0
Wilson, Archibald ..	18 Nov. 57	0	0	..	22 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 0 2	0 0 0
———, Horace Hayman ..	20 Nov. 57	0	0	68*	0 0 0	5 12 2	0	0	...	2720 0 0	0	0	68*	2714 3 10	0	0	...	2731 15 4	0	0	68*	0 0 0	17 11 6
———, Mrs. Jane ..	16 Mar. 59	0	3000	...	120 13 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	3000	...	195 13 11	0	0	...	2 9 0	0	3000	...	193 4 11	0 0 0
———, George Skinner ...	Taken charge 7 Mar. 63	0	0	...	226 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	226 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	226 13 8	0 0 0
———, Horace Hayman,—share account of Maria Vonzglinitzski ...	20 Nov. 57	0	0	8*	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	320 0 0	0	0	8*	319 4 0	0	0	...	320 0 0	0	0	8*	0 0 0	0 12 0
———, share account of Thomas Luxmore Wilson ...	Ditto	0	0	8*	0 0 0	0 12 0	0	0	...	11479 15 0	0	0	8*	11479 3 0	0	0	8*	11479 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of Robert Tait ..	Ditto	0	0	8*	0 0 a	0 12 0	0	0	...	320 0 0	0	0	8*	319 4 0	0	0	...	320 0 0	0	0	8*	0 0 0	0 12 0
Wilsone, Charles Michael ...	6 Jan. 70	0	33900	...	2182 9 2	0 0 0	0	2700	...	1428 0 0	0	36600	...	3610 9 2	0	0	...	3639 9 8	0	36600	...	0 0 0	29 0 6
Wimberley, Lieut. Edwin Balfour,—personalty account ...	28 Sept. 64	0	1800	...	392 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 0 0	0	1800	...	428 0 5	0	0	...	1 10 8	0	1800	...	426 5 9	0 0 0
———, realty account ..	Ditto	0	1200	...	345 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	369 4 5	0	0	...	1 5 9	0	1200	...	367 14 8	0 0 0
Winniett, Lieut. Augustus Wolsley ...	Taken charge 10 Feb. 60	0	0	...	210 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 12 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	210 12 5	0 0 0
Winterfeld, A. M. ...	23 Mar. 65	0	600		169 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	184 1 1	0	0	...	1 1 7	0	600	...	182 15 6	0 0 0
Wise, Thomas Allan McPherson ...	1 May 67	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	19 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 11 2	0 0 0
Wood, William Clayton ...	... ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	19600	8*	314 15 11	0	19600	8*	314 15 11	0	0	...	1591 1 7	0	19600	8*	0 0 0	1276 1 8
———, John ...	Taken charge 16 Aug. 67	0	0	...	348 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 0	0	0	...	355 9 1	0	0	...	177 13 1	0	0	...	177 12 0	0 0 0

* Bank of Bengal Shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
W.																							
Wood, William Caractacus	Taken charge 27 June 70	0	0	...	291 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	291 12 10	0 0 0
——, Richard Augustus	9 Jan. 71	0	8800	...	165 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	8884 11 1	0	8800	...	9050 5 1	0	8800	...	9050 5 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Woodroffe, Pensioned Condr. John ...	5 Apl. 70	0	4100	4*	0 0 0	235 7 8	0	2000	...	2402 0 0	0	6100	...	2166 8 4	0	0	4*	2705 7 3	0	6100	...	0 0 0	538 14 11
Woodson, H. ...	Taken charge 3 May 71	0	0	...	472 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	472 9 4	0	0	...	15 4 0	0	0	...	457 5 4	0 0 0
Wooley, Alfred ...	Taken charge 9 Feb. 71	0	500	...	301 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	311 7 8	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	310 8 3	0 0 0
Wrench, Captain Alfred ..	3 Jan. 57	0	1500	...	0 0 0	83 14 6	0	0	...	33 12 0	0	1500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 3 9	0	1500	...	0 0 0	84 6 3
Wright, William,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	25 Aug. 68	0	1000	...	101 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	121 1 2	0	0	...	1 8 7	0	1000	...	119 8 7	0 0 0
Wrottesley, Hugh Edward ..	15 Dec. 69	0	2000	...	297 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2480 0 0	0	2000	...	2777 0 0	0	2000	...	1648 7 0	0	0	...	1128 9 0	0 0 0
Wyatt, Alexander,—gift for the children of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 61	0	0	...	391 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	391 15 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	391 15 7	0 0 0
——, share account of the eight children ..	11 July 59	0	2500	...	0 0 0	224 0 7	0	0	...	58 12 0	0	2500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	305 5 2	0	2500	...	0 0 0	470 9 9
Wylly, Captain Frederick Adolphus	24 Nov. 58	0	0	...	154 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 8 0	0	0	..	0 0 0	0	0	...	154 8 0	0 0 0
——, Aylmer Charles Alexander,—share account of Miss Mary Charlotte Jessie Wylly ..	23 Mar. 69	0	1400	...	117 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	145 0 0	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	117 0 0	0 0 0
Wymer, Band-Master John	... ...	0	6500	...	280 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	130 0 0	0	6500	...	410 7 5	0	0	...	3 15 3	0	6500	...	406 8 2	0 0 0
Wynne, Michael ..	8 June 60	0	0	...	76 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 0 3	0 0 0
Y.																							
Yates, Dr. William Henry..	... ..	0	1500	...	48 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	1593 15 7	0	1500	...	1641 15 11	0	1500	...	1562 5 7	0	0	...	79 10 4	0 0 0
Yerbury, James Browning,—share account of William Browning Yerbury ..	20 Dec. 64	0	500	...	125 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	135 12 9	0	0	...	1 1 10	0	500	...	134 10 11	0 0 0

——, share account of Miss Frances Jeneatta Yerbury ...	Ditto	0	600	...	147 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 0 0	0	600	...	162 9 0	0	0	...	1 5 2	0	600	...	161 3 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of his children under the will of their grandfather William Yerbury ...	Ditto	0	3700	...	32 8 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	74 0 0	0	3700	...	106 8 9	0	0	...	3 10 6	0	3700	...	102 14 3	0 0
York, Serjeant Richard,—share account of the children ...	Taken charge 1 Dec. 69	0	0	...	84 4 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 4 10	0	0	...	84 4 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yorke, Lieutenant James ...	1 June 58	0	1000	...	302 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	1000	...	327 13 3	0	0	...	2 6 0	0	1000	...	325 7 3	0 0 0
Young, Major Thomas, of 54th Native Infantry,—share account of the late Mrs. Jessie Hunter ...	26 June 32	0	0	...	149 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	149 15 4	0 0 0
——, share account of the late Mrs. Isabella Ramsay ...	Ditto	0	0	...	199 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	199 15 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	199 15 1	0 0 0

* Simla Bank Corporation Shares.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1871.

E. E.,
L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE C. of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN Estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances prepared up to the 31st December 1871, under Section XLII of Act XXIV of 1867.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
Assaram Burmono	20 May 50	0	4600	...	0 0 0	506 4 6	0	0	...	230 14 0	0	4600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	59 4 3	0	4600	...	0 0 0	334 10 9
B.																							
Baney Madub Mitter,—joint account of two widows ..	26 June 60	0	700	...	62 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	76 6 10	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	700	..	75 2 1	0 0 0
Bebee, Bidwell	29 April 56	0	3000	...	257 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 0 0	0	3000	...	317 11 7	0	0	...	2 2 5	0	3000	...	315 9 2	0 0 0
——, Hosseinee	Taken charge 1 Oct. 58	0	500	...	293 11 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	303 11 5	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	302 12 0	0 0 0
——, Kuthky ..	12 Oct. 58	0	500	...	359 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	369 13 8	0	0	...	1 5 0	0	500	...	368 8 8	0 0 0
——, Mahondy Khanum .	1 Aug. 34	0	600	...	378 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	600	...	390 2 1	0	0	...	1 7 7	0	600	...	388 10 6	0 0 0
——, Mary .	31 July 38	0	8400	...	179 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	168 0 0	0	8400	...	347 10 9	0	0	...	169 5 0	0	8400	...	178 5 9	0 0 0
Beharry Dossee ..	Taken charge 19 Dec. 61	0	0	...	68 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 7 4	0 0 0
C.																							
Chunder Nissa Khatoon (*alias* Bebee C. M. Hunter),—account of Douglas Adam Hunter, sole legatee under the will .	10 May 60	0	3000	...	0 0 0	607 12 2	0	0	...	72 8 0	0	3000	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	153 12 4	0	3000	...	0 0 0	689 0 6
D.																							
Dhone Monee Bye ...	19 Feb. 68	0	2400	...	101 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	51 0 0	0	2400	...	152 12 2	0	0	...	2 0 3	0	2400	...	150 11 11	0 0 0

G.																															
Ghoolam Cawder ...	2 Mar. 71	0	8600	...	0	0	0	154	14	6	0	0	...	8598	11	0	0	8600	...	8443	12	6	0	8600	...	4984	14	11	0	0	...	3458	13	7	0	0	0
H.																															
Hurromoney Bewah, Sreemutty ...	15 July 63	0	0	...	162	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	162	6	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	162	6	5	0	0	0
I.																															
Illahee Khanum, mother of the child of Dr. A. Murray		0	0	...	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	...	0	0	0	0	800	...	858	0	0	0	0	...	810	1	4	0	800	...	47	14	8	0	0	0
J.																															
Joykissen Doss ..	23 Feb. 46	0	6500	...	444	2	6	0	0	0	0	500	...	130	0	0	0	7000	...	574	2	6	0	0	...	509	7	2	0	7000	...	64	11	4	0	0	0
K.																															
Kadir Hussain, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Meer ..	12 Sept. 67	0	0	...	144	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	144	12	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	144	12	10	0	0	0
L.																															
Laulah Meah, S. ..	5 Sept. 67	0	38200	...	479	11	6	0	0	0	0	1100	...	769	0	0	0	39300	...	1248	11	6	0	0	...	1125	13	4	0	39300	...	122	14	2	0	0	0
M.																															
Montazooma Dowlah Mehdy Ally Khawn ...	14 Sept. 45	0	17000	..	330	7	9	0	0	0	0	500	...	360	4	0	0	17500	...	690	11	9	0	0	...	523	9	3	0	17500	...	167	2	6	0	0	0
Muckun Doss ..	3 Apl. 45	0	500	...	262	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	272	8	6	0	0	...	1	5	0	0	500	...	271	3	6	0	0	0
Munnoololl Tewary ..	10 Dec. 70	0	0	...	78	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	30520	6	0	0	0	...	30598	9	3	0	0	...	30148	3	5	0	0	...	450	5	10	0	0	0
N.																															
Naranee Dossee, Sreemutty,—share account of Kateyonea Dossee ...	6 July 67	0	1000	...	348	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	..	20	0	0	0	1000	...	368	12	8	0	0	..	1	8	7	0	1000	...	367	4	1	0	0	0
Nobin Chunder Paul ...	1 July 69	0	6600	...	24	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	141	0	0	0	6600	...	165	2	5	0	0	...	155	9	5	0	6600	...	9	9	0	0	0	0
Nobokissore Dhur ...	13 Dec. 67	0	1800	..	195	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	36	0	0	0	1800	...	231	13	3	0	0	...	1	9	8	0	1800	...	230	3	7	0	0	0

C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1871.					Receipts up to 31st December 1871.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1871.				Balance on 31st December 1871.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
P.																							
Prawnkissen Chuckerbutty,—share account of Debendro Nauth Chuckerbutty ...	5 Feb. 66	0	5400	...	0 0 0	199 5 10	0	0	...	90 0 0	0	5400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	76 5 2	0	5400	...	0 0 0	185 11 0
R.																							
Radhamadhub Banerjee ...	13 July 60	0	42100	...	140 9 4	0 0 0	0	900	...	853 4 0	0	43000	...	993 13 4	0	0	...	934 9 5	0	43000	...	59 3 11	0 0 0
——— account of rents of Baraset property ...	Ditto	0	19200	...	510 8 1	0 0 0	0	1900	...	1546 3 0	0	21100	...	2056 11 1	0	0	...	1938 15 9	0	21100	...	117 11 4	0 0 0
——— share account of Sibkissen Bannerjee in residuary estate ...	Ditto	0	2100	...	297 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 0 0	0	2100	...	339 6 1	0	0	...	2 7 2	0	2100	...	336 14 11	0 0 0
———, share account of Tarakissen Bannerjee in residuary estate ...	Ditto	0	1200	...	161 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 0 0	0	1200	...	185 8 0	0	0	...	1 11 6	0	1200	...	183 12 6	0 0 0
———, account of rents of land at Garden Reach left for the purpose of making road ...	Ditto	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0
Rajkissen Mitter ...	26 Nov. 66	0	23400	...	0 0 0	778 0 1	0	0	...	468 0 0	0	23400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1474 2 0	0	23400	...	0 0 0	1784 2 1
Rajrajessury Dossee ...	Taken charge 20 July 57	0	500	...	445 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	455 0 11	0	0	...	0 15 5	0	500	...	454 1 6	0 0 0
S.																							
Sahib Ally Khan ...	20 Feb. 48	0	11600	...	48 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	244 12 0	0	11600	...	293 5 0	0	0	...	15 4 9	0	11600	...	278 0 3	0 0 0
Seo Buksh Sing, Soobadar...	13 Jan. 44	0	5500	...	0 0 0	3 0 1	0	0	...	133 12 0	0	5500	...	130 11 11	0	0	...	8 11 0	0	5500	...	122 0 11	0 0 0
Sibnarain Misser ...	Taken charge 23 June 70	0	28200	...	0 0 0	342 3 10	0	500	...	11545 2 2	0	28700	...	11202 14 4	0	16700	...	9994 10 1	0	12000	...	1208 4 3	0 0 0
Sreekissen Ghose,—legacy account of Bissoluckhy Dassee ...	25 Feb. 63	0	2600	...	65 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	117 5 3	0	0	...	2 13 0	0	2600	...	114 8 3	0 0 0

———— account limited life estate of Sremutty Bemola Dassee ...	Ditto	0	116000	...	50	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	2676	7	0	0	116000	...	2726	12	5	0	0	...	2796	8	6	0	116000	...	0	0	0	69	12	1
Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee	3 Sept. 59	0	6300	...	404	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	2407	13	0	0	6300	...	2812	6	6	0	0	...	4469	7	9	0	6300	...	0	0	0	1657	1	3
T.																																					
Takoor Doss, Baboo,—share account of Luckhey Bebee, only child of the deceased	20 Aug. 61	0	38200	...	457	8	9	0	0	0	0	800	...	764	0	0	0	39000	...	1221	8	9	0	0	...	1261	8	0	0	39000	...	0	0	0	39	15	3
Tarakissen Bannerjee ...	11 May 55	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	0
————, account of house No. 6, Cossitollah ...	Ditto	0	5900	...	703	10	10	0	0	0	0	1700	...	1485	10	0	0	7600	...	2189	4	10	0	0	...	1990	1	10	0	7600	...	199	3	0	0	0	0

CALCUTTA,

The 31*st December* 1871.

E. E.,

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE D. of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 1st December 1871, set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the undermentioned Estates:—

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. A. P.
A.	
Abbey, Bazar Serjeant H.	73 4 10
Abbott, W. H.	145 6 4
Aikman, Lieutenant C. R.	106 1 2
Akerman, Lieutenant H.	646 2 3
Alcock, Captain R. P.	903 5 8
Alexander, Lieutenant D. C.	1026 0 4
———, Ensign G. W.	51 2 6
———, Ensign W. F.	39 5 6
———, Lieutenant George	54 7 0
Allan, R. W.	96 5 2
Amies, Riding-Master W. E. H.	5 2 6
Anderson, Major J.	13 2 0
———, Lieutenant J. W. S.	282 7 9
———, Lieutenant R. W.	36 10 0
———, Serjeant Joseph	16 15 0
———, Lieutenant E. A.	40 8 9
Anderton, Lieutenant H. C.	35 3 4
Andlan, Captain the Baron F. V.	30 6 0
Andrew, David	592 7 6
Andrews, Thomas	692 8 0
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery ...	295 13 0
Archer, Henry	18 7 4
Armstrong, Sub-Conductor J. W.	63 8 0
Ashburner, Lieutenant B.	26 8 0
Ashe, Lieutenant St. George	172 0 10
Auld, James	26 13 1
Austen, Captain G. P.	59 8 7
B.	
Baber, Henry	42 15 6
Bacon, Overseer Serjeant T.	19 9 8
Bagshaw, Lieutenant F. J. S.	10 8 0
Bailey, Jonathan	77 1 0
Baird, Ensign G. W.	43 6 9

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. A. P.
Baker, Brevet-Captain Frederick	27 10 3
Balderston, Major G. V.	43 1 6
Baldry, Private John	35 8 0
Balk, Captain R.	8 13 3
Ballard, W. J.	9 9 10
Banks, Major J. S.	53 0 0
Barber, Dr. J.	131 15 3
Barlow, Captain G. R. P.	135 8 3
Barnard, A. C.	26 13 2
Barry, Captain H.	161 13 6
Barwell, Lieutenant E. W.	387 11 6
Bathurst, John	88 5 0
Battye, Lieutenant Q.	23 0 0
Bayldon, Major R.	168 13 10
Bayley, Lieutenant J. M.	75 7 10
Bean, Captain C. J.	964 14 0
Beatson, Captain W. S.	92 10 2
Bebee, Hosseinee	4 12 0
———, Sarah Russell	5 7 0
Becher, Lieutenant R. A.	16 6 3
Bell, Malcolm	32 8 0
——, C.	59 10 0
——, R. A.	77 15 3
Bennett, Captain J. S.	16 0 0
Bentley, Mrs. F.	55 0 0
Benton, W.	100 6 6
Berkeley, L.	0 13 11
———, Hospital Steward J. D.	4 3 6
Best, J. R.	9 3 0
Biggs, Veterinary Surgeon George	189 0 0
Bignell, Captain W. E. P.	19 8 10
Billings, H. W.	3 4 11
Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W.	222 9 0

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. A. P.
Bishop, Lieutenant St. G. M.	41 0 9
Bizzett, Dr. W. W.	3 0 0
Black, Captain William	32 3 6
——, Dr. J. H.	214 12 0
Blackburn, Lieutenant T. G.	125 4 0
Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.	139 11 6
——, D. G.	32 0 0
Blake, Lieutenant G. C.	131 8 7
Blaney, A. B.	519 7 4
Bloomfield, Lieutenant C. R.	50 0 11
Boileau, Lieutenant F. D.	44 13 11
———, Major H. C.	374 8 0
———, S.	67 15 9
Bolshaw, F. G.	7 0 0
Bonzon, L. D.	12 2 6
Bordieu, Mrs. H.	40 15 0
Boulnois, Lieutenant A.	45 15 6
Bourchier, Lieutenant P.	2 13 0
Bourke, J. B.	50 3 2
Bovell, W. C.	0 2 9
Bowie, Lieutenant A. B.	15 9 2
Bowring, Captain G. G.	29 0 11
Box, Captain Thomas	296 0 0
Boyd, Lieutenant F. B.	217 4 8
Boyle, Revd. W.	432 10 1
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	30 15 5
Braga, Charles	0 15 2
Braide, Ensign W.	9 8 0
Brierley, R.	17 3 5
Brierly, Serjeant John	7 0 0
Bright, G. W.	1640 0 0
———, Lieutenant A.	83 6 0
Brodie, Lieutenant F. W.	4075 2 3

Brown, Lieutenant John	57	4	2
———, Lieutenant J. H.	13	0	0
———, W. J.	15	10	0
———, Dr. A.	302	2	10
———, Mrs. Caroline	0	11	7
———, Serjeant-Major F. B.	98	11	2
———, John (late of Cawnpore)	31	13	4
Browne, Colonel B.	150	10	4
———, Lieutenant G. D.	7	4	8
———, C. H.	3740	0	0
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	456	11	4
Bruere, Major C. F.	1210	5	0
——— , Lieutenant J. R. J.	167	5	5
Pryce, Lieutenant J. H.	93	11	1
Buckner, John	67	7	4
Buller, Lieutenant J. E.	352	11	10
Burgess, Lieutenant F. J.	100	11	0
———, Serjeant H.	92	0	0
Burke, John	18	0	0
Burlton, Lieutenant P. H. C.	50	0	0
———, Captain F. M. H.	488	13	1
Burn, Daniel	4	8	0
Burnett, Captain C. J. F.	1036	5	4
Burt, Captain J.	2	2	4
Burton, Captain and Brevet-Major C. E. ...	58	6	0
———, W. W.	5	0	0
Bushby, G. A.	60	1	2
———, Captain George	13	12	1
Bussell, Captain G. W. H.	28	7	9
Butcher, G. H. B.	46	14	5
Butler, Captain C. J.	155	3	9
Butterworth, Joseph	17	5	3
Buyers, Reverend W.	504	2	0
Byng, Captain E. D.	30	0	0
———, Captain the Hon'ble R. B. P.	84	12	0
Byrne, F. J.	565	6	5
C.			
Caley, Major-General H. F.	175	2	0
Cameron, F. M.	38	12	8
Campbell, Major A.	184	8	11
———, N. H. A.	4	12	8
———, A. E.	8	11	9
———, J. A. B.	145	13	2
———, J. F.	433	4	2
———, J. H. D. B.	17	9	8
Cannon, Captain F. W.	83	8	10
Cape, Lieutenant J.	62	12	6
Carroll, Lieutenant C. M.	243	3	6
———, Apothecary G. E.	32	7	8
Carshore, Reverend J. J.	1480	4	11
Carter, Lieutenant H.	31	6	6
Carty, John	2054	0	8
Cary, Lieutenant S.	11	13	7
Caspersz, Mrs. L. L.	128	4	5
Caulfield, Captain H. M.	427	11	9
———, Major J. P.	215	15	2
———, Mrs. E. A.	465	12	9
Cauntor, Lieutenant John Eales	18	15	0
Chalmers, Lieutenant W. A.	90	9	5
———. Captain William G.	200	5	0
Champneys, M. S.	91	12	0
Chase, Captain D. A.	313	6	5
Chattelier, Sub-Assistant Surgeon J.	36	9	6
Chavasse, Dr. W. B.	29	11	3
Cheyne, Surgeon G. M.	198	14	0
Chisholm, J. S.	121	14	6
———, Lieutenant L. H.	22	0	0
Christian, G. J.	37	10	7
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	694	13	11
———, Robert	85	6	2
Clark, E. N.	15	0	0
———, Private William	16	7	6
———, Captain W. J.	118	6	7
Clarke, Mrs. Jane	11	4	0
———, P.	2	0	0
Claxton, William	51	10	9
Clarkson, Captain H. M.	108	12	5
Cleghorn, John	670	7	3
Clements, Alfred...	36	9	10
Clifford, W.	89	0	8
Coast, Captain M. W. L.	26	0	9
Cock, H.	199	10	8
Cockerell, H. E....	25	8	0
Cole, C.	14	0	0
Collett, G. S.	99	0	4
Compton, Captain D.	469	9	9
Connolly, Lieutenant C.	49	8	0
———, Brevet-Captain E. B.	1835	12	6
Conway, Jacob	7	8	0
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	2006	3	0
Copeland, Lieutenant J. E.	70	4	6
Corbitt, Lieutenant E.	225	14	0
Corfield, Captain H. R.	46	1	7
Corser, E.	18	4	0
Coupland, W.	62	7	6
Cowley, Major C. W.	217	8	1
———, Captain P.	47	8	11
Cowsell, Thomas	741	1	7
Cox, Captain G. H.	24	11	11
Coyde, Thomas	222	1	3
Crahley, R. G.	5	1	0
Craig, Alexander	129	8	0
Craigie, Lieutenant A. W.	51	12	0
———, Dr. George	146	7	5
Crawford, W. E.	219	1	8
Creighton, Lieutenant Robert	31	10	5
Crichton, C	110	15	0
Crolly, Lieutenant P. R.	62	12	3
Crosbie, Assistant-Surgeon P. M.	1	1	6
Cumberlege, Major John	417	6	0
Cunliffe, C. W.	301	5	0
———, Lieutenant F. J.	706	4	7
Cunningham, Captain J. D.	4339	10	0
Currie, Captain J. A.	68	6	1
———, Assistant-Surgeon J. A.	68	6	1
D.			
DaCosta, Captain L. G.	51	14	0
DeBrandy, Monsieur C.	3053	6	0
DeCourcey, Mrs. Mary	17	10	4
DeCruze, Dr. F. F.	134	0	0
DeGama, J. X.	0	9	1
DeMello, Mrs. Anna Maria	2	0	0
DeMomet, Lieutenant Theodore	89	7	10
DeRozario, P.	1	12	0
DeSouza, Mrs. B.	6	0	0
Dalston, Major G.	234	12	7
Daniel, M. E.	321	4	4
Daniell, Captain J. H.	175	5	7
———, Lieutenant C. A.	623	3	1
Danvers, Ensign R. W.	45	8	8
Darby, Assistant-Surgeon E.	111	0	0
Darling, Lieutenant P.	224	4	9
Davidson, Ensign J. T.	33	2	5
———, T. R.	43	9	11
Davis, Captain Charles F.	48	0	0
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	276	6	7
Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon C. J.	35	14	1
Day, Ensign H. W.	5	13	11
Delamain, Captain J. W.	4	6	4
Delany, Mrs. Mary	76	1	0
Denny, R H.	170	0	0
Depratz, F.	330	2	3
Dick, John	429	13	7
Dillon, Peter	300	1	8
———, Serjeant James	9	0	0
Doeg, H. F.	87	0	0
Don, Captain W. G.	468	0	0
Doran, John	9	2	3
Dorin, Captain Henry Alexander	44	9	4
———, Lieutenant J. A.	26	8	0
Down, Ensign R. W.	173	4	2
Dowson, Captain R., of 5th Native Infantry ...	130	1	2
Drews, Assistant Overseer E. V.	21	5	3
Driver, Serjeant George	6	0	0
Dublin, Charles	11	15	0
Dukes, Dr. F. F.	2	8	6

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1870. Rs. As. P.
D.	
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	32 13 0
———, Mrs. Mary Anne	9 1 0
Duthoit, Assistant-Surgeon T. J.	40 0 0
E.	
Eales, Captain E. D. O.	13 0 0
Earle, Hospital Steward C.	9 1 0
Eaton, James	29 13 0
——, Lieutenant G. W.	2 0 6
Eaves, Henry	37 5 6
Eborall, W. H.	229 12 3
Eccles, Lieutenant J. W.	25 7 10
Eden, Lieutenant F. G.	506 8 6
Edmonds, G. T.	300 0 0
Edwards, Lieutenant H. J.	259 3 0
Ekins, Lieutenant G. E., of 1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	18 0 0
Elliot, Lieutenant G.	42 4 6
——, Lieutenant G. D.	16 0 0
——, Lieutenant E. H. H.	81 5 3
Ellis, John C.	438 5 6
Erskine, J. M.	1454 13 8
Espinassee, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W.	10 0 0
Evans, Captain H. J.	110 4 11
F.	
Fagan, Captain James	20 12 9
———, Captain R. C. H. B.	1026 10 5
Fairhurst, Reverend P.	100 0 0
Faithful, Major-General H.	1063 11 0
Farley, G. T.	6 4 0
Farquhar, A.	58 0 0
Farquharson, Lieutenant F. E.	174 12 9
Farrelly, Assistant Apothecary B.	7 5 0
Farrington, Captain J. J.	472 10 1
Fell, Robert	52 3 6
———, J. W. A.	96 0 0

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1870. Rs. As. P.
Fentum, C. R.	98 14 2
Fergusson, J. T.	584 15 3
Ferrier, W.	218 2 6
Ferris, Captain J. H.	238 5 6
Field, W. H.	98 8 0
Fielding, Alexander	72 8 0
Finch, A.	252 13 2
Finney, Farrier Major W.	58 8 0
Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry ...	17 0 6
——, Captain John	2086 7 0
——, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S. ...	210 14 0
——, Captain W. P.	125 13 1
FitzGerald, James	83 5 4
————, Lieutenant J. H.	15 0 0
————, Thomas	69 0 0
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	18 13 11
Forbes, Assistant-Surgeon Charles	166 13 4
———, F. C.	1 12 0
Ford, William	4 1 9
Forder, W. B.	62 6 3
Fortescue, Major F. R. N.	650 0 4
Fox, William Henry	152 15 9
Frankland, Lieutenant T.	130 1 3
Fraser, J. J.	223 0 0
——, Captain E. W.	26 6 11
——, Lieutenant S. C.	0 13 0
Frederick, Lieutenant-Colonel H. O.	12 0 0
French, J. G.	17 3 3
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	331 12 3
Fullerton, Assistant-Surgeon John	30 0 0
Furnell, Lieutenant W. H....	305 0 0
G.	
Gair, Lieutenant D.	45 12 2
Galland, B. H.	108 0 0

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1870. Rs. As. P.
Gallichan, John	10 0 0
Garbett, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	172 3 3
Gardner, Lieutenant H. F.	187 13 5
Garstin, Brevet-Major W. T.	91 7 7
Gavins, Thomas	7 0 6
Gee, Assistant-Surgeon A. J.	84 14 6
Gennys, Lieutenant R. H.	310 11 8
Gepp, Lieutenant T. S.	13 0 6
Gerrard, Miss Mary Ann	111 12 2
———, Dr. W. R.	221 15 9
Gibbings, Captain A.	51 8 0
Giles, C.	181 3 2
Gilbertson, F. W. G.	8 0 9
Gillet, Captain A.	949 9 0
Gilmour, David	41 7 0
Gladstone, Lieutenant C. A.	1602 0 10
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	170 5 9
Goad, Lieutenant C. R.	8 15 9
Goldie, Brevet-Major B. W.	1074 2 10
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. T.	317 2 0
————, T.	631 6 3
Gomes, Mrs. M.	27 9 0
Goode, Mrs. H.	385 12 9
Gordon, Ensign Arthur	75 9 8
———, James	4 2 3
———, Captain R. K.	192 8 4
———, Lieutenant H. T.	17 6 0
———, Dr. W. G.	8 2 2
Gorton, James	58 12 4
Goss, Dr. W. F.	0 10 0
Gother, Lieutenant William	55 14 3
Gough, Veterinary Surgeon W. R.	12 7 3
———, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	1602 6 3
Graham, Lieutenant J.	6 8 0

——, R. B. ...	96	1	7	Harrison, Lieutenant W. L. S.	76	2	1	Humphrys, Lieutenant M. A.	16	5	0
——, Captain W.	228	15	10	Harvey, Robert ...	84	5	0	Hungerford, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. W.	14	0	0
Grahame, W. L.	202	2	0	Hastings, Captain the Hon'ble E. P. R. H.	215	5	0	Hunt, George ...	99	2	11
Granger, H.	109	3	0	Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	409	12	4	——, Lieutenant C. J.	225	3	1
Grant, Lieutenant A. P.	25	0	0	Hathorn, H. C. V.	6	4	0	——, T. W. ...	311	7	6
——, Lieutenant R. J.	399	0	0	Hawes, Captain B.	0	11	0	Hunter, C. M. ...	65	0	9
Grant, W. C.	121	4	3	——, Lieutenant G. H.	21	10	11	——, Lieutenant John	264	1	10
Gray, Major J. C. C.	470	9	7	Hay, Captain John	37	5	8	——, Lieutenant T. H.	152	3	7
Greaves, William	162	3	10	——, J. D.	11	0	0	Hutcheson, Charles	0	12	5
Green, Lieutenant G. W.	37	6	3	——, Lieutenant R.	1221	10	8	Hutchings, Lieutenant George	8	15	9
Greenhill, N. (*alias* Cooper) ...	4	0	0	Hayton, J. L.	14	12	6	Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	100	4	8
Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	10	0	0	Heald, Thomas ...	16	12	10	——, J. C.	16	13	0
Greig, Dr. A.	17	11	10	Heather, Mrs. Elizabeth	16	0	0	I.			
Grenon, Captain F. J.	11	1	9	Heffernan, R.	35	0	0	Imlach, Alexander	14	8	0
Grey, Lieutenant C. W.	51	4	3	Heinze, P. L.	3	0	0	Ingelby, Lieutenant R. M. ...	546	9	5
Griffith, Dr. S. M.	22	15	9	Hely, Veterinary Surgeon F. A.	167	14	10	Ingram, C. G.	72	10	6
Grissell, Major C.	111	12	0	Henderson, Lieutenant D. H.	20	12	9	Innerarity, H.	60	10	6
Groeme, Captain P. St. George	39	3	3	——, E.	3	8	0	Ireland, Captain W. F.	21	4	0
Grome, Cattle Serjeant C. F.	205	0	2	Henry, Dr. William	44	12	7	Irwin, Lieutenant T. S	78	12	0
Grubb, P. R.	21	0	0	Hickey, Captain C. E.	289	15	10	J.			
Guise, Captain H. J.	20	0	0	——, Captain W. A. G.	865	9	6	Jackson, Mrs. C.	24	0	0
Gunning, Lieutenant R.	35	15	1	Hickie, Michael...	541	10	0	——, Lieutenant S. H.	40	3	0
Gustavinski, Lieutenant L. T. K.	128	10	9	Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	259	11	11	James, Dr. W. H.	538	2	0
H.				Hildebrand, Lieutenant E. H.	110	13	2	Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th N. I.	53	0	7
Hailes, Captain H. W.	54	10	3	Hilliard, Lieutenant T. H.	22	7	9	Jervois, Lieutenant J. P.	36	0	5
Hair, W. F.	1000	0	0	Hindmarsh, Captain J.	47	4	3	Jeune, Lieutenant F. A.	95	11	6
Hale, Captain E. D.	305	14	2	Hodgetts, T. H.	42	2	0	Johnson, Captain E.	65	12	0
Halfhide, R. S.	40	0	0	Hodgson, John ...	714	6	0	——, Serjeant W.	9	8	0
Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.	38	15	1	Holford, Lieutenant Henry	112	4	6	Johnston, George	85	10	8
Halkett, Lieutenant R. D. C.	200	0	0	Holl, A.	11	8	0	——, Lieutenant G. B.	45	7	3
Hall, W. J.	10	8	0	Hollings, Captain G. E.	9	0	0	Jones, Key Serjeant J.	6	14	0
——, S.	146	10	6	Holm, Harold	20	5	0	——, J. M.	106	13	3
Halloran, Serjeant M.	7	10	11	Holmes, Major J. G.	67	10	1	——, W. H. W.	6	7	0
Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. A.	495	5	8	——, J. O.	40	5	2	——, A.	71	8	0
——, John ...	346	13	6	Hook, Lieutenant F. A.	6	6	0	——, Lieutenant T. P.	550	5	6
——, Hon'ble Mrs. M. A.	2	0	0	Hooper, H.	116	1	3	Jordon, Captain C.	50	1	0
——, W. H.	5	3	6	Horn, John	69	0	0	K.			
——, Lieutenant R. A.	84	12	7	Horst, J. V.	640	3	9	Keating, A. S.	7524	5	0
——, J. K.	93	11	10	Hotham, Lieutenant G. F.	61	3	2	Kearney, M.	169	4	5
——, Captain G. F.	468	0	7	Hoston, Lieutenant R. M.	124	13	5	Keelan, Thomas	3	0	0
Hampton, J. P.	571	4	9	Hourigan, Gunner D.	67	11	8	Keighley, Captain C. H.	127	14	7
Handscombe, Brigadier-General J. H.	50	0	0	Houtson, Lieutenant A. C.	2	10	6	Keiller, Major D. C.	24	4	9
Handyside, Lieutenant C.	231	8	3	Howe, T. S. C.	120	2	5	Kellner, H.	8	0	7
Harcourt, Lieutenant H.	105	5	10	Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.	112	1	6	Kelly, W.	14	0	3
Hardinge, Captain G. N.	79	10	0	——, Arthur	55	2	0	Kemp, H. C.	13	4	0
Hardy, Thomas	150	0	5	Hughes, Edward	24	4	3	Kennedy, J. G.	59	0	0
——, Lieutenant T. F.	14	0	3	——, Captain E. J.	499	15	10	——, Lieutenant E. S.	21	12	0
——, W.	194	3	0	——, Charles,	11	0	0	——, Lieutenant J. E.	11	12	9
Harkness, Mrs. C. V.	24	4	3	Hughesdon, J.	44	2	6	King, Thomas	2	8	0
Harper, Serjeant T. H.	115	7	0	Hull, Major L. N.	967	4	4	Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	893	11	8
Harris, Major A.	7	9	5	Humfrays, Captain A.	296	4	4	Kirnor, Joseph ...	40	13	3

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs.	As.	P.
K.			
Knowles, Assistant-Surgeon B.	3	0	0
Knox, Lieutenant R. T.	1040	11	7
Knyvett, Captain F. A. C.	37	11	4
L.			
Lamb, Dr. M. B.	59	2	0
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1089	15	11
———, Lieutenant P. C.	34	0	0
Lane, C.	2	0	0
Larmour, R. T.	203	4	1
Latter, Captain Thomas	272	7	11
Laughton, Colonel John	401	3	5
Lawrence, H. J.	89	7	0
Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	815	5	1
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	857	10	3
Lefebur, Victor	161	1	10
Legett, W. R.	15	2	0
Leslie, Lieutenant Sir N. R.	12	13	11
Lester. Lieutenant H. S.	70	14	1
Lever, George Melville	260	2	11
Lewin, G. F. J.	118	0	0
———, Lieutenant F. C.	83	12	0
Lewis, Lieutenant E. D. F.	250	0	0
———, J. H. T.	1	12	3
Lewsey, W. R.	2	11	1
Liddy, M. H.	75	8	0
Lindesay, Lieutenant T. E.	2	3	0
Lindsay, Colin	18	5	9
Lochner, F. H.	1	2	4
Lomer, Captain O.	82	5	8
Loose, B. E.	71	12	2
Loveday, Captain B. M.	194	8	7
Ludwig, P.	10	4	11
Luken, Lieutenant J. H. H	125	0	6
Lynch, Dr. W. E.	603	6	2
———, J. D.	35	9	6

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs.	As.	P.
M.			
McBarnett, Captain G. G.	1515	0	0
McCallan, Andrew	51	0	3
McCaushland, Lieutenant J. K.	26	15	11
McDonald, Captain A. R.	2189	8	0
———, Dr. J. B.	106	7	0
McDonnell, Lieutenant F. J.	597	10	11
McDowell, Lieutenant C. T. M.	266	3	9
McFarquhar, A. H.	4	0	0
McGrath, Surgeon John	5	12	10
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	178	9	1
———, Lieutenant E. O. H.	276	0	0
———, Lieutenant F. A. R. M.	5	5	4
McIntosh, Daniel	90	0	0
McKechine, Ensign W B.	13	7	0
McKenly, Captain H. C.	791	3	9
McKenzie, George Hay	158	4	1
———, John	2	0	0
———, Lieutenant N. K. J.	151	4	0
McLean, Assistant-Surgeon A.	94	11	0
———, Captain A. M L.	938	1	8
McLaughlin, George	416	6	0
McLeod, Dr. B. W.	370	5	0
———, Captain D. J.	198	9	4
———, G. G.	2	10	0
McMullen, Lieutenant T. S.	348	2	5
McMurray, J. W.	14	8	0
McNally, Lieutenant John	38	14	6
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	12	1	9
Macansh, Mrs. F. C. S.	172	14	11
Macarthur, John	1961	5	0
Macdonald D. F.	24	8	0
Macfarlane, W.	56	15	3
Machell, Thomas	21	12	0
Macintire, Dr. J.	78	2	8
MacIver, Assistant-Surgeon J. R.	265	6	0

ESTATES	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs.	As.	P.
Mackenzie, Henry	147	13	6
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel F.	12	0	0
Mackie, John	32	3	7
Maconachie, H. D. M.	240	4	1
Macsween, Lieutenant H D., of Artillery	115	8	0
Maddock, R.	22	13	0
Magway, Lieutenant Christopher	167	9	6
Mahon, Michael	38	14	6
Mainwaring, Cornet C.	14	0	3
———, Captain J. J.	160	8	9
———, Captain N. W.	25	3	1
Maitland, Overseer C.	120	1	2
Maling, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.	208	6	2
Mallock, Lieutenant R. J.	245	4	6
Mann, Dr G. S.	10	0	0
Manson, Captain G. W.	539	8	4
Manuk, J. M.	1723	6	4
———, M. T.	60	6	8
———, Z. M.	298	2	6
Mapleton, Lieutenant F. M. M.	57	4	0
Marcus, J. P.	31	14	9
———, J P, Junior	120	4	0
Marley, Captain C. H.	4790	8	8
Marsh, Charles	25	8	4
Marshall, Ensign H. W.	145	0	0
———, C. A.	116	8	0
———, H. P.	3	0	0
———, Apothecary William	5	12	11
———, W.	24	0	0
Martin, Cornet L.	40	12	11
———, William	8	3	5
———, A. C.	8	11	0
Martindell, G. H.	39	1	0
Masson, Dr. J. M.	80	0	0
Mathews, Apothecary John	654	3	4

———, Reverend J. C. ...	62	15	6
Mathison, A. ...	47	13	0
Maxwell, Brigadier-Colonel W. G.	84	5	0
Mee, Ensign John E.	144	3	9
Meek, J. S. ...	3	0	0
Meer Mahomed Ally Khan (His Highness)	3481	6	1
Meiklejohn, H. C.	96	11	11
Mellish, Captain D. G. A. F. H.	381	10	11
Mellor, Mrs. E. ...	150	0	0
Melvill, Philip ...	7	2	0
Mendes, F. P. ...	236	5	0
Mercer, Lieutenant E. S.	102	8	0
Merewether, Brevet-Captain A.	50	0	0
Metcalfe, Captain H.	6	9	11
Michell, Lieutenant M. T. B.	1	0	0
Middleton, R. B.	98	12	8
Miles, Assistant-Surgeon R. D.	2	5	4
Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	2	8	3
Millett, Lieutenant C. G.	252	8	0
Milner, Mrs. Mary.	124	10	0
Moir, Colonel George, C. B.	659	4	3
Moline, Staff Surgeon J. P. ...	31	4	0
Money, Captain James	81	2	8
Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J.	105	0	0
Moore, Assistant Surgeon T.	7	14	0
———, Mrs. C. M. O.	2	8	0
———, Ensign H. N.	302	6	0
Moorehead, Hospital Apprentice H. J. ...	35	0	2
Moreau, H.	43	4	0
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon R. B.	7	11	11
———, Ensign A. H.	389	1	0
Morris, Brevet-Captain A. B.	90	15	9
———, Lieutenant William Lucas Gordon, of 56th Native Infantry	8	14	0
———, Thomas ...	24	0	0
Morrison, Ensign C. M.	308	8	0
———, George	39	4	9
Mosley, Brevet-Captain W. B.	102	4	6
Mowatt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.	2	1	0
Munro, D. E. ...	23	4	0
———, Major R.	22	14	0
Murphy, Ensign John	124	0	10
Murray, Lieutenant J. M.	69	8	0
———, Lieutenant A. W. ...	5	5	0
———, Serjeant James	8	0	11
N.			
Napier, Mrs. J. C.	8	0	0
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A.	389	15	5
Narain Chund Set	186	5	1
Nash, Major S. ...	1663	8	11
Naylor, C. T. M.	19	8	0
Nueville, J. T.	80	4	1
Nevin, Henry	118	2	3
Newham, F.	195	4	0
Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	31	6	9
Nicholls, George	32	13	0
Nicholetts, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H.	1786	0	10
Nicholls, Private Thomas	65	9	7
Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	102	1	3
———, Reverend A. D. ...	134	12	3
Niven, Serjeant George	292	6	9
Norman, Reverend R. A. H. ...	15	15	9
O.			
O'Brien, J. L. ...	102	10	7
O'Dowda, Lieutenant R. C. ...	55	8	0
Odell, Captain W.	50	0	0
Oliver, Andrew ...	10	15	3
———, Captain E. D.	33	0	0
Oman, C. E. E. ...	796	11	6
Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E.	147	3	6
Oultram, Thomas...	75	3	2
Ouseley, R. O. ...	231	4	7
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	240	8	7
Ovenger, H. A. ...	13	0	1
Ovens, Ensign E. L.	127	2	10
Ovenstone, Captain D.	56	14	5
Owen, C. B.	584	0	0
———, C. T. ...	583	2	10
P.			
Page, Lieutenant E. D.	177	2	0
Palmer, George ...	49	2	5
———, Serjeant E. W.	53	13	7
———, W. S.	275	4	2
Park, G. F. W. J.	7	9	5
Parfitt, F. H. ...	270	10	0
Parlby, Captain B. S. B.	94	1	3
Partridge, Lieutenant J. C. ...	745	11	3
Paterson, Major F. S.	395	4	6
Paton, Dr. A. ...	6	0	0
Pattenson, T. F.	168	0	0
Paul, Lieutenant W.	6	7	0
Payter, J. W. ...	16	0	0
Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th Native Infantry	28	0	0
Pemberton, Dr. J. M.	90	6	3
Pennel, S. P. ...	4	12	9
Perkins, Lieutenant H. G. ...	58	8	0
Perry, Ensign C. H.	79	4	6
Peskett, Surgeon Major William	55	10	11
Peter, Lieutenant J. J.	26	7	4
Petrie, Lieutenant M.	106	15	1
Pettet, Captain F.	64	5	0
Phillimore, Captain W. T. ...	103	2	9
Phillipps, Ensign E. H. L. ...	541	15	7
Phillips, Dr. John	48	8	0
———, Captain J. G.	716	7	0
Pickard, Lieutenant W.	9	8	9
Pierson, Captain W. S.	351	2	0
Pilkington, Captain J. F.	64	8	0
———, J. W.	14	8	0
Pitt, Lieutenant R. H.	97	15	6
———, Lieutenant S.	22	8	3
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A. ...	56	10	6
Plowden, A. U. C	2159	1	8
Plowden, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C.	38	6	1
Plum, Captain E. C. (Mariner)	40	3	6
Plunkett. Captain John	31	8	0
Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. V.	284	13	9
Poole, G. H. M...	381	1	11
———, Dr. C. A. ...	45	0	0
Pope, Serjeant John	22	0	0
Powell, Lieutenant T. E.	19	8	0
———, W. R.	128	14	5
Powys, Lieutenant John	9	14	0
Pratt, J. N. ...	131	7	11
Presgrave, Captain D. K.	198	10	6
Price, R. R. ...	373	7	6
Priestley, Major A. G.	1972	10	6
Pringle, Ensign G. S	15	5	0
Proctor, Lieutenant A.	121	3	6
Pronjie, J. L. ...	14	5	7
Prosser, John ...	21	0	0
Prudhoe, J. ...	103	11	0
Q.			
Quin, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	147	15	6
Quinlan, Dr P. ...	32	8	9
R.			
Raikes, G. D. ...	13	5	6
———, R. C. ...	7	13	7
Raleigh, Lieutenant W. F. K.	58	4	1
Ramsay, Lieutenant D.	19	8	0
Randolph, Henry	88	1	8
Rattray, R. H. ...	76	5	0
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	110	12	9
Reddie, John ...	531	8	8
Reid, Lieutenant D. T.	222	2	9
———, Captain C. A.	257	14	1
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	35	15	0
———, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. ...	805	1	2
Renny, Colonel R.	20	6	3
Repton, Ensign H. T.	27	1	0
———, Captain W. W.	94	11	9
Reveley, Lieutenant M. H. ...	2	8	0
Reynolds, Captain C. S.	18	3	9

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. As. P.
R.	
Reynolds, Captain H. C.	191 11 11
Rich, Brigadier-General Robert	68 10 0
Richardson, Richard	109 7 0
Richmond, Mrs. Mary	125 0 0
———, Lieutenant G. M.	38 12 3
———, Apothecary John	18 12 3
Ricks, Band-Master Frederick	40 0 0
Ridge, E.	9 11 0
Ripley, Lieutenant F. T.	16 4 0
Ritchie, Ensign T. J.	2 4 3
Rix, Serjeant R.	4 11 0
Roach, P. H.	240 0 0
Robertson, Lieutenant G., of 37th Native Infantry ...	72 10 10
Robinson, John	48 0 0
Rogers, Lieutenant George	20 0 6
———, Conductor G. J.	817 0 9
Rolland, Dr. P.	205 15 0
Roper, Henry	19 8 0
Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	9 12 0
——, Captain D.	99 15 6
——, J. R. B.	1625 14 3
Rossetto, D.	6094 1 8
Russell, Captain J. J.	454 10 11
Ryves, Captain W. C. L.	327 0 7
S.	
Sale, Lieutenant H. P.	380 4 0
Salkeld, Lieutenant P.	418 0 0
Salmon, Captain M. M.	250 0 9
———, W. T.	275 8 0
Salter, C. H.	7 12 0
Samson, Captain C. L.	23 5 3
Sanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	165 12 4
Sandford, E. M.	92 7 5
Sandham, Captain G. H.	118 9 6
Sandford, Major C. A.	49 13 7

ESTATES.	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. As. P.
Sarkies, P. J.	58 6 0
Savigny, Alfred	86 13 6
Scott, Ensign M. A.	829 4 0
——, James	65 0 5
——, Cornet W.	190 5 4
——, Captain T. F. O.	3 0 0
——, John	0 10 2
——, Mrs. A.	6 5 9
Searles, George	5 8 3
Sewell, Captain A. H. C.	37 10 6
———, Lieutenant H. T.	94 7 1
Sharkey, Conductor P.	0 6 1
Sharpe, Lieutenant Edmond	180 8 5
———, Captain J. E.	12 13 4
Shaw, Lieutenant A.	29 6 0
———, William	37 10 9
Shebbeare, Major R. H.	773 2 6
Sheriff, Lieutenant D. F.	119 12 0
Short, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. A. R.	12 0 3
Siddons, Captain W. Y.	1441 14 3
———, Major G. R.	23 3 0
Sim, Lieutenant H. G.	27 1 6
Simons, A. M.	58 3 7
Simpson, G. E.	205 15 9
Sinaes, William Demonte	20 8 0
Sinclair, Lieutenant Henry	42 8 0
Slade, E.	19 15 0
Slater, Mrs. H. L.	42 10 0
Small, A.	35 13 2
Smalley, F. J. R.	228 5 0
Smallwood, T. P.	192 10 4
Smalpage, Lieutenant Francis James	616 7 4
Smart, Captain J. R.	7 12 0
Smith, Captain B. H.	53 8 11
———, John	10 0 0

ESTATES	Balance on 31st Dec. 1871. Rs. As. P.
Smith, Lieutenant B. C.	75 5 5
——, H. J.	111 9 9
——, Captain J. H	48 10 2
——, Captain R. M.	24 3 11
——, Captain S.	2 0 0
——, Ensign W. J.	461 7 5
——, P. K.	31 0 0
——, G. M. G.	175 4 0
——, Captain J. W.	8 0 0
———, Captain B. N.	474 12 1
Smyth, C. C.	555 10 8
Solly, Lieutenant W. H.	13 3 10
Somerville, Captain M. R.	8 14 0
Sparke, Major J. G.	108 6 0
Spencer, Brevet-Major R.	415 13 11
Spens, Lieutenant T. J. H.	94 12 6
Sperling, Captain F. V. H.	13 0 0
Spilsbury, Dr. G. G.	9 12 0
Sprot, Lieutenant G. H.	237 12 2
Stainforth, Lieutenant R.	52 14 6
Staples, Captain John	160 4 5
Stedman, G. G.	8 10 0
Stephens, James...	80 15 4
Sterling, R. S.	8 4 6
———, Captain W. C.	172 14 0
Stewart, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	1247 10 1
———, Captain W. F.	38 1 8
St. George, R. J.	0 1 0
———, Lieutenant Sir R. D.	132 3 6
St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M.... ...	432 4 7
———, Captain M. K.	90 5 9
St Quintin, Lieutenant C. R.	8 11 3
Stokes, Dr. J. M	51 11 4
———, Lieutenant S. W.	187 10 5
Stowell, C. S.	20 1 3

Streatfield, Lieutenant H. P.	116	2	9	
Stroyan, Stuart	6	14	0	
Stuart, Dr. A. M.	171	7	9	
——, W. S.	32	0	0	
Sutherland, Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. C. ...	1014	4	6	
Sutton, Lieutenant G. F. D.	1	8	0	
Sweetland, W. H. M.	5	8	10	
Swetenham, J. R.	419	1	6	
Swinden, W. W.	10	10	6	
Swinton, Captain S. C. A.	87	8	0	
Symons, Assistant Surgeon John S. C.	58	5	1	
T.				
Tabernacle, H. W.	31	8	0	
Tabor, Captain S. J.	489	0	6	
Tait, Serjeant W. R.	74	3	8	
Tallan, Lieutenant W.	175	7	4	
Tandy, Lieutenant F. L.	7	2	0	
Tapley, Lieutenant Richard	117	7	6	
Tarrakissen Bannerjee	33	1	0	
Tatham, Robert	38	7	0	
Tatlock, Assistant Surgeon W.	11	14	5	
Taylor, Captain J. H. G.	10	4	0	
——, Mrs. M. M., *alias* Dhermainville ...	28	9	11	
——, Lieutenant R. T.	726	13	2	
——, William	7	8	0	
——, Dr. H. M.	58	10	6	
——, Lieutenant T. R.	0	10	0	
Tedford, Mrs. H.	37	0	0	
Templeton, Jeremiah	5	8	3	
Thackwell, Lieutenant O. D.	164	7	8	
——, Captain F. J. R.	4	0	0	
Thaine, William	51	2	0	
Theobald, Lieutenant George	43	8	9	
Thomas, Joseph	5	0	0	
——, Lieutenant W. H.	3	0	0	
——, J. S.	15	6	6	
——, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N.	1133	4	5	
——, H. L.	29	13	0	
——, Lieutenant-Colonel E.	4375	14	8	
——, David	10.	0	0	
Thompson, Captain R.	718	0	0	
——, Ensign William	275	14	2	
Thomson, Sir James (K.C.B.)	14	0	0	
——, Lieutenant-Colonel G.	181	9	10	
——, Captain M. A. F.	230	9	0	
Thornhill, Captain A.	11	14	2	
——, J. B.	4	0	0	
Tidcombe, Lieutenant Thomas	26	13	0	
Tierney, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	8	11	0	
Till, Gilbert	2	8	0	
Tissendie, Jacques	1172	2	6	
Tonge, Mrs. M.	138	6	6	
Toulmin, Edward	10	0	0	
——, Lieutenant T. H.	4	1	0	
Tranter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G.	672	3	0	
Travers, Lieutenant R.	18	10	0	
Trevanion, Lieut. J. F.	9	9	3	
Tritton, Major W. M.	281	0	6	
——, Lieutenant E. S.	7	12	9	
Trood, Charles	639	9	10	
Troup, Major W. A.	63	8	0	
Trower, Captain C. F.	3306	14	11	
Tulloh, Captain R. Henry	12	0	2	
Turnbull, J. L., Dividend Account	8366	8	5	
Turner, Mrs. Ann	28	0	0	
——, Lieutenant F. M.	250	15	8	
——, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. F. W. ...	136	7	10	
——, Captain J.	81	2	6	
——, William	57	9	1	
Twycross, Lieutenant W. S....	190	10	4	
Tydd, A. G.	12	0	0	
Tytler, Lieutenant R. C. S. C.	499	2	0	
U.				
Urquhart, Major C. F.	11	4	0	
V.				
Valentine, Major E.	223	11	10	
Vanhomrigh, Captain H. D.	122	15	10	
Veal, Dr. William	205	4	0	
Vivian, Lieutenant R.	70	4	0	
Volkers, G. H.	46	6	0	
VonLintzgy, Dr. W. J.	7	8	6	
W.				
Waddy, Captain W. P.	7	6	5	
Walker, Captain S. C.	766	2	5	
Wallace, Lieutenant F.	86	8	5	
——, Serjeant William	24	2	5	
Walsh, C.	4	0	0	
Ward, T. C. B.	306	13	5	
——, Samuel	87	8	0	
Warne, Captain G. F.	28	1	3	
Warner, Captain and Brevet-Major W. K. ...	16	6	0	
Warrand, R. H. M.	93	3	3	
Warren, Lieutenant C. H. L.	208	1	3	
——, Lieutenant D. C.	24	13	11	
Waterfield, Major John	44	0	0	
Waterworth, C. A.	34	4	0	
Watkins, Dr. John	16	13	10	
Watkis, Harry	163	15	3	
Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C.	14	12	0	
Wandby, Lieutenant W. R...	18	0	6	
Wealins, James	6	0	3	
Webb, Gilbert	13	1	0	
——, John	0	5	9	
West, James	8	0	0	
——, Mrs. E. M.	8	2	9	
Whelan, Lieutenant E.	94	13	2	
Whish, Lieutenant E. S.	7	15	0	
Whitaker, Dr. J. H.	105	14	4	
White, C. P.	47	4	5	
——, Captain E. J.	73	1	0	
——, Captain W. C.	3	2	2	
——, Assistant Surgeon James Henry ...	0	0	9	
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	280	12	9	
Williamson, Major F. A.	75	7	0	
——, Brigadier George	806	10	11	
Willis, George	14	12	6	
——, Reverend F. D. A.	30	0	0	
Willoughby, Lieutenant G. D.	18	2	0	
Wilsey, Conductor E.	13	5	4	
Wilson, Mrs. Jane	4819	3	0	
——, Private John	52	7	11	
——, Assistant Surgeon John	3	15	4	
——, John	10	11	3	
——, T. N.	285	13	0	
——, Captain J. E. D.	381	0	3	
Wimberley, Lieutenant E. B.	376	11	0	
Winniett, Lieutenant A. W.	17	6	2	
Winter, Serjeant George	35	4	6	
Wishart, W.	149	6	3	
Wollen, Lieutenant J. G.	380	6	1	
Woodcock, Lieutenant H. T.	80	11	9	
Woodhouse, Captain C. R.	1652	2	10	
Wray, Assistant Surgeon C. W.	119	9	11	
Wrench, Captain Alfred	62	1	3	
Wrixon, R. B.	88	15	0	
Wrottesley, H. E.	2181	6	0	
Wylly, Captain F. A.	1516	6	7	
Y.				
Yates, Thomas	545	15	6	
——, Surgeon W. H.	500	9	9	
Yerbury, J. B.	60	0	0	
York, Serjeant Richard	40	0	0	
Young, Lieutenant J. M.	5	12	0	
Younge, Mrs. Caroline	25	0	11	
Younghusband, Lieutenant G. D. A.	13	9	8	

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1871.

E. E., L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

SCHEDULE E. of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under 500 Rupees deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs.	A.	P.
A.				
Abbott, Lieutenant G.	5 June 63	2	1	7
Abdool Summud, Moulvy	Taken charge 1 June 58	45	3	8
Abraham, Mrs. S.	15 May 47	55	4	11
Ainslie, Colonel J.	23 Sept. 34	7	12	0
Alexander, Ensign W. F.	15 April 33	317	6	5
———, John	12 Oct. 41	53	13	3
———, Ensign G. W.	2 Nov. 40	20	1	4
Alldin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J.	15 Dec. 34	41	9	2
Amos, Serjeant A.	16 Sept. 34	301	3	8
Anderson, Lieutenant R. W.	20 Nov. 54	4	11	1
———, James	15 May 43	7	12	5
Andrews, Brevet-Major W. E.	21 Nov. 54	7	8	2
Anquitel, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J.	4 Aug. 43	26	2	3
Aplin, Major C. D.	19 May 34	15	10	5
Apperley, Overseer J.	Taken charge 26 July 52	45	15	3
		57	5	4
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery ...	... ...	5	3	11
Arrow, Lieutenant C.	12 Oct. 38	6	15	2
Ashruff Mistry, Shaik	4 Aug. 45	3	5	10
Auber, Captain Charles	17 Nov. 41	285	1	11
Augustin, Clement Simon	25 June 44	15	11	0
Auslan, C. P.	... ...			
Austin, Mrs. Alice	Taken charge 2 Jan. 55	107	4	10
B.				
Babington, Dr. H.	15 Oct. 34	2	10	0
Babonau, H.	2 July 41	17	13	5
Bacon, Brevet-Major W.	27 Aug. 39	84	7	4

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs.	A.	P.
Bagg, Color Serjeant J.,—legacy account of Private Charles Arter	11 Jan. 62	20	0	0
Bailey, Francis	10 Nov. 51	111	9	1
Baillie, Mrs. Rosinah	12 June 49	45	1	6
Baird, Ensign G. W.	13 Feb. 55	4	3	1
Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	... ...	36	3	11
Bannerman, D.	12 May 35	10	0	4
———, J. M.	... ...	21	12	4
Barlow, A.	... ...	47	8	9
Barnett, E.	27 Nov. 37	2	4	2
Barretto, Mrs Rozalia (Senior)	1 Oct. 33	19	13	7
Bayldon, Major R.	31 Dec. 44	8	6	5
Beadon, H.	Taken charge In 1849	46	5	8
Bean, Lieutenant C. C.	Taken charge 11 Oct. 54	3	2	0
Bebee Hannah	27 May 20	8	12	10
—— Jowanee	... ...	14	12	3
—— Nancy Munro	... ...	12	7	3
—— Mahorel Nissa	... ...	13	7	4
—— Radha	22 Jan. 38	13	6	0
—— Sophia	3 Mar. 46	187	4	7
—— Sydee	... ...	18	3	0
Becher, C.	... ...	53	12	0
Begbie, Peter	... ...	33	14	2
Bell, James	28 Nov. 43	8	15	9
Bendall, George Henry	Taken charge 18 Aug. 55	3	1	9
Bennet, Miss L.	... ...	7	12	5
Benson, James W.	Taken charge 23 Aug. 53	4	12	1

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash Rs.	A.	P.
Bernard, Charles	12 June 51	288	4	0
Billing, H. W.	... ...	15	10	11
Binny, Charles	17 Oct. 37	4	0	2
———, Mrs. Isabella	10 Feb. 34	9	10	11
Birch, C. J. (formerly Lieutenant)	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	257	9	4
Black, Ensign J. R. C.	23 April 53	4	1	9
———, Captain William	3 Mar. 46	8	5	4
Blackburne, W.	16 Jan. 37	21	3	8
Blake, Captain B	26 June 38	25	8	2
Blood, Lieutenant M.	20 Dec. 31	2	15	2
Boddam, R. H.	20 Dec. 36	10	7	6
Bogle, George	10 June 34	12	7	6
Bond, F. E.	24 April 48	5	3	10
Bonner, Alexander	17 Dec. 45	10	8	9
Bordieu, Mrs. H.	24 Nov. 58	7	7	0
Bosanquet, J. J.	10 Sept. 45	2	3	5
Boulton, Lieutenant C.	20 Oct. 40	4	14	0
Bowie, Mrs. Mary	... ...	81	0	6
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	25 July 54	9	14	5
Braddon, Major R.	22 Aug. 34	5	12	3
Bradshawe, Mrs. C. M.	... ...	6	10	11
Brenan, Major A.	14 July 34	53	11	3
Brightman, Ensign John Edward	Taken charge 15 Mar. 51	6	3	8
	8 Dec. 34	100	1	8
Brodie, W.	27 Mar. 50	7	6	1
Brown, John (Preventive Officer)	... ...	4	5	1
———, R. C.	... ...	101	10	3
———, W. A.,—account legacy to Jeremiah Avershaw	... ...	200	0	0
———, Dr.,—account legacy to Miss Rose DeCruz				

Browne, Captain A. P.	1 April 39	3	10	7
———, Colonel B.	... ...	16	12	7
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	... ...	37	8	0
———, Lieutenant R. R., of Artillery	1 April 39	19	14	4
Buckingham, J.	23 Nov. 30	45	2	3
Burgess, Mrs. Catherine	3 Jan. 43	16	5	11
Burke, J.	... ...	195	14	0
Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	25 Aug. 46	100	1	0
Burridge, Joseph	28 Sept. 57	6	1	8
Burrows, Lieutenant R.	... ...	2	2	6
Burt, Captain J.	9 Jan. 55	13	8	2
Byng, Captain E. D.	... ...	12	12	6
Byrne, Felix	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	1	9	10

C.

Cahil, R.	22 July 44	2	11	11
Calcroft, Major-General H. F.	20 Oct. 34	9	1	11
Camac, W.	... ...	5	9	9
Campbell, D. K.	9 Dec. 50	4	14	1
———, E.	4 Jan. 40	5	10	5
———, H.	6 Dec. 64	271	14	4
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	17 May 36	17	9	10
Capes, E E	8 Mar. 41	25	9	11
———, William Edwin	5 May 64	94	0	7
Carbery, D.,—share account of Robert, George, and Amelia Hanna A., children of the deceased	Taken charge 13 April 60	68	12	1
Carey, P., Deputy Assistant Commissary	3 April 50	5	13	11
Carnel, Lieutenant R. R.	28 Sept. 60	8	14	8
Carr, Gunner Joseph	5 July 56	4	10	9
———, Gunner J.,—legacy account of William Henry Carr	Ditto	4	1	2
Carrington, Mrs. Eliza	Taken charge 22 Aug. 53	127	4	6
Carter, Richard	Taken charge 18 Oct. 53	45	14	5
Carty, John	... ...	328	9	11
Casement, Julius	25 June 35	13	7	0
———, Major-General Sir W.	... ...	5	5	1
Cearns, Master Pilot W. N.	5 Mar. 49	15	0	8
Charlton, Dr. C.	... ...	16	6	8
Chew, P. W.	29 Dec. 46	47	8	0
Chisholm, John Seton	24 Jan. 54	12	3	5
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	20 Nov. 49	75	0	0
Clarke, Allen	Taken charge In 1847	117	5	11
Claxton, W.	12 June 49	6	9	8
Clarkson, Mrs. Eliza	20 Mar. 43	8	8	2
———, Lieutenant H. C.	3 July 27	7	15	0
Clerkson, Lieutenant H.	... ...	3	6	8
Cliff, Captain E. H.	21 Nov. 42	20	14	6
Clifford, Band-Master J.	Taken charge 19 Aug. 50	37	15	9
Collins, G. T.	2 Dec. 33	48	4	0
Colquhoun, A.	25 Aug. 34	46	10	4
Compton, Dr. T.	17 Sept. 33	20	10	9
———, John	Taken charge 6 Aug. 50	191	10	1
Condie, Lieutenant W.	5 April 59	7	7	6
Conroy, Conductor H. F.	... ...	67	10	9
Cooke, Henry	... ...	162	2	6
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	21 Sept. 58	96	13	4
Cormac, W.	16 May 37	54	0	10
Cormick, Dr. John	13 May 34	13	15	0
Corrie, Captain A. A. L.	9 Jan. 41	9	7	11
Corson, A.	25 Mar. 28	2	11	11
Cox, E. G.	14 May 55	7	4	9
———, Captain G. H.	8 June 41	10	3	5
Crahley, R. G.,—account of the ground at Scaldah	25 April 56	321	5	5
Craig, James	Taken charge 6 Nov. 54	36	12	9
Craigie, Lieutenant-Colonel John	... ...	145	4	10
Cubitt, Lieutenant Thomas, of 49th N. I.	23 Dec. 50	35	2	6
Cumming, A.	... ...	1	3	1
Cunningham, David	Taken charge In 1839	90	13	6

D.

DaCosta, J. S.	7 May 41	124	10	0
DaCruz, Mrs H.	5 June 58	55	8	4
DeRozario, Miss Ann	... ...	119	4	3
DeCruz, Mrs Rose	... ...	173	4	1
Dalston, Major G.	29 May 49	20	13	1
Daniell, Captain J H	22 April 50	25	15	5
Dare, Lieutenant William	13 Dec. 20	185	6	11
Darling, Lieutenant P.	Taken charge 22 Dec. 54	10	4	1
Davidson, Captain G. (Mariner)	Taken charge 5 Feb. 50	4	6	9
———, T. R.	21 Oct. 51	54	3	3
———, William	21 April 29	102	1	1
Davis, Captain Charles Farquhar	1 June 55	7	0	3
———, Bugle-Major G. W.	2 Dec. 52	2	2	3
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	... ...	7	9	4
Day, John Emmet	Taken charge 10 Mar. 65	8	11	10
Deeds, E.	3 July 48	25	9	5
DeMello, Mrs. Anna Maria	Taken charge 17 April 52	32	11	11
Denby, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C.	3 May 42	36	12	3
Denham, F. R.	7 Nov. 54	91	12	8
———, T. H.	Ditto	80	14	3
DeRozario, John	6 Dec. 53	5	2	9
D'Escalento, Anna Maria	... ...	27	4	2
DeSequiera, Maria	1 June 46	2	15	5
DeSilva, D.	15 July 48	126	5	3
Dick, J.	9 Aug. 25	255	6	11
Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel William	4 June 44	7	9	11
Dillner, Band-Master C.	Taken charge 15 Dec 60	38	4	7
Doathis, F.	Taken charge 5 Nov. 60	2	7	4
Donald, J. A.	Taken charge 7 Dec. 57	13	5	9
Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. James	Taken charge 26 Sept. 51	106	4	7
Dornet, J.	... ...	12	3	1
Doris, Mrs. F.	... ...	21	4	6
Douglas, Mrs. Catherine	Taken charge 7 Nov. 55	4	2	6
Dowie, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	7 Nov 32	11	12	4
Dowson, Captain R., of 5th N. I.	12 Aug. 51	15	3	10
Doyle, Mrs. Anne	1 Oct. 33	16	9	11
Doyly, Captain T.	8 Aug. 37	27	7	3
Duff, W. H.	31 July 54	56	3	10
Dun, Major-General J.	17 Feb. 51	38	7	5
Dunbersing, Lalla	15 April 46	34	14	9
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	Taken charge 10 July 61	6	1	6
Dunlop, William	17 Sept. 41	68	2	2
Duntze, S. M.	10 Aug. 41	11	0	2
Dupius, Monsieur G.	Taken charge 8 April 53	6	8	3
Durie, Lieutenant A. L.	16 Mar. 30	19	14	6
Dyce, C. A.	Taken charge 9 April 53	7	11	0
———, Colonel G. A. D.	24 April 34	56	13	0
Dyson, Ensign J. C.	Taken charge 3 Jan. 59	188	14	0

E.

Edmonstone, N. B.	23 July 41	54	5	10
Edom, Monsieur C.	Taken charge 28 April 35	4	1	4
Edward, George (Groom)	Taken charge 7 Aug. 50	50	2	11
Egerton, Captain J. F.	7 Sept. 47	4	8	3

E.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P
E.		
Ekins, Lieutenant G. D., of 1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	6 Dec. 53	107 7 2
Elison, L.	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	157 1 0
Erskine, Sir John Drum[illegible]	9 June 40	32 1 2
——, Major-General J.	... ...	76 7 10
F.		
Fagan, Lieutenant H., of 56th N. I.	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	14 9 2
Falconer, Captain Peter	... ...	20 15 9
Fewell, W.	2 Dec. 34	8 6 1
Field, W. H.	21 July 46	226 14 0
FitzClarence, Lieutenant Henry	17 Nov. 41	2 15 9
FitzGerald, Mrs. M.	... ...	281 5 6
Fleming, D.	Taken charge 15 May 50	129 9 2
Flood, James	26 Dec. 37	2 5 7
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	21 Feb. 55	12 4 3
Foley, Mrs. E.	18 Mar. 44	76 11 5
Foote, Captain J.	2 Dec. 34	96 11 10
Forbes, Assistant Surgeon Charles	3 Jan. 55	4 1 9
Fowley, W.	... ...	12 5 0
Fraser, Lieutenant W.	... ...	4 6 3
——, Lieutenant S. C., of 2nd E. B. Fusiliers ...	6 Mar. 54	10 1 0
——, Captain E. W.	2 Sept. 51	184 9 3
French, Serjeant R.	17 Nov. 53	6 8 8
——, J. G. G.	... ...	50 13 10
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel James	30 Oct. 48	29 5 11
Fullerton, Assistant Overseer John	Taken charge 19 Jan. 52	257 5 11

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
F.		
Fulton, Captain G. W. W.	... ...	370 14 5
Futhulla, Esoof Suba	... ...	43 2 1
G.		
Gerard, Captain P.	22 Dec. 51	12 1 7
Gerrard, Mrs. M. A.	... ...	51 11 11
Gibson, Mrs. Sophia	4 Dec. 37	189 15 10
——, Stewart	3 April 50	297 7 11
——, W.	... ...	2 4 7
Gilbert, James	3 Aug. 35	13 8 9
Glanville, H. B. or H. V.	Taken charge 27 June 55	9 10 10
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	29 April 50	45 2 2
Glomier, M. S.	6 April 35	5 14 11
Goluckmoney Raur	... ...	13 14 2
Gomes, Mrs. M.	... ...	25 5 5
Gonsalves, Mrs. A. M. B.	... ...	21 2 8
Goons, Miss Mary	... ...	9 12 6
Gordon, James	31 Jan. 53	124 14 11
——, John	Taken charge 20 Feb. 50	102 0 0
——, Captain P.	30 Dec. 34	102 4 2
Graham, John	25 April 37	1 7 2
——, Robert	27 Dec. 25	4 13 8
——, R. B.	23 July 55	411 14 8
Grant, Lieutenant B. D.	12 June 55	6 4 1
——, Dr. G.	31 July 55	4 13 9
——, Dr. James (Civil Assistant Surgeon) ...	Taken charge 25 June 53	8 5 2
——, William (Auditor)	3 Feb. 47	47 8 5
Gray, Major J. C. C.	21 Sept. 52	19 0 0

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
G.		
Graves, William	13 Sept. 45	45 6 7
Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	6 Jan. 47	205 4 0
Gregorie, Miss Julia	3 April 47	96 2 5
Grenon, Captain F. J.	... ...	35 2 5
Griffin, Ensign J. C.	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	12 3 4
Griffiths, Evan	6 April 48	57 4 3
——, Lieutenant T. E.	30 Mar. 30	1 4 10
Grindall, Lieutenant C. F.	20 May 50	191 3 2
H.		
Hajee Mahomed Ally	22 June 46	175 12 2
Hall, H.	27 Feb. 43	52 4 0
Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W.	... ...	104 6 10
Hampton, John	7 Aug. 48	2 7 1
Handscomb, Brigadier-General J. H.	28 Mar. 58	45 4 9
Harcourt, Lieutenant Henry	18 Sept. 48	8 11 9
Hardwick, Captain Thomas...	22 Oct. 41	2 15 10
——, Major-General Thomas	22 Oct. 41	52 1 10
Harknett, Thomas	24 April 51	119 8 0
Hart, Captain and Brevet-Major S.	9 Nov. 40	7 8 2
Hartley, Mrs. E.	16 Jan. 37	27 9 2
Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	30 April 44	20 15 9
Hay, Brevet-Captain E.	18 June 44	20 7 6
——, Captain J. (Mariner)	13 Oct. 40	24 11 2
——, Lieutenant R.	20 Jan. 37	176 0 0
Haynes, Assistant Surgeon William	24 Oct. 53	18 0 0
Heald, Thomas	Taken charge 14 Sept. 52	10 8 6
Heap, Thomas	10 Sept. 33	9 0 9
Heather,—account of legatees of Mathew Cranenburgh	... ...	222 1 3

Heffernan, R.	Taken charge 8 July 58	26	11	4
Hemming, Captain F.	24 Sept. 28	1	14	3
Henderson, Lieutenant D.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 58	379	4	0
Henley, Edward	14 Nov. 46	91	1	5
Henly, John	Taken charge 4 Jan. 51	5	0	8
Henry, Dr. W.	Taken charge 15 April 53	11	8	1
Hickie, Michael	2 May 37	137	9	4
Hickman, Mrs. M. A.	Taken charge 7 Jan. 57	17	0	4
Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	20 April 52	46	9	0
Higgins, G. F.	Taken charge 15 Sept. 51	106	11	4
———, Mrs. Amelia,—legacy to the beggars of Chunar	13 Oct. 62	50	0	0
Hill, J. M.	9 July 55	311	5	5
Hindmarsh, Captain J.	Taken charge In 1839	48	4	2
Hodges, Mrs. S.	... ...	3	8	9
Hodgson, Brian (C.S.)	23 Oct. 49	79	11	0
Hogg, Andrew,—share account of James Hogg	Taken charge 13 July 60	138	6	9
Horn, P. S.	22 Aug. 56	114	15	11
Hopkins, Captain [illegible]	19 Dec. 43	3	6	8
Hore, Major W., of Her Majesty's 67th Foot	12 Jan. 35	75	6	11
Howard, Lieutenant James J. E.	28 Nov. 54	4	1	9
———, Captain W. H.	... ...	10	8	8
Howe, T. S. C.	... ...	29	0	11
Howell, Captain W. R. H. T.	5 Dec 58	179	11	0
Hust, R. H.	8 Feb. 59	45	15	1
Hughes, M. John	1 Oct. 23	31	12	7
———, Captain E. J.	17 Jan. 59	17	6	8
Hull, Major L. N.	4 May 48	118	0	0
Humfrays, Captain A., of Artillery	17 Sept. 47	34	4	0
Humfreys, Captain R. A.	... ...	8	5	4
Hunt, J.	Taken charge 22 Aug. 57	14	6	3
Hunter, Lieutenant John	30 Dec. 45	49	4	9
Hutchings, Lieutenant G.	14 July 40	18	9	4
Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	15 July 50	84	0	3
Hutchison, Lieutenant P. G.	8 Oct. 60	22	5	0

I.

Inhoff, Charles Imhoff	10 May 25	419	11	0
Irwin, J. A.	29 June 30	147	1	6
Issur Chunder Mookerjee	Taken charge In 1847	11	10	1

J.

Jackson, Captain A.	2 June 40	1	15	3
———, Mrs. C.	Taken charge 24 Feb. 58	191	8	9
Jalee Syrang	Taken charge 30 Sept. 56	21	15	10
Jamehoodeen, Prince	28 Sept. 44	10	11	0
James, Lieutenant J. T.	... ...	32	13	4
———, Mrs. M.	... ...	215	13	5
Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th N. I.	14 Jan. 56	8	9	3
Jenkins, E. W.	17 Dec. 41	3	2	0
Jerdan, G. C.	... ...	36	3	1
Jervis, Gamaliel	Taken charge 26 June 54	182	10	11
Johnson, Major J.	3 Feb. 40	115	7	10
———, Colonel J. M.	23 Sept. 34	67	7	6
Johnston, George	... ...	9	15	5
Jones, G.	... ...	204	8	11

K.

Kadar Hussain, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Meer	12 Sept. 37	337	12	10
Kauntze, Julia	29 Oct. 49	26	0	4
Keating, Mrs. Bridget	Taken charge 11 Dec. 54	41	1	5
Keiller, Major D. C.	9 Sept. 51	8	1	10
Kelley, M.	Taken charge 11 May 50	152	5	11
Kenderdine, D.	25 Jan. 36	6	11	1
Kennedy, Serjeant D.	3 May 45	3	13	10
Kerr, W. D.	... ...	5	9	4
Kew, W. D.	... ...	12	15	2
Keymer, James	22 April 33	183	3	3
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	... ...	113	7	6
Kistomoney Bistobee	15 May 38	51	13	10
———- Dossee, Sreemutty	... ...	9	2	4
Knight, Captain J. R.	24 Jan. 27	4	7	6
Komulpersaud Banniah	1 Oct. 49	76	15	0
Kootuboodeen, Prince	... ...	78	12	8
———————, share account of Jebunnessa and Khoyrunnessa Begum	... ...	108	9	5

L.

Lacy, Captain W.	Taken charge 3 Mar. 51	68	8	2
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1 June 47	86	8	7
———, J. C.	24 Nov. 45	97	5	0
———, Lieutenant P. C.	8 Feb. 47	90	9	10
Landers, J. H.	7 June 42	1	4	4
Lane, W.	... ...	3	7	3
———, Thomas	... ...	272	9	2
Larke, —	Taken charge 4 Oct. 59	165	2	3
Lawrence, E. C.	4 June 44	25	4	4
———, T. J.	Taken charge 27 Mar. 59	88	3	11
Lawrie, A.	6 May 45	2	5	6
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	16 Oct. 48	23	4	11
LeFevre, Major-General P.	13 Mar. 46	179	9	10
Lefraper, E.	Taken charge 1 Nov. 53	336	13	4
LeVade, Mrs. Mary	... ...	14	4	10
Lewis, Ensign C. L.	16 May 46	21	10	11
Lindsay, G.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 50	16	1	9
Ling, Trooper Thomas	Taken charge 15 Dec. 60	156	14	0
Lithgow, Conductor Thomas	30 May 56	4	3	8
Lockhart, Major R. A.	Taken charge 3 Nov. 48	9	8	5
Long, Lieutenant E.	12 Oct. 38	11	2	7
Lowman, Mrs. E.	Taken charge 27 June 53	190	15	2
Lowrie, James	Taken charge 3 Oct. 50	73	13	8
Luckin, Lieutenant John H., of 14th N. I.	Taken charge 13 June 50	9	0	5

M.

Mabert, W. T.	... ...	85	14	4
Macalister, Major-General K.	17 Oct. 37	6	2	0
Maconochie, D. S.	... ...	180	13	8
Macdonald, Alexander	15 Sept. 40	16	10	8
———, Lieutenant J. J.	8 Dec. 51	32	3	10
———, Major R. D. H.	... ...	7	9	8
Macdonell, Mrs. H.	Taken charge 16 Dec. 56	39	0	5
McCoy, Captain	Taken charge 29 July 52	56	0	6
McFarquhar, Major H.	... ...	14	10	8
McGrath, Surgeon John	20 Jan. 47	16	2	8
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	3 Nov. 46	95	3	7
McGowan, Ensign S.	16 Sept. 34	41	11	1
McHardy, Captain James	11 Aug. 34	64	4	5
McKenly, Captain C. B.	21 Nov. 42	6	15	4
McLanders, Serjeant T. M.	Taken charge 29 Nov. 58	90	11	2
Mackenzie, Alexander	10 Sept. 34	10	8	6
———, Captain George	26 Jan. 35	9	5	8

E.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
M.		
Mackenzie, Lieutenant G. S.	31 Mar. 45	11 10 7
——, Dr. H.	27 Nov. 37	4 4 10
Mackinnon, C.	12 Mar. 44	63 2 0
——, Miss J.,—personalty account ...	29 Mar. 49	127 11 1
McLachlan, James	Taken charge 4 Aug. 52	186 0 2
McLean, Dr. Alexander	29 Jan. 55	5 12 6
McLellan, Charles	19 Nov. 49	7 15 0
McLeod, J.	... ...	2 4 0
——, Dr. B. W.	23 Dec. 56	15 8 0
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	... ...	116 5 11
Maconachie, H. D. M.	... ...	88 13 4
Macsween, Lieutenant H. D.	... ...	16 0 0
Maden, Mrs. C.	18 Feb. 42	5 13 0
Madhub Doss *alias* Madoo Mistry	Taken charge 6 April 58	163 14 2
Maelzer, Mrs. Amelia	Taken charge 14 Sept. 49	4 4 10
Maghoo, Mrs. Catherine	17 Dec. 41	3 7 4
Magney, Lieutenant C.	Taken charge 10 May 56	10 2 4
Mahon, Mrs. Mary Ann	16 May 37	25 7 11
Malchus, P. G.	... ...	147 4 8
Mansfield, James	... ...	11 9 0
Marcus, C. P.	... ...	2 14 8
——, J. P. (Senior)	27 July 58	58 1 2
——, J. P. (Junior)	18 June 50	35 5 8
Marshall, C. A.	19 Aug. 56	181 9 8
Martin, Lieutenant R.	14 Aug. 43	3 0 1
Marooth, H.	24 Sept. 39	212 15 5
Mason, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. H. M. ...	3 Nov. 58	12 14 2
Maule, Lieutenant R.	... ...	20 2 8
Mavar, Captain G.	19 Jan. 35	8 2 6

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
Maxwell, Dr. Charles	30 Jan. 44	164 0 5
——, Brigadier-Colonel W. G.	... ...	4 12 8
May, Captain J. F.	11 Mar. 36	101 11 9
Mee, Ensign John Edmund	12 May 40	35 2 6
Meiklejohn, H. C.	19 July 49	21 2 11
Melville, William,—on account annuity for Mrs. M. McNair	1 Nov. 40	8 10 11
——, J.	... ...	6 14 8
Michie, Jonathan	Taken charge In 1841	31 1 10
Middleton, R. B.	12 Nov. 34	36 10 0
Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	5 April 59	8 0 0
Miller, Lieutenant George	1 Aug. 53	4 1 9
——, Mrs. A.	... ...	9 5 8
Mills, John	... ...	99 1 11
Mist, H.	Taken charge 18 Nov. 54	93 3 7
Mitford, Robert...	3 Aug. 41	83 6 10
Money, Lieutenant A. K.	27 June 12	29 10 7
——, Captain James	21 Nov. 55	10 4 9
Monk, Pay-Master R.	14 Dec. 41	2 3 8
Money, W.	Taken charge 6 April 59	42 10 11
More, F.	Taken charge 7 Oct. 58	61 10 5
Morgan, Dr. John	22 Nov. 58	446 14 4
Morris, Mrs. Ann	... ...	3 8 11
——, Brevet-Captain A. B., of 29th N. I. ...	2 Sept. 50	31 6 10
Morton, Revd. William	23 Feb. 58	5 13 11
Muir, M. F.	... ...	4 2 3
Mullins, Captain F.	23 Jan. 44	58 3 4
Mundy, Henry	16 Jan. 37	18 10 11
Munro, David E.	27 Sept. 36	142 1 0

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
Munro, W. R.	27 Mar. 37	172 8 10
Munroud, T.	Taken charge 24 June 58	93 9 2
Murton, C. C.	Taken charge 13 June 57	63 8 10
Musslebrooke, James	Taken charge 6 May 51	91 8 11
N.		
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A.	15 June 52	13 0 0
Narain Chund Sett	... ...	8 15 3
Naylor, Major C. H.	Taken charge 28 Dec. 54	5 14 4
Nepean, F.	14 Oct. 33	2 4 6
Nevell, Charles...	Ditto	2 5 8
Newall, Henry	28 Aug. 50	99 8 0
Newton, Assistant Surgeon C.	2 Aug. 36	4 1 3
Nicollee, Colonel P.	30 June 34	33 13 6
Norton, F.	3 April 37	18 10 8
——, account of legacy for Mr. and Mrs. Benoist	3 April 57	328 15 10
Norval, Dr. J.,—account for sundry legatees ...	12 Feb. 62	144 11 0
Nott, Major-General Sir William	24 April 41	4 11 11
O.		
O'Conor, M. J.	Taken charge 26 July 49	63 4 7
Ogilvy, Lieutenant A. B.	17 Nov. 37	2 11 4
Oliver, Captain James	2 Oct. 44	3 3 10
Orton, Robert	3 Mar. 40	4 1 9
Ousely, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P.	8 April 50	27 13 1
Ovenstone, Captain D.	23 Mar. 43	48 9 0
Owen, Assistant Surgeon W. C.	18 Oct. 53	183 0 4

P.

Parkins, A. W. R.	3 Aug. 52	10 10 6
Paschal, Mrs. A., or Nayrah	1 Dec. 57	253 6 10
Paterson, Dr. J. J.	11 Dec. 37	31 10 8
Paton, Captain John	18 Dec. 27	3 2 11
Pattenson, Charles	14 Nov. 42	11 2 3
———, John	6 Feb. 35	10 8 6
Payne, Mrs. E.	13 June 51	8 15 8
——, M.	21 Oct. 51	9 12 6
Peach, Serjeant	Taken charge 5 Feb. 50	7 1 9
Pearson, D.	27 Dec. 42	34 11 9
Peckett, Colonel James	... ...	44 4 10
Pedderick, Henry	Taken charge 7 Mar. 53	6 4 8
Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th N. I.	27 Aug. 49	3 10 0
Penny, Mrs. Margaret	8 April 39	13 8 5
Perron, General C.	... ...	25 14 11
Perry, Ensign C. H.	Taken charge 18 July 55	18 5 3
Pew, Colonel P. L.	... ...	201 2 0
Peychers, A.	23 Mar. 60	53 2 1
Phillips, Captain R. H.	8 Oct. 41	7 10 10
[illegible], Lieut[illegible]	16 June 34	17 13 9
Pigou, W[illegible]	... ...	3 2 1
Pilchar, C. P., Private of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons	Taken charge 20 April 50	13 14 11
Pinto, Francis D'Assis	Taken charge 22 Dec. 51	23 3 9
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	2 July 50	20 1 0
Pole, A.	Taken charge In 1843	62 12 3
Poole, G. H. M.	29 Jan 51	118 11 8
Poran, Hammerman	Taken charge 23 Oct. 56	52 3 3
Poynton, William	12 June 51	163 10 8
Price, Band-Master J. H.	22 Sept. 46	3 8 7
——, Joseph	14 Aug. 49	402 15 6
——, Captain J....	... ...	9 7 11
Priest, Pensioner Bombardier O.	Taken charge 6 Sept. 56	40 15 11
Pronje, Monsieur J. L.	... ...	9 14 5
Pugh, Hugh	5 Nov. 45	4 15 3
Purvis, Lieutenant William (R. N.)	Taken charge In 1843	12 13 8
Pyne, Lieutenant A. T.	24 June 23	20 2 10
——, John	Taken charge 22 April 65	162 6 5

R.

Radanauth Dhur	10 Jan. 47	7 10 5
Ragen, Mrs. E.	21 Dec. 61	450 0 0
Ramdhone Capooriah	22 April 45	15 9 4
Ramnarain Koondoo	Dec. 43	12 9 0
Ravenscroft, Mrs. J.,—legacy account of G. Stagg	12 June 57	69 0 0
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	.. ...	143 15 4
Read, James Henry Wallace	12 Aug. 45	119 8 5
Reaves, George	14 Oct. 33	4 4 10
Rees, Lieutenant W. E.	2 April 38	54 7 7
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	3 June 45	42 5 3
Repton, Ensign H. T.	17 Aug. 41	20 6 2
———, Captain W. W.	12 April 54	10 13 2
Rich, Brigadier-General Robert	3 Jan. 53	3 4 8
Richard, L.	... ...	4 5 4
Robertson, Captain C. (Mariner)	7 Mar. 32	2 10 7
———, Colonel J.	16 Mar. 35	9 6
Robinson, George	11 Mar. 36	7 11
———, John	Taken charge 24 Jan. 55	64 15
———, Lieutenant D.	23 Mar. 35	1 11
Rogers, George	8 Feb. 45	56 2 6
———, Dr. W. H.	20 Sept. 36	12 14 9
Rolland, Assistant Surgeon P.,—legacy account of the widow of the deceased	1 Dec. 58	50 0 0
Rees, David	Taken charge In 1848	6 14 4
	5 Nov. 38	13 9 10
Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel H.		
——, Lieutenant William Henry Drummond ...	Taken charge 25 April 55	4 3 11
Rothney, Asssistant Surgeon J. H.	31 Oct. 43	68 13 4
Rowarth, Mark	28 Dec. 30	7 1 0
Roy, Captain Peter	5 July 41	6 10 4
Roshworth, Mrs. E.	... ...	34 10 10
Ruspini, Ensign W. B.	... ...	12 6 6
Ryder, Major C.	7 July 34	53 15 7

S.

Sale, Lieutenant Henry P.	14 April 42	15 9 2
Salt, J.	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	39 4 4
Sandford, E. M.	8 Dec. 41	5 3 8
Sargent, Captain W.	23 Nov. 30	59 6 3
Savigny, Alfred	1 Nov. 52	117 11 9
Scott, Bazar Serjeant James...	... ...	14 10 3
——, Dr. W.	22 Mar. 35	11 6 7
Seanor, William, *alias* W. D.	21 Dec. 35	23 9 5
Seeler, Sahib	Taken charge 6 Dec. 60	63 13 0
Seers, F.	... ...	2 15 9
Seton, A.,—on account Mural Tablet	... ...	6 11 7
Shaw, Captain Duncan	Taken charge 15 July 52	251 3 6
——, Jessina Rose	22 Sept. 34	1 15 11
Sheills, Edward	26 May 47	10 8 11
Sheriff, M.	30 Sept. 34	3 12 10
Simons, A. M.	27 June 53	15 13 5
Sinaes, William DeMonte	12 June 51	187 15 9
Sinion, P.	Taken charge 28 Nov. 59	142 3 0
Siret, Mathew	16 April 17	6 8 0
Skane, George	Taken charge 21 Mar. 53	193 0 0
Small, A.	Taken charge 5 Mar. 51	45 2 4
Smalpage, Lieutenant Francis James	29 June 47	23 0 0
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J.	9 Aug. 44	6 13 8
——, J. F. (Mariner)	12 July 53	64 7 8
——, Captain J. H.	21 Dec. 41	59 12 5
——, Captain M.	... ...	3 7 2
——, William	... ...	4 3 7
——, William, Attorney's Clerk	... ...	184 15 8
——, W. B.	Taken charge before 1838	37 14 11
——, Ensign W. J.	17 Feb. 46	96 15 0
——, William T.	13 May 34	54 1 5
——, John	... ...	6 15 9
——, J. T.	Taken charge 25 Oct. 58	22 10 11
Sparks, Mrs. Mary	17 Nov. 41	4 11 5
Spencer, Dr. T. K.	20 Sept. 36	4 15 4
Spear, Dr. R.	... ...	15 0 6
Sprat, Lieutenant G. H.	29 Oct. 49	311 5 2
Stanley, Charles Hatfield	Taken charge 11 May 59	6 6 1
Stewart, Colonel B.	21 Dec. 30	89 11 4
———, John	5 Oct. 47	120 3 7
———, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	7 Feb. 47	16 6 0
———, Major-General Robert	7 Aug. 38	3 14 9
St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M. ...	2 Sept. 50	22 11 10
Stotiery, H., *alias* C. Knight	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	59 4 5
Stratton, Assistant Surgeon A.	4 Dec. 37	5 3 11
Strettel, C. G.	Taken charge 11 June 60	48 8 0
Stuart, James	31 Dec. 38	8 15 4
——, T. L. N.	... ...	80 11 0
Sumbhoo Persaud Ruckett	18 July 56	41 9 11

T.

Takoor Tewary, Jemadar	Taken charge 6 May 57	30 9 7
Talbert, John (Ship Chandler)	5 Dec. 43	151 9 8

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
T.		
Tallan, Lieutenant William	7 Mar. 53	19 10 0
Tapley, Lieutenant R.	6 Mar. 16	132 9 9
Tatham, Robert	Taken charge In 1848	21 10 7
Taylor, Mrs. M., *alias* Dhermanville	1 June 41	41 6 3
——, William	Taken charge 6 Feb. 52	48 5 1
Thomas, George	Taken charge 6 May 15	61 0 10
——, John	... ...	14 11 6
[illegible]	... ...	251 7 5
[illegible]	19 July 52	6 12 5
——, Joseph	29 Oct. 57	181 14 0
[illegible]ompson, William	5 June 40	1 11 3
——, William (Attorney-at-Law)	25 July 54	343 8 5
Thomson, Captain M. A. F.	... ...	25 2 2
Tidcombe, Lieutenant Thomas	30 Dec. 53	8 1 11
Tod, J. O.	13 Aug. 41	71 10 2
Torrens, H. W.	14 Sept. 52	20 4 6
Toulmein, E.	Taken charge In Jan. 48	238 2 9
Townshend, W.	23 Dec. 63	367 9 8
Tregear, V.	21 Sept. 48	69 14 4
Trevor, Brevet Captain R. S.	25 April 43	23 8 11
Troup, Major W. A.	31 July 48	24 3 1
Trueman, Serjeant	Taken charge 23 Dec. 50	9 10 10
Turnbull, Dr. David	30 Sept. 34	101 7 3
Turner, Mrs. Ann	Taken charge 6 June 53	293 14 4

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
Turner, Mrs. Frances	26 Jan. 53	5 1 10
Tweddle, Revd. W.	7 Jan. 33	8 12 2
Tytler, Lieutenant A. F.	7 Sept. 32	1 5 7
V.		
Vans Agnew, P. A.	Taken charge 11 Mar. 51	299 5 9
Vanvoorst, G.	... ...	3 7 2
Vardon, S. M.	15 July 45	3 4 0
Veal, Dr. William	25 June 50	60 0 1
W.		
Waddilove, J.	21 Mar. 36	29 10 10
Walker, J.	18 Feb. 59	161 15 7
Wallace, D.	... ...	86 8 8
Walsh, F. C.	Taken charge 18 May 60	64 6 4
Wallis, R. R.	... ...	105 14 3
Walter, Dr. Hopkins	2 May 37	2 10 2
Ward, Lieutenant E. B.	... ...	75 9 8
Ward, T. C. B.	13 June 51	19 5 11
Warde, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur	27 Aug. 39	57 6 7
Warne, Captain George Frederick	11 Aug. 52	16 4 5
Watson, John	27 April 54	231 1 9
Webster, J. (Mariner)	6 Dec. 44	123 15 8
Welland, Captain W. P.	22 Aug. 48	12 13 0
Wellard, John Dunning	Taken charge 1 May 49	134 10 11
Wellesley, Gerald	7 Nov. 34	166 5 3
Wesmacott, Captain G. E., of 37th N. I. ...	2 Dec. 45	4 1 8
Whelan, Lieutenant Edward	Taken charge 2 Mar. 55	8 10 9

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
White, Mrs. E.	29 July 38	49 10 4
——, Henry	Taken charge 22 April 65	27 11 0
Whiteford, Captain Joseph	24 Jan. 41	142 15 1
Williamson, Brigadier G.	7 Mar. 42	60 11 2
Wingrave, Lieutenant J. H.	18 Dec. 36	56 10 [illegible]
Wishart, William	... ...	36 3 11
Woollen, Lieutenant J. G.	14 June 47	24 0 2
Wollocombe, Captain Thomas	... ...	4 12 0
Wood, Captain B.	... ...	2 15 0
——, Captain D. P.	17 Oct. 37	10 2 7
——, Lieutenant J. A.	17 Sept. 33	180 5 6
——, Samuel	20 Dec. 47	85 12 8
——, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	16 Nov. 30	27 11 8
Woodburn, Captain J.	13 Jan. 45	9 3 4
Wray, Dr. O.	... ...	20 8 0
Wright, A.	15 Feb. 42	10 11 11
Wynch, P. M.	8 June 41	27 1 4
Wynne, R. O.	10 June 34	59 12 5
Y.		
Young, Assistant Overseer J. W.	Taken charge 7 Feb. 52	93 3 6
——, Captain M.	22 Dec. 34	4 5 5
——, Captain P. A.	... ...	2 12 0
Z.		
Zaffer Jung, Bahadoor, Nawab	16 May 37	257 1 6

E. E.,

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1871.

(1263—1)

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No. 25 of 1872

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 10th June 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85·7353 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Wheat. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Wheat. Corresponding week of 1871.	Barley. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Barley. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Barley. Corresponding week of 1871.	Rice, best sort. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Rice, best sort. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding week of 1871.	Rice, common. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Rice, common. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Rice, common. Corresponding week of 1871.	Bajra. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Bajra. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Bajra. Corresponding week of 1871.	Jowar. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Jowar. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Jowar. Corresponding week of 1871.	Gram. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Gram. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Gram. Corresponding week of 1871.	Salt. Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Salt. Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Salt. Corresponding week of 1871.	REMARKS.
1	Patna	19·5	20·5	23·3	27·9	31·7	27·9	16·2	17·1	...	17·7	20·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	29·8	29·8	24·2	7·4	7·4	7·4	
2	Gya	18·6	18·6	22·3	34·5	35·4	32·6	11·1	11·1	11·1	18·6	18·6	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	18·6	6·9	6·5	6·5	
3	Chumparun	19·5	19·5	26·1	31·7	32·4	32·6	8·3	8·3	6·5	19·5	19·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	20·5	18·6	6·5	6·5	6·5	
4	Sarun	17	18	19	26	28	31	14	14	14	19	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	26	26	8	8	7	
5	Shahabad *																									
6	Tirhoot	16·7	16·7	18·1	27·9	27·9	32·6	14·9	15·8	16·7	15·8	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	20·9	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
7	Bhaugulpore*																									
8	Monghyr	21·5	21·5	26·1	33·2	34·2	...	13·7	13·7	13·7	18·0	18·0	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	30·3	30·3	31·3	25·1	7·6	7·3	7·3	
9	Purneah	19·5	21·4	19·5	47·6	46·6	21·4	21·4	22·3	23·3	27·9	26·1	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	22·3	6·9	6·9	6·9	
10	Deoghur	17·7	18·6	21·4	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	24·2	20·5	22·3	26·1	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	...	22·3	24·2	21·4	7·4	7·4	...	
11	Godda	18·6	18·8	22·3	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	22·3	21·5	21·5	30·9	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	40·1	...	...	...	5·5	5·5	5·5	
12	Rajshahye	15·7	15·7	20·9	...	...	...	11·1	13·9	13·9	22·3	22·3	22·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	...	7·1	7·4	...	
13	Bograh*																									
14	Dinagepore	11·6	11·1	14·9	19·5	19·5	13·9	24·2	24·2	29·1	27·9	27·9	33·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	17·9	17·7	6·9	6·9	6·9	
15	Maldah	19·5	19·5	22·3	42·0	44·3	37·3	22·3	22·3	25·1	23·3	23·3	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	21·4	7·4	7·4	7·4	
16	Rungpore	16·7	16·7	16·7	...	...	...	15·2	14·5	13·9	24·1	25·7	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	15·2	13·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
17	Burdwan*																									
18	Bancoorah	15·3	15·3	18·6	19·5	19·5	20·9	18·6	19·2	20·9	20·5	22·	21·9	24·7	25·1	23·7	29·1	32·1	26·1	16·3	16·2	14·4	8·2	8·2	7·5	
19	Beerbhoom*																									
20	Jessore	18·1	18·1	16·7	39·8	39·8	27·9	16·7	16·7	19·4	24·2	24·2	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	18·6	18·6	8·3	8·3	7·9	
21	Dacca	16·5	16·5	16·8	18·7	18·7	18·7	19·6	19·6	16·8	26·1	26·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·7	14·9	8·7	8·7	7·4	
22	Backergunge*																									
23	Mymensing*																									
24	Sylhet	8·3	8·3	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	15·3	31·7	31·7	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	8·5	8·5	8·8	
25	Cachar	8·7	8·2	10·6	...	...	...	23·0	21·3	21·3	27·1	27·1	27·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	15·6	14·9	8·0	8·0	7·8	
26	Chittagong	13·5	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	12·1	20·4	21·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	14·9	11·1	6·7	6·7	6·9	
27	Noakhally*																									
28	Tipperah*																									
29	Hill Tipperah	10·05	10·05	...	...	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	37·6	37·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·02	10·02	...	7·8	7·8	...	
30	Cuttack*																									
31	Balasore*																									
32	Pooree	15	15	10	...	...	...	21	21	27	29	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	21	8	8	8	
33	Hazareebaugh	17·7	17·7	21·4	22·3	22·3	...	11·5	11·1	13·0	20·5	19·5	24·2	27·9	27·9	33·5	27·9	25·1	30·7	19·5	18·6	17·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	
34	Lohardugga	13·0	13·0	15·8	26·1	27·9	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	23·3	22·3	23·3	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	33·5	13·0	13·0	...	5·5	4·1	5·1	
35	Maunbhoom	15·3	15·8	15·8	22·3	22·3	26·1	16·7	16·7	19·5	22·8	22·8	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	15·2	6·9	6·9	6·9	
36	Singbhoom...	23·3	23·3	20·5	37·3	37·3	33·5	29·8	29·8	33·5	37·3	37·3	41·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	23·3	5·7	5·7	5·8	
37	Durrung	9·3	9·3	8·3	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	6·5	14·9	14·9	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	7·4	10·2	4·6	5·5	5·9	
38	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	12·1	16·7	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
39	Seebsaugor	12·1	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	12·1	15·9	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	
40	Kamroop	18·6	18·6	18·6	3·2	3·7	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	10·3	8·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	
41	Lukhimpore†																									
42	Julpigoree	9·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	14·9	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	...	5·5	6·5	...	
43	Gowalparah	18·6	18·6	27·9	...	...	...	12·3	11·3	11·1	18·6	18·6	13·06	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	39·6	14·9	14·9	10·2	7·9	7·9	7·4	
44	Darjeeling	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	4·1	4·1	4·1	

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 10th June 1872.

Present week ending Monday 17th, and past week ending Monday, 10th June 1872.

1	Rajmehal *																									
2	Nya Doomka *																									
3	Moorshedabad *																									
4	Pubna *																									
5	Hooghly *																									
6	Howrah	16·7	18·6	13·9	20·5	21·4	27·9	14·9	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	18·6	8·3	8·3	8·3	
7	Midnapore *																									
8	Nuddea	16·4	16·4	19·8	29·8	29·8	32·6	15·6	16·4	16·4	17·5	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	22·8	8·2	8·2	7·8	
9	24-Pergunnahs	15·3	16·7	18·6	20·9	20·9	18·6	7·4	6·7	7·4	18·6	19·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	16·7	18·6	8·4	8·4	8·4	
10	Furreedpore	23·3	24·2	20·5	32·6	32·6	...	9·3	9·3	13·06	23·3	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25·3	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	

* Return not received. | † Return defective.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1872.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 15th June 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna ..	June 15th	1·24	Very hot with strong easterly winds up to the 14th, on which date there was a good fall of rain as shown in the previous column, which is considered to have been general, but no information yet received from sub-divisions.	Very few crops in the fields, but what there are are doing fairly well, and must have been much benefited by the rain of the 14th.	
2	Gya ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
3	Chumparun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
4	Sarun ...	„ 15th	·69	East winds. Fair weather until Friday. The rains have apparently commenced.	The prospects of indigo are favorable. Cotton has been almost gathered. Sugarcane, sate dhan, moongh, and late chéena have grown up well Kado, shama, and Indian corn will soon be put in the ground.	
5	Shahabad ...	„ 15th	·11	Strong east wind. Heat excessive until 14th when rain fell. The appearance of the weather generally indicates the commencement of the rains.	Sowings for the bhadoi crops will now generally commence. Reports have not been received yet, but the rain, it is supposed, will benefit the indigo crop.	
6	Tirhoot ...	„ 15th	1·40	Cloudy with east winds almost all over the district. Rain wanted in some parts. In the north rain fell.	Indigo, rice, moongh, and other crops are doing well.	
7	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 15th	2·88	No rain reported in the north. Return from south not received.	The rains are evidently close at hand Indigo and young rice want rain. Sowings will proceed rapidly now.	
8	Monghyr ...	„ 15th	0·14	High east winds with threatening rain; little rain fell in places; storm and lightning in Jumooe sub-division.	There is a decided want of rain. The bhadoi crops, which are all in the ground, are greatly in want of rain; they are backward; but the rain of the 14th did good, and from the appearance of the weather it seems certain that rain has now set in for the season. In the Jumooe sub-division the prospects are good. In Begoo Serai jenerah sown in two or three places. Rain much wanted for it; mahai commenced in indigo. Rain also desirable for successful manufacture as there is a dearth of water.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
9	Purneah ...	1872. June 15th	8·97	In the north there has been rain on and off all the week at the sudder station; and in the southern parts of the district it was very hot and rain was much wanted till last night when it fell in torrents.	Good every where; the recent rain has been of great benefit.	
10	Rajmehal ...	„ 15th	1·90	Rain appears fairly divided over district, a little excess perhaps in the centre.	The rain has done much good every where. Agricultural operations have commenced; hitherto suspended for want of rain Indigo well spoken of	
11	Deoghur ...	„ 15th	1·85	Frequent storms with heavy rains; weather clearly indicating setting in of rains.	Sugarcane much improved; sowing generally has commenced.	
12	Nya Doomka ...	„ 15th	1·12	Hot with gathering clouds in early part of the week, ending with some rain the last three days, and great humidity.	General sowings commenced, and some dhan also has been sown where it is not intended to transplant.	
13	Godda ...	„ 15th	.....	Cloudy and strong easterly breezes, and the monsoons apparently have set in	There has not been rain enough to allow of the land being broken up. Cultivation will be backward this year	Rain gauge not yet received.
14	Jamtara ...	„ 15th	0·80	Stormy with passing showers Rain has fallen throughout the sub-division.	Weather is very favorable for ploughing and sowing. Sugarcane thriving.	
15	Rajshahye ...	„ 15th	4·91	Cloudy and cool; the rains set in with a downpour on the night of Wednesday.	The rain has been of benefit to the amun and ous rice crops, and also to indigo. The teel crop is being harvested, and has turned out well. Sugarcane is doing well.	
16	Bograh ...	„ 15th	2·22	Heavy showers of rain during the past week. Atmosphere cloudy Hot.	Satisfactory.	
17	Dinagepore ...	„ 15th	2·07	There has been little or no rain during the week to the east and south of the district. Rain in other parts— Temp. highest 90° „ lowest 70°	What little boro dhan is grown has been cut: ploughing progressing; both bhadoi rice and jute reported promising.	
18	Maldah ...	„ 15th	4·62	Rainy and cool with strong easterly winds.	The rain has done much good to bhadoi, amun, Indian corn, and Koda, and will benefit agricultural operations generally.	
19	Moorshedabad ...	„ 15th	10·82	A good deal of rain during the week; weather cooler.	Prospects of crops good, provided the water drains off rapidly enough: will do the mulberry a great deal of good, but has come rather late for the indigo.	
20	Pubna ...	„ 15th	7·16	Cloudy with some rain generally throughout the district.	Rain has been of benefit to rice and Indian corn and indigo	
21	Rungpore ...	„ 15th	3·23	Heavy rain ...	The ous crop began to be cut Other crops favorably progressing.	
22	Burdwan ...	„ 15th	2·69	Cool; sky overcast; general rainfall throughout the district which has proved beneficial to the agricultural operations. Rain fell on four days during the week.	Paddy seeds sown generally; sugarcane and cotton promising in the subdivision of Raneegunge, Cutwa, Bood-Bood, and Sudder.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
23	Bancoorah ...	June 15th	1·93	Cloudy with sharp rain on the 8th and heavy rain on the 11th. Rain general except in the north-east where it had been slight. Rains evidently set in.	The rain has benefited considerably the growing crops—sugarcane, indigo, &c.; ploughing is vigorously pursued.	
24	Beerbhoom ...	„ 15th	0·6	The weather has been generally cloudy in the sudder station, but little rain has yet fallen, but there has been more or less almost throughout the district. The rains are undoubtedly setting in.	The want of rain for a month past retarded operations very much Lands are still partly under preparation and partly sown. Sugarcane suffered from drought.	
25	Hooghly ...	„ 15th	4·80	Clear, cloudy, and high wind from the south Rained throughout the district in showers for three days.	The last rains have greatly benefited the sowing and planting of the ous and amun crops and the growth of the seeds.	
26	Howrah ..	„ 15th	4·87	Rain has fallen more or less throughout the district and almost daily.	All crops have been improved by the rain; paddy is being sown in some places, while in others the seed has germinated, and the young seedlings in the nurseries are progressing satisfactorily. In some places the dhan has been sown broadcast and is doing well. In Oolooberia only there are no crops as yet.	
27	Midnapore ...	„ 15th	2·99	The rains appear to have set in definitely. Rain fell almost every day.	The rain was somewhat late for the ous crop but will be greatly beneficial. Ploughing for the amun is general, and the prospects for this crop are all that could be desired at present.	
28	Nuddea ...	„ 15th	1 85	Showers and sunshine; monsoon commenced on Tuesday.	Excellant, except in the sub-division of Meherpore where rain is still wanted.	
29	Jessore ...	„ 15th	8·41	In north-west and east of district heavy rain; in south and south-east little or no rain. Weather very hot.	In the parts of the district where rain has fallen state of all crops—indigo, rice, jute—good; in parts where rain has not fallen the rice has suffered somewhat, but not as yet seriously.	
30	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 15th	4·26	Cloudy and rained every where. The moonsoon has evidently commenced. Mean temperature 86°. Direction of wind south and east.	Ous and jute thriving; amun seedlings are flourishing, and the amun sowings have fairly commenced. Prospects favorable.	
31	Dacca ..	„ 15th	7·80	Rainy and cloudy. The rains have at last set in.	Prospects of the crops good all over the district.	
32	Backergunge ...	„ 15th	3·51	Rainy and cool ...	The rains have done much good and the prospects of the crops are more favorable.	
33	Furreedpore ...	„ 15th	1·60	Cloudy and tolerably cool, with frequent drizzling rain and showers from the 11th instant.	The rain has been very frequent during the week. The prospect of all crops in the ground is good.	Health continues good.
34	Mymensingh ..	„ 15th	4·16 6·46	Rain on six days of the week, and general throughout the district. Cool weather.	Cultivation of ous rice going on successfully Prospects of crops good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
35	Sylhet ...	1872. June 8th	24·82	The heavy rains this week have made the weather very pleasant— Max. Temp 89″ Min. „ 72″ 50′ Mean ... 16° 5″ Mean of H. Readings ... 84 : 4″ Mean of L. Readings ... 74—4″ Appx ditto of week ... 79·4″	Promising well. But much more weather like what there had been this week will be bad for the crops.	
36	Cachar ...	„ 8th	4·35	Cloudy and rainy and cool.	Ploughing going on; prospects good at present.	
37	Chittagong ...	„ 8th	·62	Hot, but generally windy with little rain.	Early sowings commenced in some parts.	
38	Noakhally or Bullooah	„ 8th	0·69	It rained a little almost every day during the past week.	Ous crops, good.	
39	Tipperah ...	„ 15th	1·56	Rainfall general but mild; weather generally cloudy and very cool.	The weather has been very beneficial after the sultriness of previous weeks to the young rice and jute crops. Chillies, teel and other small spring crops yielded a fair harvest.	
40	Hill Tipperah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
42	Cuttack ..	„ 15th	2·44	Cloudy; rain general, though less than at sudder station.	Ploughing and sowing for rice crop have progressed favorably.	
43	Balasore ...	„ 15th	1·18	Commencement of the rains; heavy showers daily; less rain as yet in the south.	The rice crop has been sown and is coming up nicely.	
44	Pooree ...	„ 8th	·08	Unseasonable drought	Sowing deferred in most places for want of rain.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 15th	1·23 ..	Rain has fallen generally over the whole district.	Ground being broken up and prepared for Indian corn, &c.	
46	Lohardugga ...	„ 15th	3 22 ...	The rains set in on Thursday; the fall appears to have been general in the district.	The dhan already sown is progressing favorably, and sowing is still going on.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
48	Singbhoom ..	„ 8th	0·30	Seasonable; dry and very hot.	Very discouraging.	
49	Durrung ..	„ 8th	3·19	Variable ...	Favorable both as regards tea and the prospects of the ordinary crops.	
50	Nowgong ...	„ 8th	3·46	Weather, rainy and seasonable.	Crops doing well. Tea ditto ditto.	
51	Seebsaugor ..	„ 8th	0·71	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	„ 8th	3·41	Wet ..	Prospects of crops and of tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ..	„ 8th	1·72	Occasional showers daily; weather warm but seasonable. Thermometer— Maximum ... 96′ Minimum ... 88°	No crops in the ground. Young rice not planted out.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 8th	2·3	Fine.	Favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
55	Naga Hills ...	1872. June 1st	0 37	Intensely hot, close, and muggy. Rain much wanted.	Good in parts but not in others. At Samaguting the crops are suffering from want of rain.	
56	Julpigoree ...	„ 15th	7·37	From Saturday till Thursday few heavy showers with great heat, when rain was not falling. On Thursday night steady rain set in and continued to end of week. Rain is general over the district, but less towards Purneah.	Owing to early fall of rain bhadoi dhan and flax not as good as was anticipated where rain fell at sowing time. In other parts crops promise well.	There has been for the last fortnight a great deal of sickness: cholera and fever all over the district. This has been aggravated by irregular rainfall and great heat between the heavy showers. Weather has been more seasonable from last two days and sickness on decrease.
57	Gowalparah ...	„ 8th	17·26	Very heavy rain with occasional intervals of sunshine.	If not injured by heavy rains, there is prospect of a good harvest of asoo crop. Sowing of winter crops in nurseries has commenced.	
58	Garo Hills ...	„ 8th	7 85	Heavy storms in the beginning of the week, thunders and lightning and very heavy rain.	The Deputy Commissioner visited the Garo village of Rupajirra on Thursday. Crops look good. Rain was very late this season, and until lately rather scanty, but the prospects appear fair.	
59	Darjeeling ...	„ 15th	7·61	Seasonable. Rain has fallen freely.	The crops due at this season of this year in the hills have more or less failed. Food is therefore scarce, but continued enquiries do not lead the Deputy Commissioner to anticipate famine. The Collectors of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Purneah, and Julpigoree, have been asked to inform the grain-dealers of the price of rice in the Darjeeling bazar, and of the willingness of the authorities to afford assistance in the way of shed for their cattle, should they be tempted by the price to visit the district.	In consequence of the seasonable rains cholera is no longer epidemic.
60	Cooch Behar ...	„ 15th	12 57	Rainy. Seasonable.	Satisfactory.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1872.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 3rd to 9th June 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1872. Up to date.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Inches			
Cuttack.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0 10	2 70	9th June 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail	ditto	0·17	3 83	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	5·1	2nd June 1872	
	Jajipore	ditto	Nil	5 17	9th June 1872	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	2 35	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	3·50	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	5th May 1872	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	6 53	9th June 1872.	
	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	7 10	ditto.	
	Pooree	ditto	0·08	1·08	ditto.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	0·58	26th May 1872.	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ..	Nil	Nil	2·73	9th June 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	2·70	ditto	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	3·53	5th May 1872.	
	Puchumba	Nil	1·78	4·81	9th June 1872.	
	Ranchee	ditto	Nil	4 97	ditto.	
	Palamow	ditto	ditto	3·02	ditto.	
	Purulia	ditto	0·45	5·86	ditto.	
	Gobindpore	ditto	2·16	4·58	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	ditto	0 70	4·61	ditto.	
Patna.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	4·05	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail	Not received	Not received	2 86	14th April 1872	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	5·58	9th June 1872.	
	Behar	ditto	ditto	4 27	ditto.	
	Barn	ditto	ditto	5·03	ditto.	
	Gya	ditto	ditto	3 15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	ditto	5·47	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	4·62	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	Not received	3 73	2nd June 1872	Not received 13th to 19th May.
	Chumparun	ditto	Nil	3 51	9th June 1872.	
	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	2 20	ditto.	
	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	4·18	ditto.	
	Sewan	ditto	ditto	2 26	ditto.	
	Mozuffer pore	Not received	ditto	7·64	ditto ...	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Durbhangah	Nil	ditto	1 73	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	Not received	1·10	6 35	ditto ...	Not received 13th May to 2nd June.
	Tajpore	ditto	Nil	5·67	ditto ...	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Mudhubani	Nil	ditto	6·27	ditto.	
	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	4 59	ditto.	
	Arrah	ditto	ditto	3·59	ditto.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	3·41	ditto.	
	Sasseram	ditto	ditto	2·52	ditto.	
	Bhubooah	ditto	ditto	3·60	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Benares	ditto	ditto	2 15	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	ditto	0·63	3 68	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil	5·43	ditto.	
	Banka	ditto	0·70	9·66	ditto.	
	Soopool	ditto	0·06	4·85	ditto.	
	Monghyr	ditto	Nil	3 09	ditto.	
	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	5·28	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooserai	Not received	Not received	4·96	26th May 1872.	
	Deoghur	Nil	0·30	4·50	9th June 1872.	
	Jamtara	Not received	1·15	7·52	ditto ..	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Rajmehal	Nil	Not received	3·10	2nd June 1872	
	Pakour	ditto	0 49	5 71	9th June 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	0·35	5·76	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	Nil	4·62	ditto.	
	Kishengunge	0·02	3·28	8 94	ditto.	
	Arrareah	Nil	Nil	7 14	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Rampore Beauleah... ..	ditto	0·48	6·62	ditto.	
	Nattore	ditto	0·64	9 73	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	1·83	15·86	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	3·32	9·17	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	0·54	5·29	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0·03	0·71	7·66	ditto.	
	Jungipore	Nil	1 68	8·21	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh	ditto	1·20	8·24	ditto.	
	Jamoosakandi	Not received	Not received	2 75	19th May 1872.	
	Pubna	Nil	1··9	12·78	9th June 1872.	
	Serajgunge	ditto	3·24	14 31	ditto.	
	Rungpore	0·80	6 97	20·30	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	1·32	Not received	9 95	2nd June 1872.	
	Titalya	0·41	3·55	13·54	9th June 1872	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Nil	1·38	6 51	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	3 01	7 84	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	1·15	5·79	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	2 13	6·44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	1·35	7·15	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0·40	1·14	4·73	ditto.	
	Sooree	Nil	Nil	9 26	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	1 00	9 78	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	1·34	13·16	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	ditto	0·02	8·71	ditto.	
	Howrah	ditto	0·58	7·64	ditto.	
	Midnapore ..	ditto	1 81	4 63	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	1·77	5·07	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	ditto	1·97	5·97	ditto.	
	Gurbetta	ditto	0 62	5·84	ditto.	
	Tumlook	ditto	1·15	8·45	ditto.	

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 3rd to 9th June 1872.	Rain from 1st January 1872.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Up to date	
		Inches.	Inches.			
Presidency.	Krisnaghur	Nil	0 93	8 08	9th June 1872.	
	Bongong	ditto	0·65	6 53	ditto.	
	Ramnghat	0·18	0·76	8 09	ditto.	
	Meherpore	Nil	0·38	9 38	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	ditto	0·80	11·10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	1·02	7·43	ditto.	
	Jessore ..	0·02	1·79	21·18	ditto	
	Khoolneah	Nil	1·00	11·98	ditto.	
	Jessidah	Not received	Not received	13 08	26th May 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	20·04	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	8·83	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	9·42	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	1·70	6·22	9th June 1872.	
	Calcutta .. .	ditto	0 78	7·77	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0 62	7 09	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	0·68	7·11	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	0·80	12·65	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	0·34	11·49	ditto.	
	Baraset	0·10	0·21	8 42	ditto.	
	Satkheiah	Nil	1·48	12·85	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	2 00	10 60	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	0·86	4·57	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	0·64	7 03	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	0·68	18·21	ditto. ...	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Dacca { Jail	Nil	1·15	17·80	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	Nil	17·86	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	0·38	14·00	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	1·35	12·07	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	1·67	26 14	ditto.	
	Patooakhally ...	ditto	0·19	4·28	ditto ...	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore	ditto	Nil	11·72	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	0·11	11·13	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	6 48	18·77	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	4·95	14·50	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	1·00	11·17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	0·90	2·25	24·49	ditto.	
	Sylhet	7·75	24·60	79 03	ditto.	
	Cachar	0·43	7 10	50·74	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0·58	ditto	38 69	2nd June 1872.	
	Koyah	4·93	7·06	52·69	9th June 1872	Not received 6th to 12th May.
Chittagong.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0·10	0·90	10·90	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	Nil	0 68	11·33	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	0·24	Not received	17 87	2nd June 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	2·62	23 66	9th June 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	2·78	24·25	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	1·95	19 73	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0 09	Not received	17·82	2nd June 1872.	
	Akyab	5·00	14·00	31·90	9th June 1872.	
Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar	6·53	19·83	46·87	ditto.	
	Buxa	7·16	5·50	30 59	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	15·53	19th May 1872.	
	Dhoobree	6·30	15·15	43·25	9th June 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	4·36	6·82	27 50	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	8·44	30th April 1872	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·34	2·53	13·13	9th June 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	8·43	30th April 1872	
	Julpigoree	5·01	4 34	28·82	9th June 1872	
	Boda	0·02	0·09	8·64	ditto.	
Assam	Tezpore	3·77	1·70	23·33	ditto.	
	Nowgong	5·43	1·67	54·38	ditto.	
	Mungledye	1 74	Not received	23·55	2nd June 1872.	
	Burpettah	3·65	ditto	27·96	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	2 28	2 94	22·42	9th June 1872.	
	Seebsangor	0·12	Not received	33·46	2nd June 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0·86	ditto	26 12	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1·10	ditto	20·47	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1·36	ditto	23 09	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	0·87	ditto	33·48	ditto.	
	Suddya	Nil	ditto	29·03	ditto ...	Not received 20th to 26th May.
	Shillong	0·55	ditto	10·28	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	7·92	ditto	81·96	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0·17	ditto	19 66	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2·23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th June 1872.

Stations.	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer Dry	Thermometer Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	June											
Calcutta.	9th	10	29 740	29 758	85·3	82 3	91	S by W	...	0 29	.....	
		16	29 642	29·660	89 6	81 2	67	S	..	0 16	CK	
	10th	10	29·741	29·759	91 0	83 1	70	S	...	Nil	CK,K	
		16	29 608	29 626	91 9	82 2	63	S	...	Nil	S	
	11th	10	29·657	29 675	90 7	82·0	66	S by W	..	0 67	K,CK	
		16	29 529	29 547	89 7	82 5	71	S	...	.	N	o
	12th	10	29 625	29 643	83 3	80 5	87	S W	...	0 40	.....	o, d
		16	29·519	29 537	84·0	80 5	85	S S E	...	0 03	N	
	13th	10	29 608	29 626	86 8	82·5	81	S S E	...	0 06	N, K	
		16	29 549	29 567	87·0	80 8	75	S S E	.		N	o, t
	14th	10	29 729	29·747	78·	77·	95	S E	...	3 78	.....	o
		16	29·668	29 686	84·9	85	85	S by E	.	.	S	Scudsfrom
	15th	10	29 789	29 8 7	82 5	80 3	91	S S E	...	0 33	S	S by E
		16	29 678	29·696	88 9	81 0	69	S	.	..	C, CK	
Saugor Island.	9th	10	29 776	29 782	89	83	76	S W	16·1*	..	N	o, scuds
		16	29·646	29 652	90	84	76	S	17·9*	...	KS	
	10th	10	29 753	29 759	91	85	77	S S W	18 9*	...	N	b, scuds
		16	29 630	29 636	91	83	70	S	1[illegible]·1*	...	N	u, scuds
	11th	10	29 669	29 675	91	84	73	S W	19 5*	...	K	scuds
		16	29 534	29 540	89	83	76	S S W	21 7*	.	N	o, m, u
	12th	10	29 609	29 615	86	83	87	S W	15·9*	0·90	N	m p, o, u
		16	29 519	29 525	86	82	83	S	14 4*	0·10	N	p, o, u, v
	13th	10	29 645	29 651	80	79	95	W S W	10 9*	0 40	N	o, r
		16	29·557	29·563	83	80	87	S S W	11·7*	0 50	N	o, r
	14th	10	29 732	29 738	84	81	87	S S E	5 2*	1 50	N	o, u, v
		16	29 675	29 681	83	80	87	S E	10 7*	0 10	N	o, u, v
	15th	10	29 799	29 805	87	83	83	S E	7 1*	0 20	N	o, u
		16	29 698	29 704	88	81	72	S	14 3*	...	N	b
Chittagong.	9th	10	29 725	29 817	87	81	76	S W	4·2*	...	K, KS	b
		16	29·643	29 734	89	82	73	W	10·4*	...	K, KS	b
	10th	10	29·730	29·821	88	80	69	W	3 8*	..	K, KS	
		16	29·625	29 716	86	80	75	W S W	11·3*	...	C, CK, KS	b
	11th	10	29 676	29 768	83	80	87	W	4 2*	0 30	KS	u, g
		16	29 573	29 666	82	79	87	W N W	10 4*	..	KS, C	
	12th	10	29 651	29 743	85	79	75	S	4·4*	. .	K, KS	
		16	·29 546	29 639	82	78	82	W N W	8 1*	1·00	K	u, g
	13th	10	29·664	29 757	78	77	95	S	5·1*	0·80	KS	d, u, g
		16	29·601	29 694	80	77	86	S W	8 5*	...	KS	d, u
	14th	10	29 758	29 851	81	78	86	S	5·4*	..	N	d, u, g
		16	29 653	29 745	85	79	75	S	10·4*	0·40	K, C, KS	u
	15th	10	29 770	29·862	87	79	68	S	3 1*	...	K, CK	b
		16	29 663	29·754	90	81	66	W	7·8*	...	CK, C	b
Madras.	9th	10	29·767	29·797	88	78	62	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29 660	29 690	90	80	63	E S E	12*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29 747	29 777	91	79	56	S S E	5*	...	C	b
		16	29 661	29 691	88	79	65	S E by E	13*	...	.....	bc
	11th	10	29 723	29 753	91	80	60	S E by S	9*	...	.....	bc
		16	29 604	29 634	89	80	66	S E	13*	...	.....	fine
	12th	10	29 653	29 683	89	80	66	S S E	8*	...	.....	light clouds
		16	29 547	29 577	89	81	69	S E	12*	...	.....	m
	13th	10	29 669	29 699	94	79	49	W N W	14*	.	.....	m
		16	29 607	29 637	83	73	60	N N E	13*	0 04	.....	cloudy
	14th	10	29 689	29 719	89	76	52	W by N	14*	0 45	.....	m
		16	29 602	29·632	98	77	35	S W	6*	.	.....	bc
	15th	10	29·706	29 736	92	78	51	W N W	5*		.....	cloudy
		16	29 621	29 651	84	79	79	E S E	3*	0 01	.....	cloudy
Cuttack.	9th	10	29 683	29 764	93	79	51	S W	9 5*	..	C	fair
		16	29 550	29 631	97	79	42	S S W	13 0*		.....	fair
	10th	10	29 683	29 764	94	81	55	S W	9 5*		CK	fair
		16	29 614	29 697	81	79	91	S	7·7*	1·20	N	p
	11th	10	29 616	29 697	92	82	63	W S W	6 4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29 454	29 535	96	87	68	S W	9·4*	.	K	fair
	12th	10	29 519	29 600	90	82	69	S S W	6 5*	0·30	CS	r, l, cloudy
		16	29 451	29 532	92	80	57	S	6 3*	..	K, N	cloudy
	13th	10	29·547	29 629	83	78	78	S W	5 6*	.	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29 509	29 590	90	79	59	S S W	0 22*		KS, N	cloudy
	14th	10	29 646	29 728	85	80	79	S W	4·5*	0 20	C, K	cloudy
		16	29·594	29 676	87	79	68	S S E	3 4*	0 80	.....	r
	15th	10	29·706	29 788	84	80	83	S S E	2 4*	...	N	cloudy
		16	29 641	29 723	87	82	79	S E	6 3*	...	N	cloudy
Akyab.	9th	10	29 818	29 839	86	80	75	S	0 1*	..	.....	b
		16	29 707	29 728	86	81	79	S S W	0 3*	0 40	.....	b
	10th	10	29 798	29 819	85	80	79	S	0 1*	...	.....	b
		16	29 697	29 718	87	80	72	N N W	1·8*	...	.....	b, g
	11th	10	29 758	29·779	84	79	79	S S W	0·2*	...	.....	b
		16	29 635	29·656	87	82	79	S S W	2·3*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29 690	29 712	82	79	87	S E	1·1*	..	.....	b
		16	29 615	29 636	83	79	83	S	4·1*	0 80	.....	b
	13th	10	29·760	29 772	82	80	91	S E	1·6*	..	.....	d
		16	29 670	29 692	82	79	87	S	1 8*	0·60	.....	d
	14th	10	29·870	29 892	77	75	90	E	2 5*	.	.....	r
		16	29·737	29 758	83	78	78	E	2 0*	4 30	.....	b
	15th	10	29 831	29 852	87	82	79	E N E	0 5*	...	.....	b
		16	29 741	29·762	83	75	67	S	0·8*	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th June 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		lb	Miles.	In		
June ..	8th	29 670	95·5	79·5	141·4	87·8	80·0	75·3	0 67	S by E & S	1·8	283 6	0·07	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Brisk wind from 8½ A M. to 6 P M. Thunder from 8½ to 10 P M. Lightning from 7 to 10 P M. Slight rain from 8¼ to 11 P M.
	9th	·684	90 2	80 0	135 0	85 0	81·1	78·4	·81	S by W & S	0 8	318·2	0 38	...	Overcast and stratoni. Lightning at 8 and 11 P M Slight rain from 3¾ to 11 P.M.
	10th	·679	91·9	80·0	140·0	86 1	81·0	77·4	·76	S by E & S	1·0	212 9	0 67	..	Clear, cirro cumuli, stratoni and overcast. Brisk wind from 9½ to 11 A.M. Thunder from 5¼ to 8 P M Lightning at 7 and 8 P M. Slight rain at 1 and from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	11th	·602	92·3	77·1	138·0	84·1	80 3	77·6	·81	S by E & S	2·3	231 3	0 40	..	Cirrocumuli, stratoni and overcast. Brisk wind from 4½ to 5 P M. Thunder from 4½ to 7 P M. Lightning from 4½ to 9 P M. Slight rain from 4½ to 8 P M.
	12th	57[illegible]	85 5	77 5	...	81 8	79 3	77 5	·87	S by E, S. W & S S E	..	138 0	0·03	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder at 11½ A.M. Lightning on S. at 8 P M. Light rain from 10 A M. to 1½ P.M.
	13th	·591	91 0	79·0	145·0	83 3	79·9	77·5	·83	S S E & S	0 8	183 0	0 64	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder from 4 to 11 P.M. Lightning at 2 A.M. and from 5¾ to 11 P M. Slight rain at midnight and from 4¼ to 8, and at 10¼ P M.
	14th	·686	84·9	76·5	119·5	80 0	78 5	77·4	·92	S E & S S E	0·5	292 0	3 20	☽	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder from midnight to 4 A.M. Lightning from midnight to 5 A M. Rain from midnight to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95·5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90 0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·90
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	5·39
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	4·81
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	4·02
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th June	..	12·79
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	17 88

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts
	Number of Passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	118,239	1,35 961 15 4	12 463 3 7	636,097 20	2 89 732 2 3*	26 558 15 7	39,021 19 2
Or per mile of railway		106 3 6	9 14 9		226 5 8	20 15 0	30 9 9
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	2,374 872	36,84,507 7 0	337,746 10 3	15,204,832 10	84,24 736 1 9	772 267 9 7	1,110,013 19 10
Total for 23 weeks	2,493,111	38,20,469 6 4	350,209 13 10	15 840 929 30	87,14 468 4 0	798,826 5 2	1,149,035 19 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	101,601	1 14,830 1 7	10 526 1 10	533,524 20	3,09,835 6 10	28,401 11 7	38 927 13 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		89 11 11	8 4 7		242 2 6	22 3 11	30 8 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 468,841½	35,04 051 4 5	321,204 14 0	14 834,400 30	86,41,598 5 11	792,146 10 3	1,113,851 4 3

* Rupees 6,000 added on account of freight less included in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	6,231	18,530 11 5	1,698 13 0	86 039 30	21,705 9 6	1,989 13 7	3,688 6 7
Or per mile of railway		82 14 7	7 12 0		97 1 10	8 18 1	16 10 1
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	122,728	3,68,158 2 11	33 747 16 8	1,577,725 30	4 51,775 4 3	41,412 14 8	75,160 11 4
Total for 23 weeks	128,959	3,86,688 14 4	35 446 9 8	1 663,765 20	4,73 480 13 9	43,402 8 3	78 848 17 11
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,403½	11,160 3 6	1,023 0 5	66,190 30	19,347 11 9	1,773 10 10	2,796 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		50 0 9	4 11 9		86 12 2	7 19 1	12 10 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	106 535½	3,51 484 6 5	32 219 8 1	1,354 828 30	3,97,827 1 3	36 467 9 7	68,686 17 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. As P	£ s. d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	4,540	785 6 3	78 10 9	14 350 0	438 5 6	43 16 9	122 7 6
Or per mile of railway	162	28 0 10	2 16 1	513 0	15 10 6	1 11 4	4 7 5
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	52 989½	8,544 14 6	854 9 10	140,934 20	4,362 13 6	436 5 8	1,290 15 6
Total for 10 weeks	57,529½	9,330 4 9	933 0 7	155,284 20	4,801 3 0	480 2 5	1,413 3 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,478	1,245 11 9	124 11 6	10,114 0	308 7 6	30 16 11	161 8 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	44 7 10	4 9 0	361 9	11 3 0	1 2 4	5 11 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	59,637½	12,651 5 9	1,265 2 9	116,932 10	3,310 2 9	331 0 3	1,602 3 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 156½ miles open

		Rs As P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs As P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	28,272½	17,325 3 9	1,588 2 11	121 711 12	21,204 11 2	1 943 15 3	3 531 18 2
Or per mile of railway	181	110 11 3	10 2 11	778 0	135 7 11	12 8 5	22 11 4
For previous 22 weeks of half year	715,369½	4,52,510 13 9	41,480 3 8	2 862,586 32	5,69,854 1 1	54,070 19 1	95 551 2 9
Total for 23 weeks	743,642	4,69,836 1 6	43,068 6 7	2 984,298 4	5 91,058 12 3	56,014 14 4	99,083 0 11
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,469	16,408 2 10	1,504 1 7	113,800 38	29 056 13 8	2 663 10 11	4,167 12 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	176	104 13 6	9 12 2	727 0	185 10 8	17 0 5	26 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	727,651½	4,27,536 1 9	40,199 2 8	2,843,296 38	6,13,854 9 11	56,270 0 2	96,469 2 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,554	779 5 3	77 18 8	11,836 0	353 4 3	35 10 6	113 9 2
Or per mile of Railway . ..	163	27 13 4	2 15 8	423 0	12 11 0	1 5 5	4 1 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	57,529½	9,330 4 9	933 0 7	155,284 20	4,801 3 0	480 2 5	1,413 3 0
Total for 11 weeks	62,083½	10,109 10 0	1,010 19 3	167,120 20	5,156 7 3	515 12 11	1,526 12 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,162	1,184 14 9	118 9 11	9,889 0	274 2 3	27 8 3	145 18 2
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year .	184	42 5 1	4 4 8	353 7	9 12 8	0 19 7	5 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	64,799½	13,836 4 6	1,373 12 8	1,26,828 10	3,584 5 0	358 8 6	1,748 1 2

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No. 26 of 1872

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

REGISTERED No. 50.

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Notice.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to receive any Native gentleman who wishes to call on him on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Gentlemen who have not been before introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, and who do not hold some official position, are requested to bring an introduction.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th May 1872.

Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th June 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1872.

An Act to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the exemption of the islands and territories known as the Straits Settlements from all or some of the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to exempt Straits Settlements from Emigration Act.

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt emigration to, or contracts for labour to be performed in, the whole or any part of the said Settlements from all or any of the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act, 1871; and may also, from time to time, by like notification, revoke or alter any notification previously made under this Act.

Bar of certain proceedings.

2. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person for anything done or omitted, in respect of such emigration or contracts, before the date of the notification made under the first clause of section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 1239R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th June 1872.—Babu Gourdas Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870, for the payment of compensation for lands taken up in Howrah for the Midnapore and Ooloobariah Canal.

Babu Jadunath Chowdhry is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Maunbhoom, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class. Baboo Jadunath Chowdhry is also vested with the powers of a Collector under the District Road Cess Act, No. X. (B.C.) of 1871.

The 20th June 1872.—Moulvi Azharul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to Shahabad.

The 21st June 1872.—Babu Dhanesh Chunder Roy to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mozufferpore.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Motechari, *viz.*:—

Mr. Charles Archibald Samuells.
„ James Cullen, M.D. and M.B.
„ Samuel Cooper.
Babu Luchminarain.
„ Matadeen.
„ Mukhoo Lall.

Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Tirhoot.

The 22nd June 1872.—Mr. Alexander Abercrombie to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. T. Buckland, or until further orders.

The 25th June 1872.—Mr. Francis William Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred temporarily to Monghyr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 19th June 1872.—Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is allowed sixteen months' furlough on Medical Certificate, under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell is allowed four days' leave in extension of the twenty-five days' leave which was granted to him in orders of the 30th April last, to enable him to appear at the examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

The 20th June 1872.—Mr. Charles Thomas Buckland, Commissioner of Burdwan, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 9th July next.

Mr. William George Black, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th June 1872.—The following Officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the 22nd ultimo:—

Mr. Francis Jeffrey Cockburn, C.S.
„ Harold Francis Matthews, C.S.

The 22nd June 1872.—The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett to join his appointment at Jumooie will have effect from the 14th April last, the day following the date of his disembarkation in Calcutta, instead of from the 12th idem, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th ultimo.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

The 19th June 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to direct the attention of all officers of his Government to the extreme importance of rendering as accurately and as completely as they can be rendered by enquiry the statistics which are at different times called for by Government on matters vitally affecting the people. His Honor has sometimes feared that local officers, who are not accustomed to these things, treat even the orders of Government on such subjects in an off-hand and summary manner. This cannot be tolerated; and any officer who fails to evince a proper interest in such important matters will incur the severe displeasure of Government. Recently a great discrepancy between the prices of salt in * * *, and neighbouring districts being observed in certain price current returns, and explanation of the causes called for from the Commissioner, a brief memorandum of the Superintendent of Police was submitted to Government, with a formal endorsement of the Collector, as a sufficient reply. The following letter was in consequence written, and is now published, that local officers may see the importance which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches to such questions:—

To—The Commissioner of * * *

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office memorandum No. 101, dated the 22nd May 1872, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is much dissatisfied at the very insufficient explanation therewith submitted, from the Officiating Collector of * * *, in reply to orders No. 1573 of the 10th April, as to the high price of salt in that district as compared with the prevailing prices in surrounding districts.

2. It seems quite unaccountable to His Honor that any Collector should show such want of interest in a subject so important to the people of his district, as simply to send under docket a brief and unsatisfactory memorandum of his Superintendent of Police in answer to an enquiry made by Government.

3. Such conduct impresses the Lieutenant Governor with the belief that Mr. * * * is under a misconception of his duties, and also of the relative functions of the Magistrate, Collector, and the Superintendent of Police.

4. It is accordingly requested that you will obtain and submit a further explanation, after full enquiry, on the following points:—

(1) From whence salt comes into * * * and how?

(2) What is the expense of boats with reference to tonnage, &c.?

(3) What is the wholesale price at the place from which it is brought?

(4) What is the wholesale price in the * * * district, and what the retail price?

(5) Whether the question is in any degree affected by the customs' jurisdiction, or, as it is called, chokee limits; and if so, how far those limits extend in * * * *?

5. * * * *

6. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will also give your particular attention to the matter, and see that the inquiries of Government on such important matters are more carefully dealt with in future.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 287—*Simla, the* 14*th June* 1872—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned rules in the Civil Leave Code are applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ:

Rule 2 under section 4 (*d*) in chapter II
Rules 2 and 3 under section 9 (*b*) in chapter III.
" 2 and 4 " 15 in chapter V.
Rule 3 under section 18 in chapter VI.
Rules 2, 4, and 5 under section 21 in chapter VII.
" 4, 9, and 10 under section 24 in chapter XII.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct he republication of the following rules applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ:

I.—The words "prior to his proceeding on furlough" in section V. of the military furlough regulations of the 10th November 1868. shall, in the case of an officer who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before furlough. be understood to mean *prior to his being relieved of his duties.*

II.—Days of embarkation and debarkation are parts of furlough. and furlough allowances only are admissible for such days.

III.—Subsidiary leave ceases the day before embarkation, and commences the day after debarkation. It cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India, or returns to it, touches at some other part in India after the first embarkation or before the final debarkation.

IV—If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough, his furlough is held to have begun in India, and his absence on furlough is reckoned from the date on which he gave up office.

V.—An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave for any part of his subsidiary leave before furlough, for which, if he were not going on furlough, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

VI.—When an officer applies for leave he should distinctly state under what rule he wants leave, and show that he is entitled to leave under that rule.

VII.—Officers going on leave from the Public Works Department are required to produce no-demand certificates from account officers of that Department.

VIII.—The Government to which an officer is subordinate may exempt him from loss of appointment when he overstays privilege leave by more than a week.

IX.—Leave may be retrospectively commuted, by the authority which granted it, to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

X.—When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively commuted to furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before embarkation may be treated as subsidiary leave, as the officer would have been entitled to count as subsidiary leave if he had originally obtained furlough and not privilege leave.

XI.—An officer on privilege cannot draw his allowances in England, but his agent may draw them in India in the manner prescribed in rule 2 under section 23 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

XII.—If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance must be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time it was made.

3. This notification supersedes the notes in italics below the undermentioned rules in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code of 1871:

Rules 5 and 6 under section I. in chapter I.
" 2, 5, and 6 under section VII. } in chapter II.
Rule 1 under section X. }
Rules 1 to 4 under section XI. in chapter III.
" 1 and 3 under section XII. in chapter IV.
" 5, 7, and 8 under section XIX. } in chapter VI.
The subsidiary rule under section XXI. }
Rules 1 and 3 under section XXVI. in chapter IX.
" " " " XXVIII. in chapter X.
" " in chapter XIII.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 633.—*Simla the* 14*th June* 1872.—The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stuart Bivar, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th June 1872.

* * * * * * *

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20*th June* 1872.—John Foster Campbell, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sub-division of Darjeeling Terai, having absconded, and a defalcation in the subdivisional treasury having since been discovered, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the said John Foster Campbell be dismissed from the service, and declared disqualified for future employment in any situation under this Government.

A reward of Rs. (500) five hundred will be paid to any person giving information which may lead to the arrest of the said John Foster Campbell in India.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25*th June* 1872.—With reference to the provisions of the District Road Cess Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the 1st of October as the date from which the cess year is to run. All estimates and accounts will therefore be made up, and all plans arranged and works carried on, in accordance with the cess year, from the 1st of October to the 30th of September.

A sketch account will be separately compiled from the best data available for the ordinary financial year (1st of April to 31st of March), in order to satisfy the requirements of the Financial Department.

With reference to section 70 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the month of August as the month in which the Road Fund Committees shall meet to prepare an estimate of income and expenditure, and to specify the works to be executed for the year commencing the 1st of October 1872.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments

No. 867J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th June 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Lowndes Randall, Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, for the trial of cases arising within the precincts of the King of Oude.

The 19th June 1872.—Assistant Surgeon W. A. D. Fasken, recently arrived from England, is posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital.

The following gentlemen to form a committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Begoo Serai in Monghyr :—

The Magistrate of Monghyr ...	*President.*
The Sub-divisional Officer of Begoo Serai ...	*Members.*
The Moonsiff of Begoo Serai ...	
Mr. L. J. Crowdy ...	
Mohunt Chaterbhooj Bharti ...	
Babu Huri Pershad ...	

The 21st June 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Odiutoollah, on leave, to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Sewan and of the Charitable Dispensary at that station.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Radhanath Bose is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Sewan, and also of the Charitable Dispensary at that station, until relieved by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Odiutoollah.

The orders of the 10th instant, appointing Sub-Assistant Surgeon Woomesh Chunder Roy to have medical charge of the Sub-division of Sewan and of the Charitable Dispensary at that station, are cancelled. He will remain attached to Monghyr until further orders.

The 22nd June 1872.—Mr. Ernest Montague Money to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Burdwan.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore :—

Mr. J. Fennessy.
„ J. J. O'Flaherty.

Mr. Thomas Gwyther Charles to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chuprah.

Mr. John Mangles Lowis to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. A. Abercrombie, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to form a committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Burisha, in the 24-Pergunnahs, *viz.* :—

The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs ...	*President.*
The Chairman of the South Suburban Town ..	*Vice-President.*
The Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs ...	*Members.*
Revd. Taraprosad Chatterjee ...	
Babu Jadub Chunder Ghose	
„ Chunder Canto Roy Chowdry ...	
„ Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee ...	
„ Tara Coomar Roy Chowdry ...	
„ Bhowani Churn Dutt, M.A. ...	
„ Nilmoney Banerjee ..	
„ Chunder Shekur Banerjee ...	
„ Soorjee Coomar Roy Chowdry ..	
„ Shama Belash Roy Chowdry ...	
„ Bacharam Chatterjee	
„ Protabchunder Ghose, B.A. ...	*Secretary.*

The 25th June 1872.—Captain Colin Hubert Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 22nd June 1872.—Babu Norottum Mullick, Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Moorshedabad and the Cantonment of Berhampore, for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 19th March last.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st June 1872.—The orders of the 10th instant, placing the services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Radhanath Bose at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, are cancelled.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1872.—Under the power vested in him in Section 2 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1867, (an Act for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses) the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the towns of Bauleah and Nattore, in the district of Rajshahye.

2. The limits of the towns for the purposes of this Act will be the same as those for the purposes of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th June 1872.—In continuation of the Government Notification of the 18th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, it is hereby notified that the Thannahs of Ramporehaut and Nulhatty, which have been transferred from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the district of Beerbhoom to that of Moorshedabad, have for the present been attached to the city sub-division of Moorshedabad.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 231.

The 18th June 1872.

Notification.—Sub-Conductor J. Keane, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 25th May 1872, before noon.

No. 232.

The 19th June 1872.

Transfers.—Baboo Benode Chand Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the First to the Second Calcutta Division.

No. 233.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Third to the Second Calcutta Division.

No. 234.

The 21st June 1872.

Baboo Prosono Coomar Duniary, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Berhampore to the Cuttack Division.

No. 235.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 321 *of the 12th June* 1872.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Assistant Controller, Second Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

No. 326 *of the 14th June* 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Swayne, S.C., Executive Engineer, Midnapore, held charge of the Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th April to the 13th May 1872.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 151.

The 20th June 1872.

Mr. H. P. Wylly is appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue in Orissa on probation.

No. 152.

The 24th June 1872.

Mr. T. Fouracres, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, rejoined the Brahminee Division from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 11th June 1872.

No. 153.

Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, rejoined the Eastern Sone Division from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 15th June 1872.

No. 154.

Errata.—In notification No. 142, dated 13th June 1872, for "Sasseram Division" read Arrah Division, and for "Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade," read Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

IRRIGATION.

No. 155.

The 24th June 1872.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing two weirs, one across the Burha, and one across the Byturni River, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 170 acres 7,766 square feet, situated in Mouzah Tikra, Pergunnah Matkuddabad, Mouzahs Mál-Anandpur and Roorya, Pergunnah Jajpur, Mouzah Moolapal, Pergunnah Surgurrah, in the district of Cuttack, and Khardigi, Mouzah Balipokhori, Pergunnah Jajpur, and Mouzah Balipokhori, Pergunnah Munjooree, in the district of Balasore, and bounded on the North by the Calcutta Road and Byturni River, on the East by the cultivated lands of Mouzahs Tikra and Jagannath Prosad, on the South by the Rivers Byturni and Burha and the land between them, and on the West by the cultivated lands of Mouzahs Roorya and Moolapal, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section VI, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrgn. Branch.

Departmental Notices.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO LUCHMINARAIN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

DURGAGATI BANERJEE,
Personal Assistant to Commr.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 24th May 1872.

Notification.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MR. W. C. MULLER has been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

DENONATH MOOKERJEE,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Julpigooree, the 11th June 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KEDARNATH DUTT, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries from the 29th instant.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
Cuttack, the 30th May 1872.

Notification.

BABOO NUNDKISSORE DASS, Deputy Collector, is placed in charge of Pooree Treasury from 11th instant, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVISION,
The 14th June 1872.

Notice.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DWARKA NATH RAI has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 14th June 1872.

Notice.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO AMAR NATH BHUTTACHARJEE has been placed in charge of the Pubna Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.,
Berhampore, the 6th June 1872.

Notification.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU LALIT MOHUN CHATTERJEA has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury from the 6th instant, and authorized to draw bills on other public treasuries.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE;
PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 19th June 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 313C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th July 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, *viz.*:—

		Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	2,000
Benares " ...	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th July respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th July 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th July 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th August 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st October "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total Chests ..	10,000	7,875	17,875

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th May 1872.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1872.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
June 8th	27 Casks, [M D]	Day & Chunder	Strath Blane.
„ 8th	6 Cases, [H C B]	Order	Tythonius.
„ 8th	24 Cases, [H & E] C & B	„	Ditto.
„ 8th	6 Packages, [27] W D	„	Ditto.
„ 8th	32 Bars, no mark	„	Ditto.
„ 9th	9 Round Bars, no mark or II white	Peetambur Pyne & Co.	Norna.
„ 4th	2 Cases, [C]	Order	Lord Clive.
„ 4th	1 Case, [S S G]	„	Ditto.
„ 4th	2 Cases, [S C B]	„	Ditto.
„ 8th	48 Cases, [7] Co.	„	Bayard.
„ 8th	1 Cask, G E H C	G. E. Hotel	Ditto.
„ 8th	1 Case, [J L L 103] B. B. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
„ 8th	38 Casks. [125] 6 S. S. S. & Co.	„	Ditto.
„ 8th	2 Cases, [A R C]	Abdool Rohomon	Ditto.
„ 8th	2 Cases, D. & Co.	Day & Chunder	Ditto.
„ 8th	1 Case, D & T I W, R C	Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	Ditto.
„ 8th	2 Kegs, [G C D]	Order	Ditto.
„ 8th	1 Cask, K M S G	„	Ditto.
„ 8th	2 Cases, [M J]	Meer Juggoo	Ditto.
„ 8th	1 Cask, [R & C] B. B. & Co.	Order	Ditto.
„ 8th	1 Case, [19] S	G. E. Hotel	Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1872.

WM. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1271—1)

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863 for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, July 13th	4 Mats, no mark	Glenartney.
„ 13th	1 Bag, K P C	Dacca.
„ 13th	2 Cases, N. & Co., Calcutta, L	Sumatra.
„ 20th	1 Case, [J L L 104]	Asia.
„ 20th	1 Case, [C S] W D	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Bale, J K S L, Calcutta	Salsette.
„ 20th	A quantity of empty bottles, no mark	Wiick Victor.
„ 20th	A quantity of Corks & an Iron Rod, no mark	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Case, [K S G S] A. B. & Co,	Mongolia.
„ 20th	1 Case, C L & C	Ditto.
„ 20th	2 Cases, N. & Co., L	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Case, [YY]	Ditto.
„ 20th	2 Cases, D G C	Ditto.
„ 20th	2 Cases, [C D & B] S. S. S. & Co.	Surat.
„ 20th	3 Cases, [K S G S] A. B. & Co.	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Box, Mrs. J. S. Rochfort's Ayah, Calcutta	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Case, [E. R. B. & Co]	Ditto.
„ 20th	3 Cases, D G C	Ditto.
„ 20th	1 Case, F. R & Co.	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 25th June 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges under Section 56 of Act VI of 1865 :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1872, July 20th	1 Cask, [G C S] R A	Roslin Castle.
„ 20th	3 Cases, H J	Hindoostan.
„ 20th	2 Casks, S R B	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 25th June 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS for printing the Commercial Annual for 1871-72 will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.

All particulars on to the number of copies, quantity of paper, &c., may be ascertained by personal application at the Custom House.

The undersigned will open the tenders at 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 29th. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 25th June 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 16th June 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	1,542,300½	95,358¼	128,495¼	1,766,154
French Kurkutch ...	2,822	.....	27,114½	29,936½
Italian " ...	15,626	.....	.....	15,626
Cadiz " ...	21,241	.....	.....	21,241
Bombay " ...	57,530	.....	17,622	75,152
Madras " ...	10,280½	.....	10,850	21,130½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	322,615	.....	18,071	340,686
Total ...	1,972,415	95,358¼	202,152¾	2,269,926

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 20th June 1872.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the examination in Civil Engineering:—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bremner, A. G. ... Presy. College, C. E. Dept.

L. C. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chandhuri, Kirtichandra ... Presy. College, C. E. Dept.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ráy, Chandramohan...	Presy. College,	C. E. Dept.
Milne, W. P. ...	ditto	ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Dharanidhar ...	ditto	ditto.
Swinden, J. R. ...	ditto	ditto.
Rees, J. C. ...	ditto	ditto.
Pál, Prasannakumár...	ditto	ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

The 25th June 1872.

Presidency College—D. P. W. Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Department of Public Works will be held on Monday, the 5th August.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications and fees for admission to the examination to the Principal on or before the 5th July.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,
The 30th May 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 11th June 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the eighth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ১১ জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৮ জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের ষষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ১১ জুন।

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietory right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situate in the district of Bancoorah, will be put up to sale at the Bancoorah Collectorate on Saturday, the 28th September 1872, corresponding with 13th Assin 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The estate to be sold in revenue free tenure to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset price.
				Present revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	918	Satghate (site of an old road), Pergunnah Bishenpore.	1 0 0	0 14 6	.....	0 14 6	8 12 0

BANCOORAH COLLECTORATE,
The 18th May 1872.

W. R. LARMINIE, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situate in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Monday, the 29th July 1872, corresponding with 15th Srabun 1279 *B S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government Revenue.				Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset price.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
67	25	Doniepur, Pergunnah Muzzuffershahi.	6 0 0	60 5 0	.....	60 5 0	603 0 0	

BURDWAN,
The 8th June 1872.

C. T. METCALFE, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned plots of Class B land, situated in the district of Burdwan, relinquished by the East Indian Railway Company, and resumed and taken possession of by Government, will be put up to sale at the Burdwan Collectorate at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 29th July 1872, corresponding with 15th Sraban 1279 *B.S.*

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1*st.*—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2*nd.*—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3*rd.*—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders, with the addition of the following condition :—

The purchasers shall be put up in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings :—

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on what side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 45 *mile*, 2,420 *feet to end of mile* 46, *as per plan.*	
1	Burdwan ..	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Balagonee, and Panparah.	46	South ..	4 3 33	East—Boundary of Mouzah Cochmalee, in the District of Hooghly. West—End of mile 46, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From* 45 *mile*, 3,130 *feet to end of mile* 46, *as per plan, containing* 11 *plots.*	
2	ditto ..	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Panparah.	46	North ..	1 3 33	East—Boundary of Mouzah Cochmalee. West—End of mile 46, as per plan. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing. *From* 46 *mile to* 1,780 *feet, containing* 12 *plots.*	
3	ditto ..	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Panparah and Alipore.	47	ditto ..	0 2 16	East—End of mile 46. West—Road to gate No. 27. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From* 46 *mile*, 1,810 *feet to end of mile* 47, *as per plan, containing* 17 *plots.*	
4	ditto ..	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Alipore.	47	ditto ..	2 3 22	East—Road to gate No. 27. West—End of mile 47, as per plan. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From* 46 *mile to* 2,275 *feet.*	
5	ditto ..	ditto ..	47	South .	3 3 34	East—End of mile 46, as per plan. West—Corner of Prem Ch. Sircar's land. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From* 46 *mile*, 2,275 *feet to* 2,955.	
6	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Panparah and Alipore.	47	ditto ..	0 3 11	East—B land of lot No. 5. West—Land restored by Government. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From* 46 *mile*, 3,045 *feet to* 3,825 *feet.*	
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	47	ditto ..	1 0 25	East—Land restored by Government. West—B land of lot No. 8. North—Railway fencing. South—Land belonging to Bhoyrub Nad and Modhoosoodun Nad. *From* 46 *mile*, 3,825 *feet to* 5,280 *feet.*	
8	ditto ...	ditto ..	47	ditto ...	2 0 9	East—Corner of Seeta Nauth Nad's land. West—End of mile 47, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From* 47 *mile, to* 4,000 *feet, containing* 20 *plots.*	
9	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Alipore, Choulchondo, Colsi, and Hetumpore.	48	ditto ...	5 2 12	East—End of mile 47, as per plan. West—Nulla under culvert No. 163 North——Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on what side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From 47 mile to 4,100 feet, containing 26 plots.*	
10	Burdwan ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Alipore, Choulchoudo, Colsi, and Hetumpore.	48	North ...	3 1 14	East—End of mile 47, as per plan. West—Nulla under culvert No. 163. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From 47 mile, 4,100 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Colsi.	48	ditto ...	2 3 15	East—Nulla under culvert No. 163. West—End of mile 48, as per plan. South—Railway fencing. North—Land of Noffer Mondole and others. *From 47 mile, 4,000 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
12	ditto ...	ditto ..	48	South ..	3 2 34	East—Land of lot No. 9. West—End of mile 48, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—Land of Bhoobun Mohun Mondle and others. *From 48 mile to 5,289 feet.*	
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Choulchoudo, Colsi, and Nundipore.	49	ditto ...	12 2 5	East—End of mile 48, as per plan. West—End of mile 49, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From 48 mile to 5,280 feet.*	
14	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Choulchondo, Colsi, and Backlee.	49	North ..	12 3 26	East—End of mile 48, as per plan. West—End of mile 49, as per plan. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From 49 mile to 1,900 feet, containing 8 plots.*	
15	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi Mouzahs Nundipore and Backlee.	50	ditto ...	3 3 4	East—End of mile 49, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 168. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From 49 mile to 1,900 feet, containing 8 plots.*	
16	ditto ...	ditto ...	50	South ...	2 3 0	East—End of mile 49, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 168. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From 49 mile, 1,900 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
17	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Backlee and Mymaree.	50	ditto ...	5 2 37	East—Culvert No. 168. West—End of mile 50, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From 49 mile, 1,900 feet to 5,280 feet.*	
18	ditto ...	ditto ...	50	North ...	5 2 27	East—End of culvert No. 168. West—End of mile 50, as per plan. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From 50 mile to 2,565 feet, containing 10 plots.*	
19	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Mymaree.	51	ditto ...	4 0 27	East—End of mile 50, as per plan. West—Samlall Baboo's tank. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan. *From 50 mile to 2,450 feet, containing 12 plots.*	
20	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	South ...	2 1 32	East—End of mile 50, as per plan. West—Grand Trunk Road. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan. *From 50 mile, 2,270 feet to 2,506 feet.*	
21	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	ditto ...	0 3 16	East—Land of Dabey Prosaud Dutt. West—Road leading to Mymaree Station. North—Grand Trunk Road. South—Land of Dabey Prosaud Dutt and others. *From 50 mile, 3,030 feet to 3,490 feet.*	
22	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	North ..	0 3 14	East—Grand Trunk Road. West—Radha Romun Bisooy's land. North—Grand Trunk Road. South—Railway fencing.	

Lot number.	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which land is situated.	Situated on what side of Railway.	Approximate area.	Boundary of Lot.	Property attached to the land.
					A. R. P.	*From* 50 *mile*, 3,590 *feet to* 4,080 *feet.*	
23	Burdwan ..	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Mymaree.	51	North ..	0 3 32	East—Radha Romun Bissooy's land. West—Ditto ditto. North—Ditto ditto. South—Railway fencing. In this land there is a fine tank.	
						From 50 *mile*, 4,170 *feet to* 5,280 *feet, containing* 8 *plots.*	
24	ditto ...	ditto ...	51	ditto ...	0 3 25	East—Radha Romun Bissooy's land. West—End of mile 50, as per plan. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan.	
						From 50 *mile*, 3,140 *feet to* 5,280 *feet, containing* 11 *plots.*	
25	ditto ...	ditto ..	51	South ...	2 0 37	East—Railway fencing. West—End of mile 51, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	
						From 51 *mile to* 2,560 *feet, containing* 16 *plots.*	
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzahs Mymaree and Talpore.	52	North ...	2 1 17	East—End of mile 51, as per plan. West—Culvert No. 176. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan.	
						From 51 *mile to* 2,560 *feet, containing* 17 *plots.*	
27	ditto ...	ditto ...	52	ditto ...	2 1 24	East—End of mile 51, as per plan. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	
						From 51 *mile*, 2,660 *feet to* 3,010 *feet.*	
28	ditto ...	Mouzah Talarpore ...	52	North ...	2 0 12	East—Jote land of Rakal Shaik and others West—Land of lot No. 29. South—Railway fencing. North—Jote land of Entaz Bafat Shaik.	
						From 51 *mile*, 2,660 *feet to* 3,110 *feet.*	
29	ditto ...	ditto ...	52	South ..	1 2 25	East—Land of lot No. 28. West—Jote land of Kinoo and Aindee Shaik. South—Railway fencing. North—Jote land of Kinoo and Aindee Shaik.	
						From 51 *mile*, 2,660 *feet to* 3,480 *feet, containing* 3 *plots.*	
30	ditto ..	ditto ...	52	ditto ..	1 0 26	East—Land of Kinoo Safatoolah. West—Ditto ditto. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	
						From 51 *mile*, 3,560 *feet to* 5,280 *feet, containing* 7 *plots.*	
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Nalhi, Mouzah Talarpore.	52	ditto ...	1 1 25	East—Land of Kinnoo Shaik and others. West—End of mile 52, and others. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	
						From 51 *mile*, 3,560 *feet to* 5280 *feet, containing* 6 *plots.*	
32	ditto ..	Pergunnah Nalhi. Mouzah Jatarpore.	52	ditto ..	1 1 25	East—Land of Kinoo Shaik and others. West—End of mile 52, as per plan. North—As per plan. South—Railway fencing.	
						From 52 *mile to* 2,040 *feet, containing* 14 *plots.*	
33	ditto ..	Pergunnah Nalhi Mouzahs Jatarpore and Shahapore.	53	North ..	1 0 11	East—End of mile 52, as per plan. West—Road to gate No. 35. South—Railway fencing. North—As per plan.	
						From 52 *mile to* 2,040 *feet, containing* 14 *plots.*	
34	ditto ..	ditto ..	53	South ..	0 3 38	East—End of mile 52, as per plan. West—Road to gate No. 35. North—Railway fencing. South—As per plan.	

No. 26 of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT, *separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Robert Campbell's Case.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th April 1872.

From—C. MILLER, ESQ., Coroner of Calcutta.

To—T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenan Governor a presentment made by a Coroner's Jury on the 29th April 187 at an inquiry into the cause of the death of one Robert Campbell.

"We the gentlemen of the Coroner's Jury here assembled are of opir that in all cases of insensibility from apparent drunkenness taken by the po the person so taken should be carried to the hospital instead of to the lock

No. 2873.

ed to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for repor

No. 2874.

aspector-General of Hospitals, Indiar
hat he will be so good as to state whether t

d Fort William, the 17th May 1872.

Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical De
e Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

orandum No. 2874 of the 10th instant,
n to a proposal that in all cases of in
taken by the police, the person so taken
d of to the lock-up, I have the honor t
y objection, I think the course propo

No. 571, dated Calcutta, the 22nd May 1872.

From—S. WAUCHOPE, ESQ., C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to ackowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2873 of the 10th instant, giving cover to a presentment made by a Coronor's Jury on the 29th ultimo, at an inquiry into the cause of the death of one Rober Campbell, and to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that if the recommendation of the Jury, that in all cases of insensibility from apparent drunkenness taken up by the police, the person should be conveyed to hospital instead of the lock-up, were adopted, it would be necessary to have two sets of police to look after prisoners,—one at the College Hospital for Europeans, and another at the Chandney Hospital for Natives, as all persons so arrested should be placed before the Magistrates afte discharge from hospital.

2. As the Police Surgeon, Dr. Woodford, visits the lock-up daily, and there is besides a native doctor always in attendance, I do not consider it necessary that every case should be taken to hospital direct. They should, as heretofore, be taken to the lock-up, and only removed to hospital when the emergency arises.

No. 3486, dated Calcutta, the 8th June 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 571, dated the 22nd ultimo, reporting on the presentment made by a Coroner's Jury in an inquiry into the cause of the death of one Robert Campbell, to the effect that in all cases of insensibility from apparent drunkenness taken up by the police, the person so apprehended should be carried to the hospital instead of to the lock-up.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that when ropeans are picked up in the street insensible, they should certainly in the t instance be taken to the hospital for treatment.

3. In the present case a man apparently perfectly decent and respectable, ne 2nd engineer of a large sea-going steamer, unaccustomed to the climate of ndia, is struck down by heat apoplexy, is carried to the lock-up on the supposi- on that he is insensibly drunk, and dies without receiving any proper medical endance till it was too late to save his life. The native doctor of the lock-up es not appear to have gone near him from 5 P.M. to 8-30 P.M., nor to have ized in any way the seriousness of the case. Such an occurrence should not ossible in Calcutta.

. I am accordingly to request that you will that in every such case in future, where a E f insensibility, if the visit of the Police S t, the insensible man shall be taken at ible and suspected of nothing more ry to station a guard at the hospital. ter and ascertain the result, bringing th y after his recovery.

No. 3487.

y forwarded to the Inspector-General o nt, for information, with reference to no.

No. 3488.

rwarded to the Coroner of Calcutta for dated the 30th April last.

Charles Phelps' Case.

No. 3309, dated Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.
From—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.
To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

I AM directed to draw your attention to the report published in the *Englishman* newspaper of the 21st instant of the inquest held on the body of a European named Charles Phelps, and to request that you will be good enough to report, in communication with the chief medical officers of the hospital, if there is any truth in the statement made in the papers that a sick man has much difficulty in getting into a hospital, and also whether the House of Industry is freely open to any European paupers who choose to apply for admission to it.

No. 629, dated Fort William, the 3rd June 1872.
From—S. WAUCHOPE, ESQ., C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3309 the 30th May, relative to the case of the European named Charles Phe which appeared in the *Englishman* of the 21st idem, directing me to m certain inquiries of the chief medical officers of the hospitals and Secretary the District Charitable Society.

2. In reply I beg to submit copies of letters from those officials, fro which it seems that Charles Phelps could, if he had tried, have procured immediate admission to the General and Medical College Hospitals, or to the House of Industry.

3. It is therefore clear that the statement which Phelps is said to hav made as to his inability to procure admission to an hospital is untrue.

4. His statement that he had been lying on the maidaun for da unheeded is also untrue. He said nothing of the kind to the inspector of po who sent him to hospital, and as many Europeans and Natives must passed in the morning and forenoon close to the place where he was I believe he could have been in the maidaun [illegible] a few hours be mation was sent to the police.

5. When I heard of Phelps' death I made strict inquiries re He was a tramp of the lowest description, who would have nothin the House of Industry or any place where he would be compelled to am told that he lived on the charity of the shop-keepers in the Bazar. He was twice arrested and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. was also twice brought up before the Magistrate as a vagrant, but on [illegible] being sent to the Government Work-hous [illegible] they supported him. He died of dysentery

[illegible] ng now more leisure, I am endeavoring to wo [illegible] and clear out of Calcutta as many "loafers" [illegible] rable nuisance.

[illegible] who have been brought up, I have found sev [illegible] fallen from a respectable position of life owir [illegible] majority consists of unmitigated scoundrels [illegible] no employ every description of dodge to [illegible] Work-house. I have, however, no dou [illegible] lcutta Magistrates, which has been most [illegible] mitigating considerably, if not in put [illegible] n Calcutta.

[illegible] Calcutta General Hospital, the 1st June 1872.
[illegible] Surgeon, General Hospital.
[illegible] Q, C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta
[illegible] 21st ultimo, I have the honor to state for the in [illegible] vernor that the standing orders of this Hospital h [illegible] European who applies to be admitted.

Though we are not as yet, I regret to think, permitted to receive and treat nativ although the Hospital is situated in the heart of a large native population, I have thoug it right to direct on my own responsibility the temporary reception of natives suffering fr serious illness until they can be safely conveyed to the College or Chandney Hospital.

No. 144, dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1872.

From—Dr. David B. Smith, Offg. Principal, Medical College.

To—S. Wauchope, Esq., c.b., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

With reference to your letter No. 606 of yesterday's date, I have the honor to reply, the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that a sick man has no difficulty obtaining admission into this hospital.

2. We however can only accommodate a certain number of patients, and when t wards are so full that two or three extra beds have been placed in each, it becomes impossi with safety permanently to receive any new cases.

3. Under these circumstances the standing order (which is continually being impress on all officers on duty) is as follows:—If there is a want of beds in the regular wards of t hospital, any person applying for relief must be carefully accommodated on the ground floor the building. He must further be nursed, fed, and prescribed for, until better arrangements be made for him.

4. Europeans thus received are, as a rule, (if there is no likelihood of beds being avail- up-stairs,) sent after the heat of the day in a palki to the General Hospital at our own the college,) expense.

5. The physicians and surgeons of the hospital are very desirous that every case brought should be received and treated with the utmost care and humanity, and the orders under head are constantly being forced on the attention of the sub-assistant surgeons and ents on duty.

6. I beg to enclose for His Honor's information a notice on this subject which was placed conspicuously in different parts of the college and hospital only a few days ago.

7. The poor man named "Phelps," referred to in your letter, was under my immediate observation and care. He was admitted in a half-starved, dying state, and was kept alive for ree or four days by continuous and most careful nursing. Students and nurses were told to attend on him night and day, but he never rallied.

Notice.

s the Principal of the College has reason to believe that considerable public dissatisfac- in certain cases lately arisen from the non-admission of persons seeking relief at the ege Hospital, all native medical officers and pupils on duty are directed to take whether European, East Indian, or Native,) who seeks admission to the *y account* to be sent away without the approval of the Resident House Surgeon Every one who comes must if possible be admitted, and when this is found may be in a comparatively small number of cases), the patient must be , treated, fed, and kept under observation in the basement floor of the hospital hen steps must be taken for his careful removal to one of the other hospitals.

DICAL College; D. B. Smith, M.D.,

, the 29th May 1872. *Offg. Principal, Medical College.*

Dated 3rd June 1872.

From—Lord H. Ulick Browne, Honorary Secretary, District Charitable Society.

To—S. Wauchope, Esq., c.b., Officiating Commissioner of Police.

With reference to your letter No. 608 of the 31st ultimo, inquiring whether the House ndustry is freely open to European paupers who choose to apply for admission into it, I the honor to forward a copy of rules 1 to 6 of the institution for your information.

Practically no one is refused admission or re-admission unless he has lately misconducted f very badly, and in such cases he is generally re-admitted after a day or two, and then owed leave for a long time.

e calls of this description on the funds of the Society would not be so heavy nt would work the Vagrant Act a little more, regarding which I hope to address t nt before long.

Rules for admission into the House of Industry.

TUTE persons are to be admitted into the House of Industry in any one of th and in no other, viz:—

an order in writing of the President or Honorary Secretary of or the Secretary of any District Committee, or of any subscriber t Society of not less than Rs. 25 annually, and by the master without any such order, in case of any sudden or urgent necessity.

No person shall be admitted under any written order as abo ate more than six days before the applicant pr it and cla